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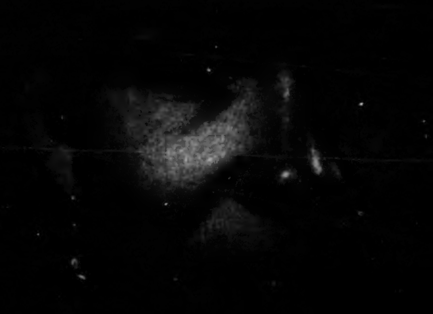
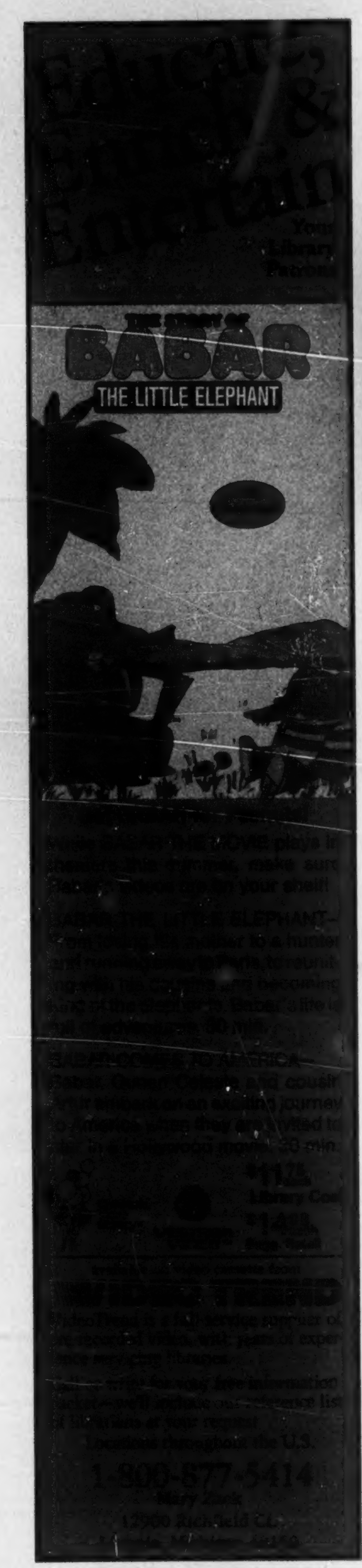


NORTH CAROLINA WRITERS' RENAISSANCE

Author
Kaye Gibbons



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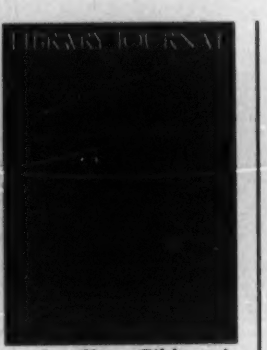

Author Kaye Gibbons is a shining example of the North Carolina writers' renaissance. Gibbons, the first writer in residence at the North Carolina State University Library, is profiled with many other NC writers in our feature on p. 44. Photograph by Warren Uzzle

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☐LIBRARY MARKET OUTLOOK☐

BY DEBORAH SELSKY

Regional Economic Activity Dictates State Government Spending

THE MOST SIGNIFICANT trend in regional economics in the 1980s has been the shifting patterns of economic activity. After decades of movement to the Sunbelt (being broadly defined as the South and West regions) from the Frostbelt (the Northeast and Midwest), there took place a sudden resurgence of activity in the Frostbelt, with sluggish growth in the Sunbelt.

In part, this reversal of growth patterns was illusionary. Population growth, employment growth, and construction activity in the Sunbelt continued to outpace the Frostbelt over this period.

Regardless, we are returning to a period of stronger growth in the Sunbelt and more moderate growth in the Frostbelt—a pattern typical of the previous four decades. So while the 1980s allowed a brief period in the limelight for the Frostbelt, regional growth trends should revert to the earlier Sunbelt patterns in the 1990s.

Employment growth export-driven

The driving force behind economic growth in the United States over the past several years has been trade. With the lower-valued dollar that we have seen since 1985, U.S. exports are less expensive to foreign consumers, and, conversely, foreign exports are less expensive to U.S. consumers.

This is the principal reason why U.S. exports of goods and services increased 13.1 percent in 1987 in inflation-adjusted dollars, and an additional 18 percent in 1988.

Consequently, regional economies that have a relatively high proportion of their employment base composed of goods and services that are exported generally have fared better over the past two years.

While other factors certainly contribute to economic performance, for some regions—the industrial Midwest (the East North Central region) and the Pacific region in particular—a strong export base seems to be an important contributor to recent employment growth.

Income growth strongest: Northeast

Modest employment gains, coupled with very slow population growth, have helped incomes rise faster in the Northeast than anywhere else in the country so far this decade. Of the ten states with the highest per capita incomes in 1988, five—including the top three—are in the Northeast.

The Northeast continues to lead the nation in terms of income growth, but the pace of this growth is slowing somewhat.

In 1988, only two regions—the Southwest and the Mountain states—experienced income growth significantly in excess of growth during the 1982–1988 period.

These two regions have the lowest per capita income in the nation, and their gains point to a shrinking of the gap in regional per capita incomes in the years ahead.

State government spending patterns

In general, these regional income growth patterns are reflected in the level of state government spending. Indeed, income growth has a significant impact on the size of state government revenues and, thus, on the amount of spending. On a per capita basis, state revenues, and thus expenditures, have been highest in the Northeast and lowest in the Southwest.

Similarly, per capita expenditures on public libraries are higher in the Northeast and lower in the Southwest. The Mid-Atlantic states spent an average $3.74 per capita on libraries, compared to only $1.09 per capita in the West South Central states.

Per Capita Library Expenditures

Region	1987	Annual Growth 1984–87
New England	$3.64	19.4%
Mid-Atlantic	3.74	15.8
EN Central	2.40	15.4
WN Central	1.40	9.0
S Atlantic	2.52	8.6
ES Central	2.04	6.7
WS Central	1.09	4.7
Mountain	1.83	7.8
Pacific	2.33	10.2

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce

In addition to spending the most, the Northeast states have also increased per capita spending more than any other region. Once again, this is a reflection of the rapid growth in revenue coupled with only moderate growth in population.

Growth melting in the Frostbelt

The shift in regional growth patterns from the Frostbelt to the Sunbelt will soon become apparent in government spending levels.

Expect the strongest gains in government expenditures to come from the Pacific and the South Atlantic states over the next few years. Libraries in these regions can expect to reap at least some of the benefit from these greater expenditures.

Deborah Selsky is an economist with Cahners Economics, which provides industry analyses and forecasting services for the markets its magazines serve

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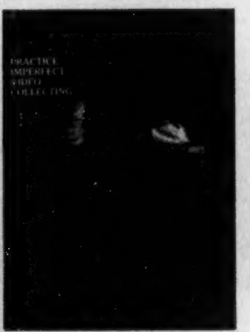

Video isn't the only thing on the mind of Randy Pitman, though he does pose some essential questions in "Pushing Pause: Hesitations About the Video Revolution," page 34. Anne Pitman is Acquisitions Manager for the Kitsap Regional Library, Bremerton, Washington. Photograph © 1989 Rich Frishman

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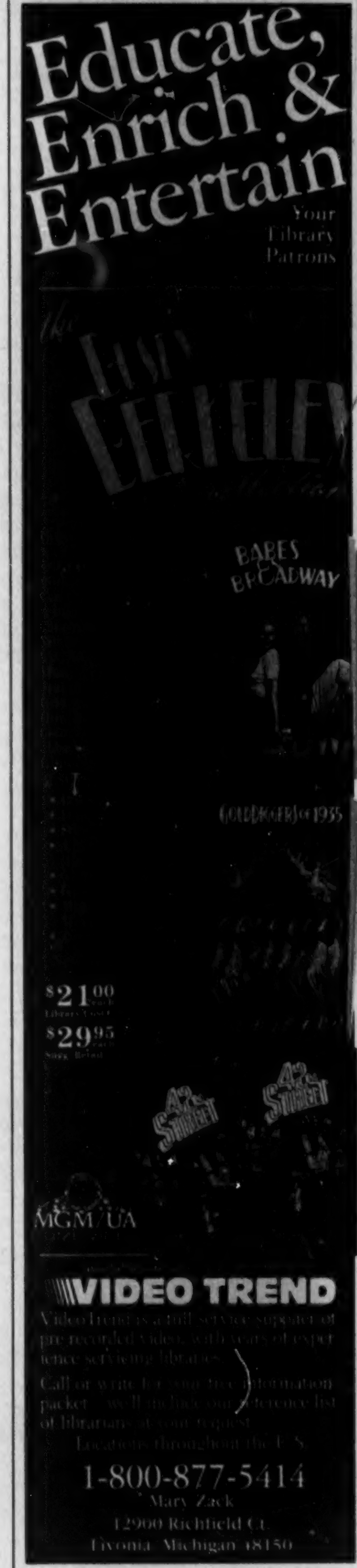

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The system will eliminate 60 percent of library user dissatisfaction

Toward 100 Percent Availability

By Frederick G. Kilgour

A SYSTEM for retrieving information from books in machine-readable form will always have the book available for searching from a personal computer or from some other type of access. It is universally known that a comparable statement from a traditional library—that the publications in its catalog are always available on its shelves—would be untrue. This article will document the extent of unavailability of material with traditional library practices and calculate the improvement in availability that a collection of machine-readable books (such as that described in *LJ*, October 1, 1987[1]) will bring about.

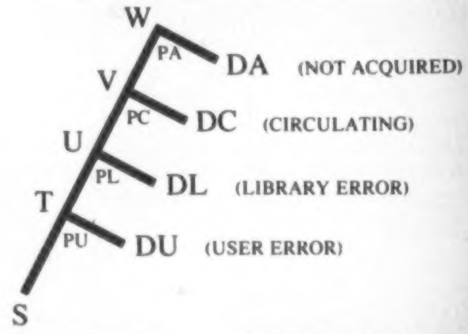
The machine-readable library

Classical library bibliographic systems are designed to put a physical package in the hands of a user, but they often fail to do so. A machine-readable book system provides immediate access to the contents of the package. From a personal microcomputer that may be located in a home, dormitory, office, or school, information seekers will dial the titles in their local library. The library database will contain a collection of records, composed of keys for access, back-of-the-book indexes, tables of contents, and title information.

The inquirer will scan a book's table of contents or index to obtain a page reference for the information sought and then request the page. The local library will transmit the page request to a central site, where the full text of the book will be stored online, and the central site will transmit the page to the library for immediate display on the screen of the requester's remote microcomputer.

Frederick G. Kilgour is Founder Trustee, OCLC Online Computer Library Center, Inc., Dublin, Ohio

Figure 1: Kantor's Branching Diagram



(Source: Kantor, P.B., "Availability Analysis")

Figure 2: Comparison of Performance Measure as Calculated by Kantor (Freiburger study 1975) and by Inversion of Kantor's Sequence

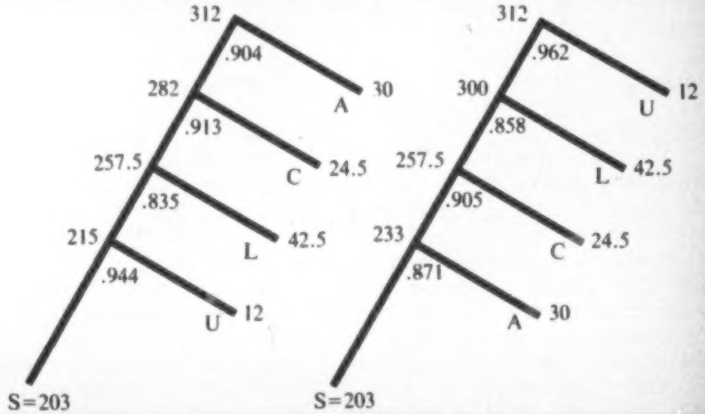


Table 1: Various Calculations of Performance Measures

Performance Measures	Failure Rate	Complement of Failure Rate	Kantor Sequence	Inverted Sequence
P_a	.096	.904	.904	.871
P_c	.079	.921	.913	.905
P_l	.136	.864	.835	.858
P_u	.038	.962	.944	.962
Sum	.349	.651		
Product			.651	.651

Methods & materials

The data used in this study were culled from 16 availability studies carried out over three decades. John Mansbridge's review article[2] was the source of all but three of the references.

Articles selected for this study contained investigations of library book use only and examined only known-item searches. Subject searches were excluded. The searches studied were actual searches made by users; articles employing experimental models were not included. Final evaluation of an article for inclusion was based largely on the materials and methods used in the study. For example, a study was rejected if it only gathered, but did not validate, data from questionnaires handed out to library users. If it only reported percentages and not the data from which the percentages were derived, a study was rejected. Inadequate validation also caused rejection. Poorly designed sampling techniques were another reason for noninclusion.

It was necessary to correct arithmetic errors in other studies, usually in denominators, which produced rates slightly different from the published rates. The corrected rates are used in the tables. There was one study in which the denominator was changed in midstream, so to speak, that defied correction; and another in which the arithmetic yielded an absurdly high failure rate.

Although it was not a criterion that a study should have been carried out in an academic library, there were no studies of public libraries that met the foregoing requirements; consequently, all of the publications report data from academe.

In 1976, Paul B. Kantor published his classic paper, "Availability Analysis,"[3] in which he described his four "branching" categories of error and failure depicted in Figure 1. His "user error" category included error in searching the catalog and error in searching for a book on the shelf. In a study published two years after Kantor's paper, Jo Bell Whitlatch improved the categorization by separating user errors in catalog searches from user errors in searching the shelf.[4] It is Kantor's categorization technique plus Whitlatch's improvement that make possible the analysis and findings in this article.

Some studies produced findings in more categories than were useful in this study, but it was possible to assign them to the categories in the tables. For example, the Whitlatch and Kieffer results[4] were given in seven categories that could be reassembled into five. The analysis presented in this paper relies upon studies in which three categories of failure were segregated: 1) a desired book being in circulation, 2) library errors and procedures, and 3) user errors at the shelf.

Normalizing the data

The best way to improve the availability of books in a library is to reduce the user failure rate in obtaining books. Hence, the basic findings of this investigation will be failure rates determined by reduction of "success," "satisfaction," and "availability" data in the publications cited.

Early authors calculated failure rates by dividing failures into total searches. For example, in Goehlert's work 377 books of 643 requested were not immediately available, giving a failure rate of .586.[5] Recent authors have used Kantor's technique of branching analysis, which yields performance measure values for individual categories that depend on the sequence of the categories. The complements of satisfaction rates are failure rates, but when calculated from Kantor sequence-dependent values they are not the equivalent of dividing failures by the total number of requests. It was necessary to divide each failure number in the Kantor branching diagram or equivalent in each study by the total number of requests, in order to normalize failure rates and make them comparable with the failure rates of the other studies.

Figure 1 represents Kantor's branching analysis, in which W is the number of searches and S the number of successful searches. DA is the number of failed searches due to the library not having acquired the books; DC the number of failures because books were on loan; DL the number resulting from library errors and procedures; and DU from user errors.

$$\begin{aligned} T &= S + DU \\ U &= T + DL \\ V &= U + DC \\ W &= V + DA \end{aligned}$$

Performance measures are calculated as follows and in this sequence:

$$\begin{aligned} Pu &= S \div T \\ Pl &= T \div U \\ Pc &= U \div V \\ Pa &= V \div W \end{aligned}$$

If this sequence of calculation is inverted, the values of the performance measures are not affected, but when the sequence of the branching is inverted, different performance values result, as shown in Figure 2 and columns 4 and 5 of Table 1. To remove sequence dependency, failure rates are calculated as follows where "F" is substituted for Kantor's "P":

$$\begin{aligned} Fa &= W \div DA \\ Fc &= W \div DC \\ Fl &= W \div DL \\ Fu &= W \div DU \end{aligned}$$

Availability performance measures are the complements of these failure rates thus calculated.

Results calculated

The computations of failure rates from the data in six studies comprise Table 2. These studies, carried out from 1951 to 1973, give a combined failure rate of .432. The five investigations in Table 3, done from 1972 to 1983, give a combined rate of .421. The combination of the five in Table 4 is .406, a valid finding in light of the combined failure rates of .432 and .421 from studies spanning more than three decades.

The most important result of this study is the combined failure rate of .232 obtained by combining and summing columns 7, 8, and 9 in Table 4. Column 7 contains the failure rate resulting from the user error of not finding a book on the shelf, column 8 the failure rates resulting from books being in circulation, and column 9 from library error. Machine-readable systems will eliminate all three types of error, so that availability will rise from .594, the complement of .406, to .826 (1-[.406–.232]), an increase in availability of 38.6 percent.

Table 5 lists the causes of failure to obtain books because of the errors users make when seeking a book at the shelf, because books are in circulation, and as a result of library errors and impediments posed by library procedures. Although libraries have striven for decades to minimize the occurrence of such errors and impediments, it is difficult to see how further reduction could be achieved without incurring exorbitant costs. None of the four causes listed under "In Circulation" and none of the ten under "Library Errors and Procedures" will occur with a machine-readable operation. Nor will the second and third error under "User Errors at the Shelf" happen. However, a user could enter a wrong page number from an index when requesting a page display. Such an error would be analogous to incorrectly copying a call number in a catalog. The user can, however, correct this error more rapidly than a user at a library shelf. Having failed to find the information needed on the page requested, the user can immediately recall the index page to check the page reference.

"Normal" satisfaction

During the last half-century, some libraries have successfully increased their loans of books by decreasing loan periods, by sending overdue notices promptly and repeatedly, and by duplicating heavily used materials. Examples of the first two actions were my work in 1937–38 and 1954.[6] The Saracevic studies in Table 3 are other examples,[7] but the best-known example of increased loans resulting from reduction of loan period and increase in duplication has been the careful and thorough work of Michael Buckland at the University of Lancaster (England) from 1968 to 1970 and later. Buckland achieved an immediate increase of over 100 percent in loans and of 33 percent (from 60 to 80 percent) in "satisfaction level," a measure which does not exactly correspond to the availability rate used in this paper but is close enough for purposes of this discussion.

Two years after his changes, Buckland found that his satisfaction level had declined to the initial 60 percent, although the number of loans was still rising. He explained this phenomenon by likening it to homeostasis, a word describing a physiological concept and defined by its originator as "a condition which may vary but which is relatively constant."[8] Buckland concluded that 60 percent might be "some 'normal' satisfaction level" characteristic of libraries.[9]

His observation and interpretation are important because he made clear for the first time that diminution of user frustration resulting from increased availability is not permanent even though the increase in number of loans continues to rise. Rather, heightened expectations of success cause users to increase requests and bring back into play the same factors listed in Table 5 that caused the original rate of frustration.

It is of the utmost importance to understand that the two-fifths rise in availability rate that a machine-readable book system can achieve will not later decline, because it will eliminate the factors that maintain Buckland's homeostasis.

The improvement in rate of availability of publications that machine-readability will bring about will be 38.6 percent. The rate of user frustration will decline from 40.6 percent to 17.4

Table 2: Failure Rates (1951–1973)

Number of Requests	Failures	Successes	Date of Study	Author
748	344 (.460)	404 (.540)	1951	Gnoza[10]
4614	1928 (.418)	2686 (.582)	1957	Meier[11]
1815	673 (.371)	1142 (.629)	1974–75	Schofield[12]
643	377 (.586)	266 (.414)	1974–75	Goehlert[5]
2375	1097 (.462)	1278 (.538)	1977	Smith[13]
211	81 (.384)	130 (.616)	1973	Kantor[3]
10406	4500 (.432)	5906 (.568)		

Table 3: Inclusive Failure Rate and Four Categories of Failure (1972–1983)

Number of Requests	Inclusive Failures	Successes	Date of Study	Author	Book Not Acquired	User Error	On Loan	Library Errors & Procedures
423	220 (.520)	203 (.480)	1972	Saracevic[7]	52 (.123)	52 (.123)	85 (.201)	31 (.073)
437	192 (.439)	245 (.561)	1974	Saracevic[7]	38 (.087)	54 (.124)	52 (.119)	48 (.110)
312	109 (.349)	203 (.651)	1975	Kantor[3]	30 (.096)	12 (.038)	24.5 (.079)	42.5 (.136)
388	143 (.369)	245 (.631)	1977	Wulff[14]	24 (.062)	35 (.090)	38 (.098)	46 (.119)
760	313 (.412)	447 (.582)	1983	Kolner[15]	48.5 (.064)	44.5 (.059)	115 (.151)	105 (.138)
2320	977 (.421)	1343 (.579)			192.5 (.083)	197.5 (.085)	314.5 (.136)	272.5 (.117)

Table 4: Inclusive Failure Rate and Five Categories of Failure (1976–1984)

No. of Requests	Inclusive Failures	Successes	Date of Study	Author	Book Not Acquired	User Cat. Search Error	(7) User Shelf Error	(8) On Loan	(9) Lib. Err. & Procedures	(7)+(8)+(9)
1365	645 (.473)	720 (.527)	1976	Whitlatch[4]	120 (.088)	210 (.154)	96 (.070)	143 (.105)	76 (.056)	315 (.231)
1050	388 (.370)	662 (.630)	1980	Palais[16]	54 (.051)	63 (.060)	89 (.085)	68 (.065)	114 (.109)	271 (.258)
509	143 (.281)	366 (.719)	1980	Rinkel[17]	10 (.020)	48 (.094)	31 (.061)	29 (.057)	25 (.049)	85 (.167)
421	188 (.447)	233 (.553)	1981	Mansbridge[18]	35 (.083)	51 (.121)	4 (.010)	68 (.162)	30 (.071)	102 (.242)
408	158 (.387)	250 (.613)	1984	Ferl[19]	40 (.098)	21 (.051)	9 (.022)	63 (.154)	25 (.061)	97 (.238)
3753	1522 (.406)	2231 (.594)			259 (.069)	393 (.108)	229 (.061)	371 (.099)	270 (.072)	870 (.232)

Table 5: Causes of Failure To Obtain Books

- User Errors at the Shelf
  - Copied call number incorrectly
  - Book in another collection but not noted
  - On shelf in correct place but not found
- In Circulation
  - On loan
  - In use in building
  - Being held for a borrower
  - On reserve
- Library Errors and Procedures
  - Wrong call number on location in catalog
  - Catalog card misfiled
  - Loan record awaiting filing
  - Loan record misfiled
  - Awaiting shelving
  - Awaiting photocopying
  - Misshelved
  - In process of transfer to another location
  - Missing and known to be missing by library
  - Not accounted for

percent and may drop further, for, unlike past library improvements, such a system will eliminate the factors causing at least three-fifths of user dissatisfaction.

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VOL. 114 No. 20

LIBRARY

The $11.7 million addition and renovation at the Public Library of Charlotte and Mecklenburg County, North Carolina luckily avoided damage during the recent hurricane. Director Robert Cannon told LJ they feared for the many glass panels that fortunately withstood the high winds. See more on this year's library construction in "Ruins Among the Splendor," page 48. Photograph © Rick Gardner • Houston

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Midwest: Cahners Publishing, 1350 E. Touhy Ave., Des Plaines, IL 60018-3358. Ron Shank, 312-390-2927.

West: Library Journal, 7320 Hawthorn Ave., Suite 304, Los Angeles, CA 90046. Nancy Helmbold, 213-876-1375.

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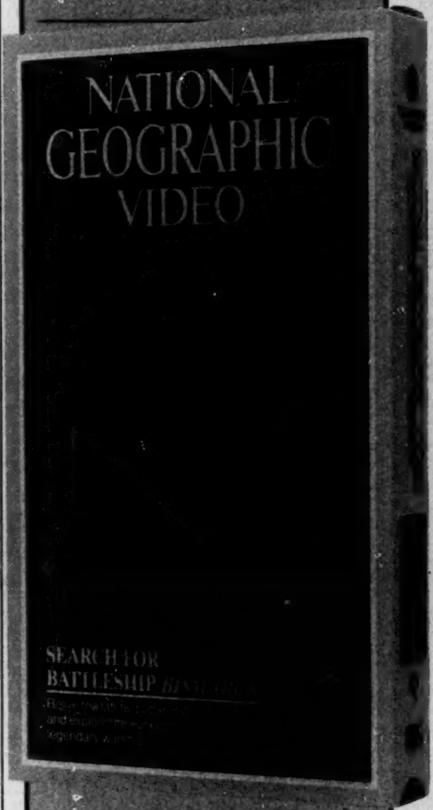

The June, 1989 discovery of the sunken BATTLESHIP BISMARCK, 600 miles off the coast of France in waters nearly three miles deep, has been captured on video by National Geographic. Not since his 1985 undersea discovery of the R.M.S. TITANC has the work of Dr. Robert D. Ballard commanded so much public interest.

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RUINS AMONG THE SPLENDOR

◆

LIBRARY BUILDINGS 1989

◆

By Bette-Lee Fox with
Michael Rogers, Ann Burns, & Reginald E. Pruitt

THE UNBRIDLED enthusiasm we usually display in *LJ*'s annual Architectural Issue must be tempered this year with thoughts of all that can destroy a beautiful, functional building in the blink of an eye. As we compiled the statistics for the 1989 feature it became evident that some of the finished projects might actually lie in ruins in the Carolinas and on the West coast. Indeed, some of this year's newly completed buildings may reappear in 1990 as renovation projects.

Our coverage of the devastation from Hugo and the earthquake that has befallen numerous libraries this past autumn (News, *LJ*, November 15, p. 15, 16; this issue, p. 20) has taught us a lesson. To blithely ignore the vagaries of nature and the environment that can turn million-dollar buildings to rubble is, to say the least, foolhardy.

But there is still a great deal to be enthusiastic about in 1989. One hundred eleven new public libraries were completed between July 1, 1988 and June 30, 1989, the greatest number since 1979. Over $347 million was used to fund 235 building projects (including 134 additions and renovations) in 44 states.

Forty academic projects are highlighted here. The largest is the Medgar Evers College Library of the City University of New York in Brooklyn, a $17 million building that encompasses 34,000 square feet. The largest academic addition and renovation project is the Cornell University School of Law Library, which cost over $15 million dollars.

There wasn't the usual rush for energy efficiency this year. Indeed, not a single library mentioned specifically energy-efficient apparatus. Perhaps energy efficiency has become so accepted that it is no longer considered an unusual or unique aspect of building design.

Two divergent considerations for construction were at the core of many buildings in 1989. Several projects sought to provide access to physically challenged patrons and staff. Others confronted the challenge of remodeling old buildings to blend with their surroundings while maintaining old-style charm and architectural features.

We are pleased to note that this year the usually small contribution made by state government increased to $55 million—due mainly to the new State Library of Michigan in Lansing, which cost $43 million.

Local funding was up 28 percent in 1989, accounting for 71 percent of total funding. But funding was up in all categories over 1988 figures.

And lastly, our Library Projects in Progress section (p. 65) lists 949 new buildings in some stage of proposal or construction. That is an increase of 19 percent over the 796 buildings in progress in 1988, and it promises some exciting architectural issues in years to come.

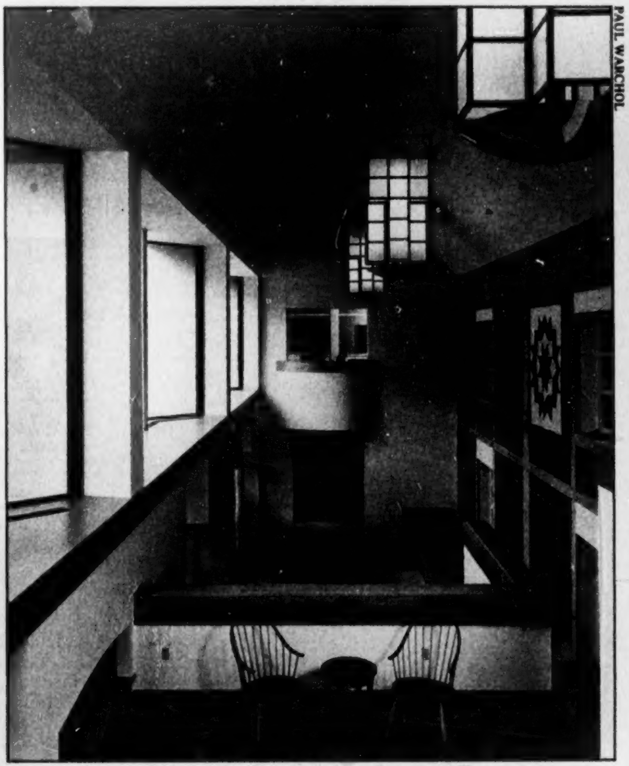
Bette-Lee Fox is Managing Editor; Michael Rogers is Assistant News Editor; Ann Burns is Staff Editor; and Reginald E. Pruitt is Production Editor, *LJ*

Oliver Wendell Holmes Library, Phillips Academy at Andover, Mass.

Academic Library Buildings

The largest academic project in 1989 is the new Medgar Evers College Library, CUNY, Brooklyn: $17,000,000

McGraw-Page Library, Randolph-Macon College, Ashland, Va.



PAUL WARCHOL

Harry C. Trexler Library, Muhlenberg College, Allentown, Pa.

New Libraries

Name of Institution	Project Cost	Gross Area	Sq.Ft. Cost	Construction Cost	Equipment Cost	Book Capacity	Seating Capacity	Architect
Medgar Evers College, City University of New York, Brooklyn	$17,000,000	34,000	$114.70	$3,900,000	$966,000	125,000	125	Harry Simmons Jr.
Eastman School of Music, University of Rochester, N.Y.[1]	12,195,755	45,261	195.00	11,226,200	969,555	500,000	199	Macon & Chaintreuil Assocs.
Muhlenberg College, Allentown, Pa.	11,800,000	71,468	127.64	9,122,310	1,536,723	300,000	486	Geddes Brecher . . .
Indiana University at South Bend	8,000,000	86,500	83.25	7,200,000	800,000	750,000	1,012	Edward Larrabee Barnes
Mercer University, Macon, Ga.	7,600,000	94,750	64.38	6,100,000	1,500,000	500,000	750	Dunwody, Beeland & Henderson
Tennessee Technological University, Cookeville	7,600,000	122,000	57.38	7,000,000	1,073,000	n/a	n/a	Swenson Assocs./Scalf Assocs.
Mary Washington College, Fredericksburg, Va.	5,375,972	70,081	59.41	4,163,346	1,212,626	550,000	385	Vickery, Moje . . .
South Florida Community College, Avon Park	3,000,000	23,864	92.19	2,200,000	800,000	40,000	238	Cal Peck & Steve Clark
Engineering Library, Michigan State, East Lansing	1,867,779	12,593	137.00	1,725,241	142,538	100,000	184	Albert Kahn Assocs.
Hopkins Marine Station, Stanford University	1,530,000	9,137	120.39	1,100,000	55,000	31,000	42	Esherick Homsey . . .
Park College, Parkville, Mo.	1,500,000	45,000	41.24	1,855,934	215,309	200,000	288	none
Pima Community College, Tucson, Ariz.	821,215	7,600	100.00	760,000	61,215	25,000	140	Rex Willoughby

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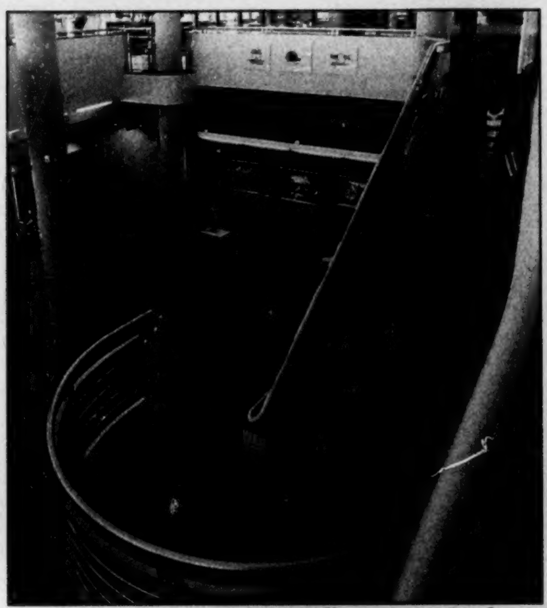
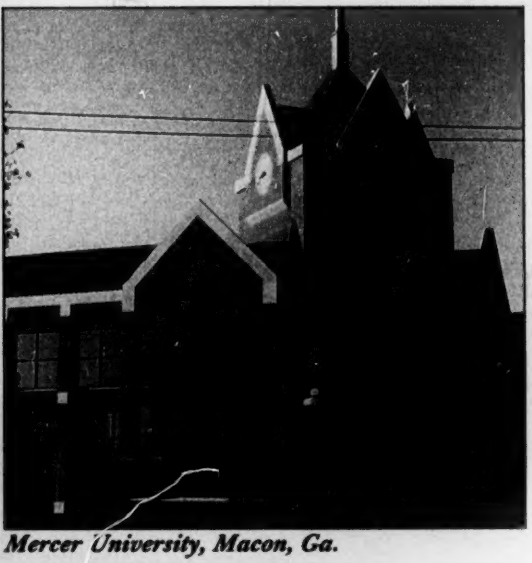
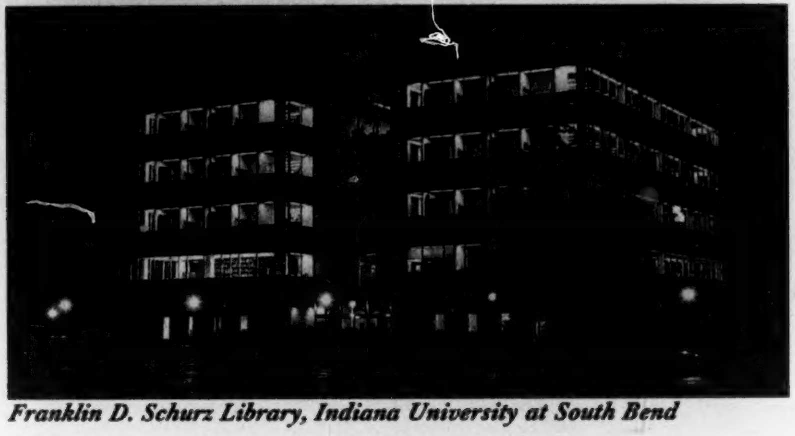
[1] Project cost includes 17,440 square feet assigned to mall on first floor; 62,701 is gross square feet for computing square foot cost.



South Florida Community College, Avon Park



Mercer University, Macon, Ga.



Franklin D. Schurz Library, Indiana University at South Bend

Additions and Renovations

Name of Institution		Project Cost	Gross Area	Sq.Ft. Cost	Construction Cost	Equipment Cost	Book Capacity	Seating Capacity	Architect
Cornell University Law School, Ithaca, N.Y.	Total	n/a	192,000	$80.73	$15,500,000	n/a	500,000	490	Shepley Bulfinch . . .
	New	67,000	n/a	149.25	10,000,000	n/a	320,000	104	
	Renovated	n/a	125,000	44.00	5,500,000	n/a	180,000	386	
Wichita State University, Kans.	Total	10,775,000	192,973	49.09	9,473,000	400,000	965,500	800	Schaefer, Johnson . . .
	New	n/a	80,985	n/a	n/a	n/a	115,500	n/a	
	Renovated	n/a	111,988	n/a	n/a	n/a	850,000	n/a	
Canisius College, Buffalo, N.Y.	Total	6,554,289	96,000	56.36	5,410,709	1,143,580	750,000	724	Theodore J. Wofford
	New	n/a	62,000	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	
	Renovated	n/a	34,000	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	
Phillips Academy at Andover, Mass.	Total	n/a	55,500	108.11	6,000,000	n/a	200,000	450	Shepley Bulfinch . . .
	New	n/a	30,000	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	
	Renovated	n/a	25,500	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	
University of Richmond, Va.	Total	5,000,000	55,500	n/a	n/a	540,000	365,000	216	Marcellus Wright . . .
	New	n/a	48,000	n/a	n/a	n/a	350,000	288	
	Renovated	n/a	7,500	n/a	n/a	n/a	15,000	28	
Coe College, Cedar Rapids, Ia.	Total	4,252,099	57,969	59.50	3,448,854	803,245	300,000	619	Ben Weese
	New	n/a	38,110	n/a	n/a	n/a	290,000	371	
	Renovated	n/a	19,859	n/a	n/a	n/a	10,000	248	

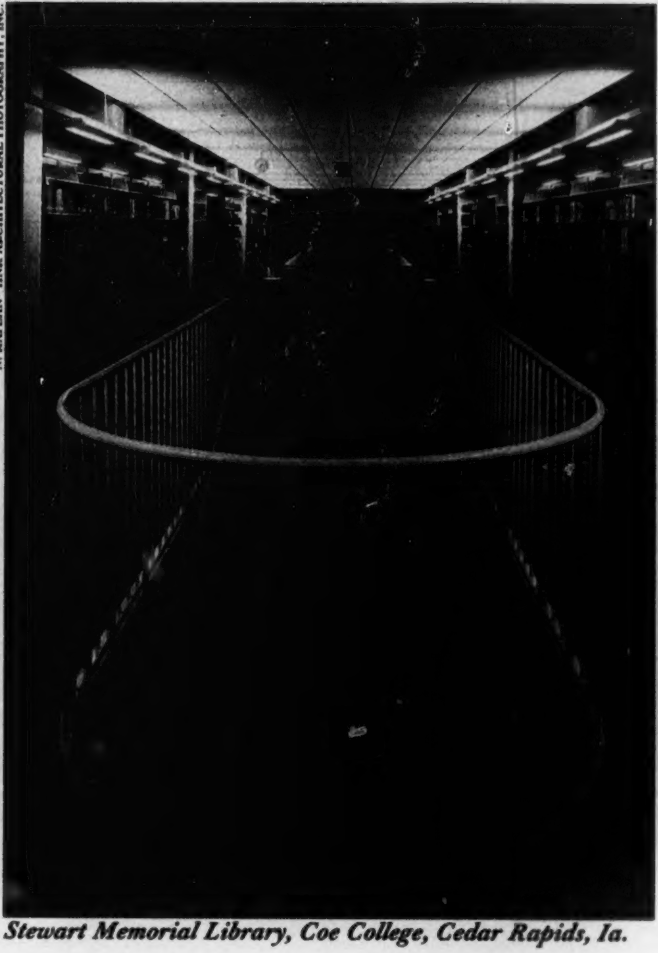
Additions and Renovations (cont.)

Name of Institution		Project Cost	Gross Area	Sq.Ft. Cost	Construction Cost	Equipment Cost	Book Capacity	Seating Capacity	Architect
Randolph-Macon College, Ashland, Va.	Total	$4,000,000	52,108	$67.17	$3,500,000	$500,000	260,000	532	Shepley, Bulfinch . . .
	New	n/a	27,929	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	
	Renovated	n/a	24,179	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	
Embry-Riddle Aeronautical University, Daytona Beach, Fla.	Total	2,350,000	48,000	35.91	1,723,590	230,030	90,000	800	Kenneth McGee
	New	n/a	28,000	61.56	1,723,590	200,000	30,000	530	
	Renovated	n/a	20,000	0	0	30,030	60,000	270	
Francis Marion College, Florence, S.C.	Total	2,300,000	75,135	24.48	1,824,000	356,000	294,500	596	McNair, Johnson
	New	2,150,000	24,448	71.54	1,749,000	276,000	125,600	229	
	Renovated	150,000	50,687	1.48	75,000	80,000	168,900	367	
George Fox College, Newberg, Oreg.	Total	2,203,311	35,310	50.09	1,768,623	222,529	175,000	302	We Group Architects
	New	n/a	17,748	n/a	n/a	n/a	129,000	189	
	Renovated	n/a	17,562	n/a	n/a	n/a	46,000	113	
Conservatory of Music, Oberlin College, Ohio	Total	2,133,319	18,606	86.62	1,611,670	177,097	150,000	152	Gunnar Birkerts
	New	1,736,078	11,745	115.87	1,360,898	71,758	70,000	77	
	Renovated	397,241	6,861	36.55	250,772	105,339	80,000	75	
Hartwick College, Oneonta, N.Y.	Total	2,050,000	84,100	24.38	2,050,000	0	275,000	520	Remick Architects
	New	n/a	33,575	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	
	Renovated	n/a	50,525	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	
Huntington College, Montgomery, Ala.	Total	2,000,000	19,752	89.47	1,767,266	17,000	103,000	126	Parsons, Wible . . .
	New	n/a	18,190	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	
	Renovated	n/a	1,562	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	
Houston Baptist University	Total	1,080,000	44,560		880,000	120,000	205,000	440	Farrell & Assocs.
	New	697,000	17,200	35.87	617,000	80,000	150,000	240	
	Renovated	383,000	27,360	9.61	263,000	40,000	55,000	200	
College of Applied Science, University of Cincinnati	Total	930,000	14,000	n/a	n/a	110,000	65,500	131	Glaser Assocs.
	New	690,000	9,200	n/a	n/a	72,000	54,000	96	
	Renovated	240,000	4,800	n/a	n/a	38,000	11,500	35	
University of Maine at Machias	Total	700,000	8,000	80.00	640,000	50,000	100,000	65	Rea Design Assocs.
	New	n/a	6,400	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	
	Renovated	n/a	1,600	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	
Clearwater Christian College, Fla.	Total	177,000	10,000	15.00	150,000	27,000	125,000	88	Ralph Sherer
	New	167,000	3,000	46.66	140,000	27,000	67,000	0	
	Renovated	10,000	7,000	1.43	10,000	0	58,000	88	
Colorado Mountain College LRC, Leadville	Total	75,153	4,569	15.41	70,423	4,729	18,360	45	Crowe Architects
	New	n/a	486	n/a	n/a	3,104	4,248	5	
	Renovated	n/a	4,083	n/a	n/a	1,625	14,112	40	

There were 47 academic projects in 1988; there are 40 in 1989

Andrew L. Bouwhuis Library, Canisius College, Buffalo, N.Y.

Burrow Library, Rhodes College, Memphis, Tenn.



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Stewart Memorial Library, Coe College, Cedar Rapids, Ia.

The smallest academic project is the renovation to the Hartford Graduate Center, Ct.: $7,920

Myron Taylor Hall, Cornell University Law School, Ithaca, N.Y.

Additions Only

Name of Institution	Project Cost	Gross Area	Sq.Ft. Cost	Construction Cost	Equipment Cost	Book Capacity	Seating Capacity	Architect
Niagara University, N.Y.	$794,000	7,000	$31.43	$220,000	$574,000	100,000	100	Keith Alf, Canon Design

Renovations Only

Name of Institution	Project Cost	Gross Area	Sq.Ft. Cost	Construction Cost	Equipment Cost	Book Capacity	Seating Capacity	Architect
Schlesinger Lib. on the History of Women in America, Radcliffe College, Cambridge, Mass.	$3,400,000	23,038	$118.41	$2,728,000	$40,000	30,000	90	Shepley Bulfinch . . .
Georgetown University, Washington, D.C.	2,450,000	28,686	58.63	1,682,000	768,000	110,000	334	Karn Charuhas . . .
Rhodes College, Memphis, Tenn.	n/a	40,200	33.66	1,352,971	347,029	50,000	60	Crump Firm
Buhr Bldg., University of Michigan	1,200,000	9,539	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	not reported
Ursinus College, Collegeville, Pa.	1,000,000	57,000	13.16	750,000	n/a	n/a	n/a	none
Kirksville College of Osteopathic Medicine, Mo.	600,000	11,390	36.73	418,400	97,000	90,000	119	Garett Warner
Federal Mogul Library Annex, Wayne State University, Detroit	250,000	17,000	8.82	150,000	100,000	500,000	0	none
Touro College Law Center, Huntington, N.Y.	19,000	1,800	1.66	3,000	16,000	9,000	36	Newman Assocs./Phillips
Hartford Graduate Center, Ct.	7,920	2,232	3.54	7,920	0	0	34	none

Public Library Buildings

The largest new public project is the State Library of Michigan in Lansing: $43,000,000; the smallest is the Pioneer Memorial Library, Harman, W.V.: $44,126

Elizabeth Jones Library, Grenada, Miss.

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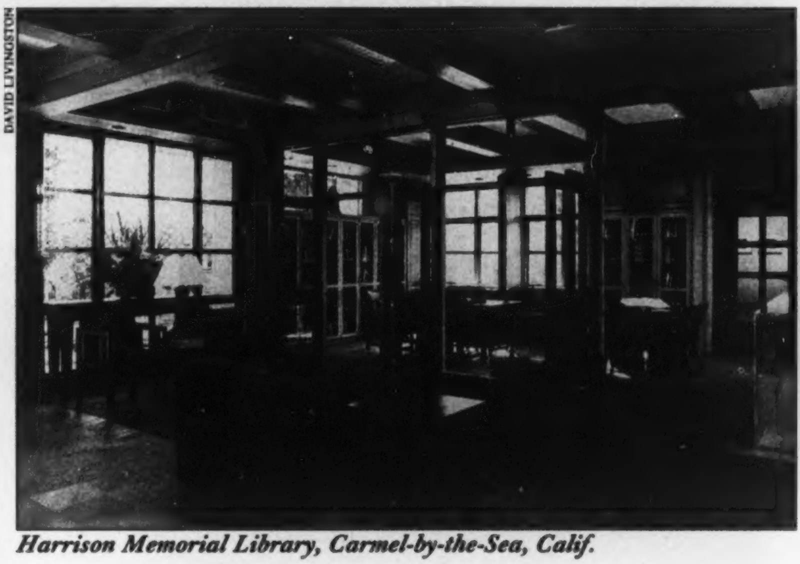
Pleasanton Library, Calif.

Symbol Code: B—Branch Library; BS—Branch & System Headquarters; M—Main Library; MS—Main & System Headquarters; S—System Headquarters; n/a—not available

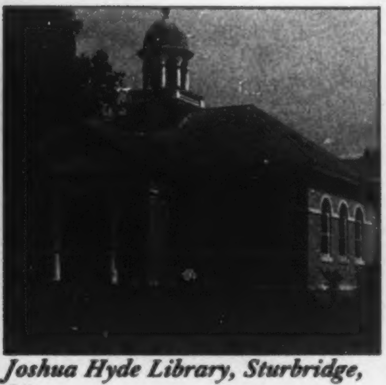
New Buildings

Community	Pop. in M	Code	Project Cost	Const. Cost	Gross Sq. Ft.	Sq.Ft. Cost	Equip. Cost	Site Cost	Other Costs	Volumes	Reader Seats	Federal Funds	State Funds	Local Funds	Gift Funds	Architect
ALABAMA																
Gulf Shores	1	M	$487,329	$410,250	7,090	$57.86	$45,079	Owned	$32,000	28,000	45	0	$118,200	$369,129	0	Carleton G. McCurry
Saraland	10	B	752,770	494,282	7,168	68.96	57,000	140,000	61,488	35,000	60	0	154,400	401,370	197,000	PHJ Architects
ARIZONA																
Benson	7	M	250,000	n/a	3,800	n/a	n/a	Owned	n/a	20,000	22	126,500	0	126,500	43,000	Cleave-Lundgren
Black Canyon City	3	M	235,520	n/a	4,161	n/a	2,220	Owned	n/a	n/a	n/a	177,760	n/a	n/a	n/a	George Myers
ARKANSAS																
Paris	4	B	196,498	152,984	3,500	43.71	27,381	Owned	16,133	15,000	22	81,812	0	0	114,686	Childers Anderson
CALIFORNIA																
Fremont	170	MS	12,393,929	10,000,620	97,000	103.10	1,393,100	Owned	1,000,209	300,000	300	570,889	0	11,733,040	130,000	Simon, Martin-Vegue . . .
La Jolla	43	B	3,304,870	917,250	10,000	91.73	300,000	1,500,000	587,620	35,000	70	0	0	1,504,870	1,800,000	Mosher Drew Watson . . .
Loma Linda	16	B	642,658	540,000	6,081	88.80	62,658	Owned	40,000	30,000	41	0	0	642,658	0	Roger Grulke
Los Angeles	20	B	1,507,139	1,080,532	5,900	183.14	2,500	320,517	103,590	32,000	30	1,507,139	0	0	0	Eugene Kinn Choy
Los Angeles[1]	n/a	B	n/a	n/a	2,500	n/a	40,000	Leased	n/a	6,000	20	0	0	40,000	n/a	O'Leary Terasawa
Lucerne Valley	5	B	326,756	218,357	3,000	72.79	39,399	50,000	19,000	15,000	25	188,378	0	138,378	0	Gary Miller
Pleasanton	50	B	5,200,000	3,780,000	30,000	126.00	670,000	Owned	750,000	150,000	180	0	0	5,200,000	0	Wurster, Bernardi . . .
Sacramento	64	B	2,104,136	1,539,194	12,211	126.05	286,749	Owned	278,193	50,000	88	0	0	2,104,136	0	Alan Oshima
San Luis Obispo	40	MS	4,061,844	3,406,609	31,455	108.30	313,301	Owned	341,934	100,000	128	198,300	0	3,863,544	0	Bruce Fraser
San Ramon[2]	37	B	3,179,000	1,951,000	18,238	106.97	200,000	850,000	178,000	60,000	100	0	0	2,329,000	850,000	Clifford Moles Assocs.
Willits[3]	16	B	815,000	650,000	7,500	86.67	95,000	Leased	70,000	22,000	80	407,500	0	407,500	0	James Brummett
COLORADO																
Pagosa Springs[4]	6	M	769,265	392,104	3,750	104.56	87,281	240,441	49,439	20,000	34	75,000	0	18,376	675,889	George King
CONNECTICUT																
Preston[5]	5	M	691,337	569,411	5,200	109.50	72,426	Owned	49,500	n/a	30	100,000	220,000	371,337	0	King & Tuthill
DELAWARE																
Greenwood	3	B	95,707	78,375	2,000	39.19	16,356	Leased	976	10,000	8	0	25,300	59,995	10,412	none
FLORIDA																
DeLand	50	B	2,631,597	2,059,500	25,600	80.45	168,000	246,097	158,000	80,000	162	200,000	170,000	2,100,000	161,597	Gee & Jenson
Fort Pierce	10	B	993,900	576,000	10,000	57.60	159,000	Leased	258,900	30,000	66	200,000	0	760,900	33,000	John M. Foster
Key Largo	10	B	906,273	27,592	12,000	2.30	97,984	777,457	3,240	60,000	62	0	0	777,457	128,816	Bentley Engineers
Marco Island[6]	10	B	750,657	503,584	5,500	91.56	58,789	150,000	38,284	38,000	66	0	0	580,657	170,000	Educated Design
Tampa	20	B	54,000	24,000	800	30.00	11,000	12,000	7,000	15,000	14	0	0	54,000	0	Hillsborough County
Thonotosassa	30	B	860,000	564,000	8,000	70.50	69,000	Owned	227,000	30,000	32	860,000	0	0	0	Fletcher, Valenti, Chillura
GEORGIA																
Albany	12	B	668,088	507,753	6,045	84.00	94,416	Owned	65,919	25,550	44	125,000	470,953	72,135	0	David Maschke & Assocs.
Ashburn	10	B	554,000	356,661	7,000	50.95	119,054	34,000	44,285	43,500	58	0	463,333	0	90,667	Thomson & Assocs.
Atlanta	30	B	1,280,185	842,364	10,000	84.24	180,502	171,638	85,681	56,000	n/a	0	0	1,280,185	0	Harris & Partners
Atlanta	25	B	2,135,628	930,182	10,000	93.02	170,593	929,960	104,893	50,000	n/a	0	0	2,135,628	0	Nix Mann Viehman
Colquitt	7	B	497,828	337,883	5,296	63.80	51,487	35,000	73,458	25,218	34	0	401,739	61,089	35,000	Thomson & Assocs.
Duluth	49	B	1,416,815	890,290	10,499	84.80	190,934	276,957	58,634	47,500	80	0	0	1,416,815	0	Buck Lindsey & Assocs.
Edison	6	B	264,176	189,117	3,460	54.66	40,804	10,000	24,255	14,000	25	0	225,000	7,500	31,676	Tomberlin Assocs.
Ft. Gaines	4	B	335,156	258,648	3,828	67.57	43,466	10,000	23,042	15,000	25	0	292,500	0	42,656	Jinright & Ryan
Norcross	49	B	1,849,631	1,230,346	14,852	82.84	300,066	218,853	100,366	50,000	110	0	1,019,523	830,108	0	Cherry, Roberts
Richland	2	B	357,857	270,249	4,000	67.56	46,867	15,000	25,741	9,500	27	0	308,571	49,286	0	Ward & Wetherington
Roswell	26	B	3,080,224	1,695,999	20,000	84.80	357,778	785,208	241,239	100,000	n/a	0	0	3,080,224	0	Sizemore Floyd
Sylvania	18	M	1,297,190	1,023,481	12,376	82.70	224,351	Owned	49,358	67,600	177	0	812,080	485,110	0	Ed Maddox
Trenton	14	B	521,706	378,514	7,896	47.94	101,000	Owned	42 192	30,000	44	0	465,331	56,375	1,427	Associated Architectural
Woodstock	27	B	976,139	628,656	10,000	62.87	141,714	75,000	130 769	46,000	92	0	707,142	180,997	88,000	Steve Ashworth



DAVID LIVINGSTON

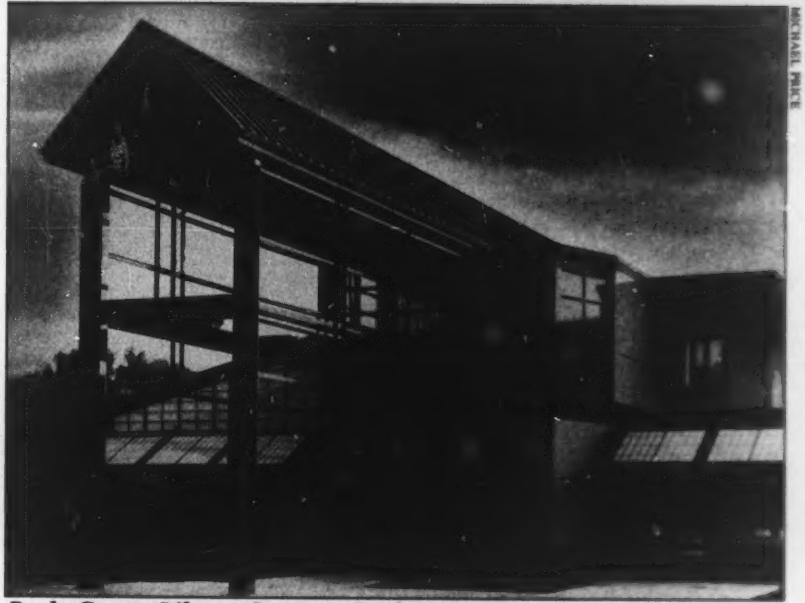
Harrison Memorial Library, Carmel-by-the-Sea, Calif.



Joshua Hyde Library, Sturbridge, Mass.

Community	Pop. in M	Code	Project Cost	Const. Cost	Gross Sq. Ft.	Sq.Ft. Cost	Equip. Cost	Site Cost	Other Costs	Volumes	Reader Seats	Federal Funds	State Funds	Local Funds	Gift Funds	Architect
IDAHO																
Boise[7]	60	M	$846,896	$670,393	14,200	$70.84	$80,783	$35,000	$60,720	70,000	54	0	0	$846,896	0	Dennis Fitzgerald
ILLINOIS																
Chicago	3900	B	3,810,000	2,800,000	18,000	155.56	250,000	360,000	400,000	80,000	121	0	250,000	3,560,000	0	Bureau of Architecture
Heyworth	3	M	336,042	261,292	4,800	54.44	24,263	19,700	30,787	20,000	46	0	134,442	144,810	56,790	Paul Young
Towanda	2	M	252,796	144,958	3,362	43.12	26,053	16,698	65,087	40,000	26	78,240	1,609	155,206	17,741	Young & Nice
INDIANA																
Lafayette	100	M	6,248,397	4,518,366	48,000	94.13	658,336	482,000	589,695	220,000	250	0	0	5,938,397	310,000	Pecsox Jelliffe . . .
IOWA																
Bayard	1	M	133,200	89,700	3,400	26.38	33,500	10,000	0	13,353	n/a	0	0	0	133,200	not reported
Clarksville	1	M	158,062	130,066	2,400	54.19	9,645	6,000	12,351	10,598	n/a	0	0	10,157	147,905	Jeff Hempen
DeWitt	5	M	948,697	699,677	7,500	93.29	79,153	97,730	72,137	14,224	60	185,000	0	97,730	665,967	Brown Healey Bock
Ionia	1	M	108,771	85,276	2,170	39.30	11,889	6,052	5,554	5,381	14	0	0	47,024	62,347	Weber Pollard & Assocs.
KANSAS																
McCracken	1	M	60,000	53,000	2,000	26.50	0	Owned	7,000	6,000	25	24,618	0	0	33,000	Stecklein & Brungardt
KENTUCKY																
Ashland	6	BS	461,502	363,670	4,460	81.54	71,042	4,483	22,307	25,000	15	159,769	0	162,231	150,000	John Meyers
Elkton	12	M	164,343	63,192	3,250	19.44	23,744	70,000	7,407	20,000	50	0	80,125	84,218	0	Keith Sharp
Frankfurt	42	M	102,645	73,991	2,000	37.00	20,358	Owned	8,296	20,000	16	50,353	0	52,292	0	Coblin Porter & Assocs.
Hebron	10	B	742,466	546,025	6,300	86.67	70,349	77,400	48,692	30,000	52	0	170,000	49,014	523,452	Robert Hayes & Assocs.
Lexington[8]	204	MS	9,816,043	6,902,021	110,400	62.52	1,270,500	644,900	998,622	500,000	293	0	0	9,816,043	0	Sherman Carter Barnhart
LOUISIANA																
Reserve	16	B	837,110	597,238	7,000	85.32	145,000	26,164	68,708	39,000	55	0	0	837,110	0	N-Y Assocs.
MAINE																
Westbrook	20	M	1,748,991	1,555,135	16,000	97.20	87,856	Owned	106,000	85,000	170	100,000	0	1,534,600	114,391	JSA Inc.
MASSACHUSETTS																
Mansfield	16	M	2,500,000	1,855,022	23,000	80.65	184,100	Owned	460,878	100,000	84	0	0	2,500,000	0	Design Partnership
Whitman	13	M	973,478	835,978	11,700	71.45	45,000	Owned	92,500	39,661	84	110,960	6,767	812,918	42,833	Wilson Rains
MICHIGAN																
Lake Orion[9]	24	M	3,670,750	2,684,502	29,042	92.44	590,000	45,750	350,498	100,000	168	0	0	3,670,750	0	Minoru Yamasaki Assocs.
Lansing[10]	250	M	43,000,000	39,500,000	312,000	126.60	1,700,000	Owned	1,800,000	5,000,000	0	0	41,500,000	0	1,500,000	Wm. Kessler & Assocs.
Livonia[11]	105	MS	8,667,869	7,046,042	64,000	110.09	647,416	Owned	974,411	150,000	220	0	200,000	8,458,869	9,000	Kamp-DiComo Assocs.
Saginaw	12	M	493,000	389,000	7,356	52.88	69,000	Owned	35,000	26,850	52	95,000	0	250,000	148,000	Austin & Assocs.
MINNESOTA																
Eagle Bend	3	B	57,714	57,714	3,108	18.57	0	Owned	0	12,000	12	0	0	5,000	52,714	not reported
McGregor	3	B	125,000	104,000	2,350	44.25	8,000	5,000	8,000	6,000	24	0	0	15,000	110,000	Wold Assn.
Minnetonka	44	B	679,033	505,712	4,500	112.38	54,472	11,504	107,345	30,000	30	191,231	0	487,802	0	Boarman & Assocs.
Pelican Rapids[12]	3	M	257,414	192,744	3,100	62.18	17,029	32,568	15,073	10,000	26	84,810	0	60,000	112,604	Dan W. Elton
MISSISSIPPI																
Grenada	21	M	883,531	751,925	12,800	58.74	85,201	Owned	46,405	75,000	70	70,000	0	583,531	300,000	Dardaman, Jones
MISSOURI																
Kansas City	51	B	1,500,000	1,050,000	15,000	70.00	126,000	284,000	40,000	50,000	106	0	0	1,500,000	0	Devine Architects
MONTANA																
Polson	12	M	516,000	460,000	10,500	43.81	16,000	Owned	40,000	50,000	70	46,800	0	0	469,200	Fox, Ballas, Barrow
NEVADA																
Moapa Town	1	B	60,000	55,000	550	100.00	5,000	Owned	0	3,000	11	0	0	60,000	0	Mark Schrader
Searchlight	1	B	65,000	60,000	1,200	50.00	5,000	Owned	0	7,500	19	0	0	65,000	0	Leo Borns
NEW JERSEY																
Bogota	8	M	930,039	820,000	6,530	125.57	30,039	Owned	80,000	45,000	28	0	184,890	745,149	0	Remick Architect
Gloucester	50	B	1,256,550	913,650	10,000	91.36	76,000	179,000	87,900	35,000	60	100,000	0	966,500	200,000	John Kaiser

The largest addition and renovation project is the Waukesha Public Library, Wisc.: $14,385,000; the smallest is the Harrington PL in Delware: $10,113


MICHAEL PRICE

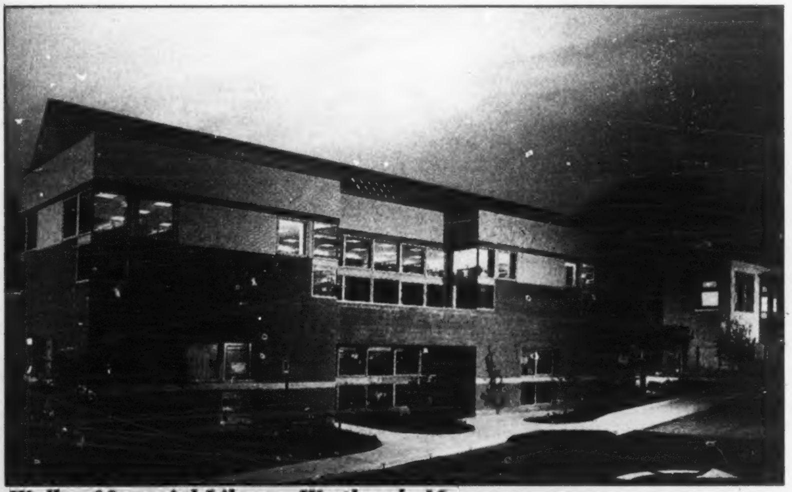
Bucks County Library Center at Doylestown, Pa.

New Buildings (cont.)

Community	Pop. in M	Code	Project Cost	Const. Cost	Gross Sq. Ft.	Sq.Ft. Cost	Equip. Cost	Site Cost	Other Costs	Volumes	Reader Seats	Federal Funds	State Funds	Local Funds	Gift Funds	Architect
NEW YORK																
Babylon	26	M	$2,632,100	$1,891,000	24,000	$78.79	$227,100	$260,000	$254,000	125,500	124	$15,013	0	$2,617,087	0	Gibbons, Heidtmann . . .
Grand Island	17	M	2,077,366	1,528,868	12,504	122.27	429,000	Owned	119,498	50,000	90	39,096	0	2,038,270	0	Scaffidi & Moore
Middle Island	45	M	4,433,796	3,361,040	31,212	107.68	285,707	225,000	562,049	200,000	50	0	31,000	4,402,796	0	Gibbons, Heidtmann . . .
Syracuse	25	B	1,114,534	858,503	8,000	107.31	87,753	76,717	91,561	28,000	45	180,582	0	933,952	0	Quinlivan, Pierk . . .
Voorheesville	7	M	921,759	740,800	8,490	87.26	64,263	30,000	86,696	43,000	70	172,341	0	749,418	0	Bender Assocs.
NORTH CAROLINA																
Garner	n/a	B	1,800,000	1,562,000	2,310	676.19	238,000	Owned	0	250,000	150	0	0	1,800,000	0	Hager, Smith & Huffman
Wendell	n/a	B	351,000	293,870	1,724	170.46	57,130	Owned	0	30,000	50	0	0	351,000	0	Haskins, Savage . . .
OHIO																
Chesterland	17	B	1,700,000	1,345,600	22,000	61.14	170,115	Owned	184,285	130,000	106	0	0	1,670,000	30,000	David Holzheimer
Cincinnati	42	B	1,246,643	740,636	5,000	148.13	80,371	258,454	167,182	30,000	54	0	0	1,246,643	0	John W. Spencer
Columbus	66	B	2,831,242	2,117,243	20,372	103.93	251,442	294,701	167,856	100,000	146	0	0	2,831,242	0	Moody/Nolan
Dalton	2	B	216,025	138,951	2,520	55.14	29,408	38,000	9,666	15,000	26	0	0	216,025	0	Alexander-Seckel
Mansfield	15	B	280,800	220.000	3,500	62.86	40,000	Leased	20,800	24,000	40	0	0	280,800	0	Alexander-Seckel
Marysville	8	M	1,613,061	1,260,567	15,000	84.04	182,460	60,000	110,034	65,000	60	0	0	1,613,061	0	Freytag & Assocs.
Springfield[13]	150	M	6,761,000	4,816,000	51,000	94.43	543,000	897,000	505,000	250,000	200	0	0	6,411,000	350,000	Lorenz & Williams
OKLAHOMA																
Shawnee[14]	91	M	1,557,000	1,100,000	22,000	50.00	323,500	127,000	6,500	75,000	100	0	40,000	215,000	1,302,000	Price Group
OREGON																
Hermiston	15	M	729,459	609,209	14,000	43.51	53,000	27,250	40,000	40,000	80	95,543	0	504,131	129,785	Robert J. Smith
Wilsonville	8	M	923,120	788,003	7,500	105.07	94,620	Owned	40,497	25,000	44	95,543	0	824,230	3,347	Nagao & Oreyan Assocs.
NSYLVANIA																
ylestown[15]	72	MS	4,848,519	4,282,199	50,000	85.64	566,320	Owned	0	125,000	140	0	0	4,848,519	0	Bohlin Powell . . .
wisburg	32	M	811,800	575,800	14,000	41.13	108,000	100,000	28,000	50,000	95	0	0	0	811,800	Robert A. Lack
kasie	36	B	867,741	711,477	8,000	88.93	111,264	Owned	45,000	40,000	60	0	0	400,000	467,741	Diseroad & Wolff
yre	7	M	664,534	556,744	5,320	104.65	59,890	Owned	47,900	30,000	48	258,125	0	0	406,409	Ritchie Organization
SOUTH CAROLINA																
Rock Hill	12	B	499,965	289,362	5,100	56.74	88,798	40,428	81,377	20,000	27	52,500	0	360,428	87,037	Craig, Gauldin, & Davis
TENNESSEE																
Signal Mountain	20	M	295,000	235,000	6,700	35.07	44,000	Owned	16,000	100,000	40	0	12,000	250,000	33,000	Carroll Henley
TEXAS																
Allen	22	M	2,555,000	1,878,409	20,000	93.92	245,000	Owned	431,591	100,000	170	200,000	0	2,355,000	0	Wm. H. Hidell
Houston[16]	1600	B	3,940,000	1,400,000	23,000	60.87	760,000	1,620,000	160,000	65,000	184	0	0	1,560,000	2,380,000	Mark A. Stewart
Plano	47	B	2,879,424	2,218,134	40,000	55.45	305,223	130,680	225,387	100,000	147	0	0	2,814,084	65,340	Hidell Architects
Wellington	4	M	675,864	441,222	8,500	51.91	137,270	45,000	52,372	30,000	89	147,455	0	280,541	247,868	B.G.R. Architects
VIRGINIA																
Lebanon	32	MS	289,890	219,273	9,998	21.93	51,852	Owned	18,765	27,750	59	51,852	0	196,009	42,029	Joel Harrison
Richmond	25	B	2,010,471	1,489,371	12,672	117.53	160,000	Owned	361,100	60,200	140	0	0	2,010,471	0	Bailey & Gardner
WASHINGTON																
Blaine	6	B	430,000	280,000	5,400	51.85	30,000	90,000	30,000	18,000	47	150,000	0	150,000	130,000	J. Scott Piper
Tacoma	10	B	749,100	536,506	4,397	122.02	99,550	11,474	101,570	20,000	35	0	0	674,100	75,000	Elaine Day LaTourelle
Tacoma	19	B	949,938	591,218	4,397	134.46	95,670	158,418	104,632	20,000	35	77,000	0	872,938	0	Elaine Day LaTourelle
Tacoma	25	B	2,350,594	1,552,798	15,487	100.26	224,110	249,514	324,172	100,000	124	0	0	2,350,594	0	Reed Reinvald
WEST VIRGINIA																
Harman	1	M	44,126	42,926	640	67.07	856	Leased	344	6,000	10	16,000	0	26,126	2,000	none
WISCONSIN																
Grafton	13	M	1,578,974	1,413,474	24,000	58.89	39,000	50,000	76,500	50,000	70	0	0	607,974	971,000	Ross Potter
Milwaukee[17]	50	B	1,882,000	1,546,000	15,000	103.07	161,000	50,000	125,000	60,000	102	125,000	0	1,707,000	100,000	Kahler Slater Torphy
Oostburg	3	M	477,000	376,714	7,700	48.92	40,000	15,000	45,286	17,000	52	125,000	0	350,000	2,000	Bray Assocs.
WYOMING																
Buffalo	7	M	871,136	617,350	9,616	64.20	107,755	75,000	71,031	35,000	44	224,000	250,000	377,136	20,000	Dehnert/Richardson

Additions and Renovations

Community	Pop. in M	Code	Project Cost	Const. Cost	Gross Sq. Ft.	Sq.Ft. Cost	Equip. Cost	Site Cost	Other Costs	Volumes	Reader Seats	Federal Funds	State Funds	Local Funds	Gift Funds	Architect
ALABAMA																
Wetumpka	47	M	$84,487	$66,051	1,200	$55.04	$8,303	Owned	$10,133	8,500	18	$33,026	0	$43,159	$8,303	Wheat & Assocs.
ALASKA																
Haines	3	M	150,040	132,551	3,526	37.59	6,353	Owned	11,136	15,000	40	0	140,000	10,040	0	Graham Associates
Juneau	30	M	3,820,350	2,960,000	18,110	163.45	268,150	Owned	592,200	77,000	99	403,413	1,400,000	1,981,837	35,100	Paul Voolckers
ARIZONA																
Lake Havasu City	21	B	194,265	175,368	2,639	66.45	38,760	Owned	18,897	45,000	52	100,000	0	133,025	0	Joseph Gabriel
Nogales	20	M	425,000	413,000	2,900	142.41	0	Owned	12,000	0	0	165,000	0	260,000	0	The Architecture
ARKANSAS																
Dardanelle	69	B	116,896	99,709	8,210	12.14	7,853	Owned	9,334	10,000	38	58,000	0	0	58,896	Saxton Smith Assoc.
Pocahontas	17	B	119,102	70,357	11,958	5.88	5,447	35,000	8,298	40,000	40	38,274	0	62,259	18,569	Arnold & Stacks
CALIFORNIA																
Carmel-by-the-Sea	5	B	2,739,272	640,337	8,892	72.01	121,960	1,750,000	226,975	21,000	50	0	0	1,304,334	1,434,938	Flesher & Foster
Fort Bragg	15	B	759,660	574,860	6,000	95.81	184,800	Owned	0	17,000	68	0	0	709,660	50,000	not reported
Greenville	4	B	51,000	47,000	560	83.93	4,000	Owned	0	500	40	0	0	37,000	14,000	Plumas Cty. Engineering
Pasadena	132	M	314,064	258,392	2,086	123.87	6,372	Owned	49,300	3,500	34	0	0	0	314,064	William Henry Taylor
Rancho Cucamonga	100	B	80,313	74,441	810	9.19	5,872	Owned	0	3,500	18	0	0	80,313	0	Wolf, Lang, Christopher
Santa Paula	24	M	220,099	41,478	14,560	2.85	177,421	Owned	700	75,000	100	0	0	167,115	52,983	William Crouch
Whittier	4	B	964,470	398,582	5,463	72.96	25,031	450,000	90,857	30,000	50	338,280	0	626,190	0	Los Angeles Intl. Svcs.
DELAWARE																
Harrington	16	M	10,113	8,598	1,400	6.14	1,515	Owned	0	10,000	22	0	0	7,731	2,382	not reported
Selbyville	4	M	n/a	n/a	3,842	n/a	n/a	Owned	n/a	30,000	30	0	6,000	0	64,500	Jennifer Thompson
FLORIDA																
Jensen Beach	22	B	164,949	80,514	4,700	17.13	79,494	Owned	4,486	12,000	55	0	0	85,000	79,494	John M. Foster
Lake PLacid	6	B	50,000	40,000	1,200	33.33	10,000	Owned	0	12,000	20	0	0	0	50,000	Richard Morey
Largo	71	M	994,993	870,013	12,500	69.60	0	Owned	124,980	137,000	158	200,000	0	746,993	48,000	Educated Design
GEORGIA																
Bowdon	3	B	385,135	322,354	6,500	49.59	29,236	Owned	33,545	21,400	75	0	329,656	7,000	56,143	Southern Engineering
Bremen	4	B	416,704	331,151	7,500	44.15	51,148	Owned	34,405	29,400	89	0	386,957	0	42,995	Southen Engineering
Cairo	21	M	1,290,626	998,656	18,000	55.48	176,577	Owned	115,393	110,000	160	0	903,664	75,900	311,062	W. Frank McCall Jr.
Cartersville	60	M	553,735	404,650	7,000	57.81	101,400	Owned	47,685	10,000	15	0	500,000	51,920	1,815	Bracket Associates
Madison	14	B	862,884	598,047	14,000	42.72	166,161	Owned	98,676	45,000	58	300,000	485,605	69,490	7,790	W. Lane Greene
Stone Mountain	50	B	682,421	423,046	9,300	45.49	164,574	Owned	94,801	38,500	83	0	469,480	203,201	9,740	Lowell Kirkman Assocs.



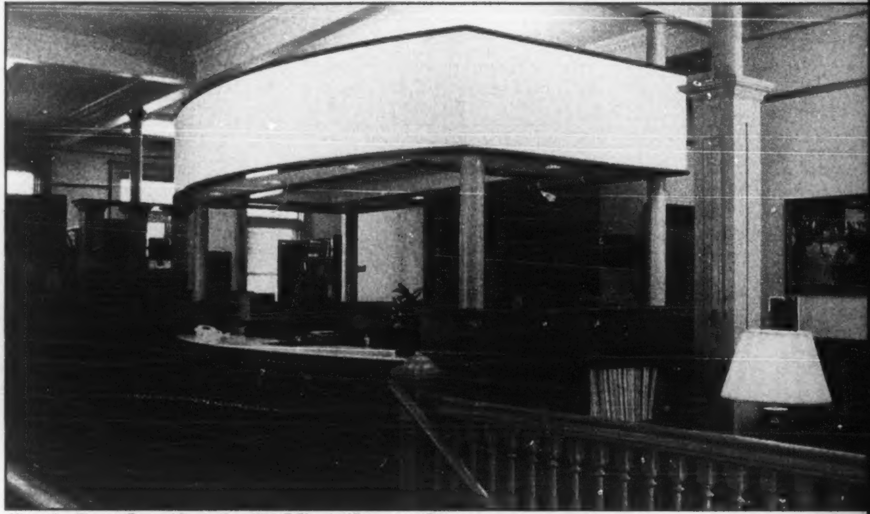
Walker Memorial Library, Westbrook, Me.

Funding in 1989, for eight fewer projects, totaled $100 million more than in 1988

Ionia Community Library, Ia.

Clark County Public Library, Springfield, Ohio

The total project cost in 1988 was $248,416,654 for 243 projects; the total project cost in 1989 is $346,731,172 for 235 projects

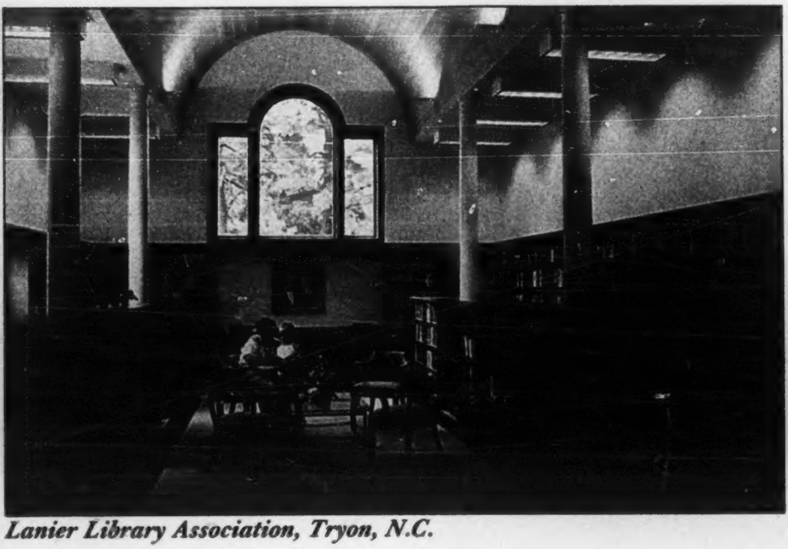


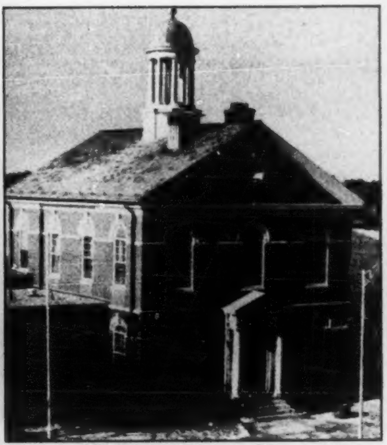
Paris-Bourbon County Public Library, Ky.

Additions and Renovations (cont.)

Community	Pop. in M	Code	Project Cost	Const. Cost	Gross Sq. Ft.	Sq.Ft. Cost	Equip. Cost	Site Cost	Other Costs	Volumes	Reader Seats	Federal Funds	State Funds	Local Funds	Gift Funds	Architect
IDAHO																
Coeur d'Alene	23	M	$67,059	$62,959	800	$78.70	n/a	n/a	$4,100	n/a	n/a	$31,500	0	0	$35,559	Monte J. Miller
ILLINOIS																
Belleville	42	B	375,525	340,264	7,093	47.97	0	Owned	35,261	27,000	40	150,000	0	225,525	0	W.H.G.K, Inc.
Palos Heights	11	M	750,000	672,726	11,140	60.39	0	Owned	77,274	40,000	75	250,000	0	500,000	0	Carow Architects
St. Charles	32	M	4,257,992	3,019,513	54,234	55.68	413,987	441,000	383,492	246,000	315	250,000	0	3,947,992	60,000	Wendt, Cedarholm . . .
South Beliot	4	M	60,047	54,712	5,067	10.80	0	Owned	5,335	50,000	38	48,037	0	12,010	0	Richard L. Johnson
INDIANA																
Anderson	80	B	598,669	338,669	16,400	42.76	10,000	250,000	n/a	150,000	30	158,000	0	190,669	250,000	Montgomery & Assocs.
Anderson	80	M	7,464,361	5,344,593	125,000	59.71	517,544	1,119,303	482,921	500,000	530	250,000	0	6,533,304	681,057	Montgomery & Assocs.
Hammond	87	M,B	54,780	50,464	n/a	n/a	0	Owned	4,316	254,433	436	32,500	0	20,431	1,849	Hutton & Hutton
Union City	5	M	92,865	86,831	4,100	21.18	5,014	Owned	1,020	24,000	50	0	0	59,971	32,894	General Bldg. Contractors
IOWA																
Adair	883	M	21,408	13,939	540	25.81	7,076	0	393	9,000	n/a	0	0	18,623	2,500	Farmer's Lumber
Columbus Jnctn.	1	M	12,250	10,750	600	17.92	1,500	Owned	0	10,500	33	0	0	0	12,250	not reported
Jefferson	5	M	67,371	48,303	7,620	6.34	10,671	Owned	8,397	31,868	70	0	0	41,731	26,000	MHF
Livermore	1	M	13,850	13,850	672	20.61	0	Owned	0	8,066	n/a	0	0	0	13,850	John N. Berte & Sons
Logan	3	M	188,180	181,239	2,400	75.52	0	Owned	6,941	n/a	n/a	30,180	0	74,000	84,000	Anderzhon Architects
Tipton	3	M	367,252	319,345	3,200	99.80	22,053	Owned	25,854	24,101	40	0	0	0	367,252	Neumann Monson
Wapello	2	M	52,417	43,847	3,720	11.79	4,048	Owned	4,522	35,000	n/a	0	0	25,838	26,579	Ron Meyers
KANSAS																
Americus	2	M	72,166	65,901	1,200	54.92	825	Owned	5,440	7,200	18	24,500	0	11,841	35,825	J. Trevor Lewis
Independence	15	M	208,891	193,811	n/a	n/a	0	Owned	15,080	55,000	60	66,844	0	142,047	0	Leonhard Caflisch
Liberal	18	M	920,687	838,058	16,809	49.86	9,616	Owned	73,014	100,000	106	141,772	0	435,067	343,844	Thompson & Associates
Overland Park	71	B	78,407	62,315	17,569	3.55	0	Owned	16,092	n/a	n/a	0	0	78,407	0	Kurt von Achen
Roseland Park	14	B	90,485	73,658	16,183	4.55	0	Owned	16,827	n/a	n/a	0	0	90,485	0	Kurt von Achen
Sterling	3	M	34,000	34,000	n/a	n/a	0	Owned	0	n/a	n/a	0	0	34,000	0	none
KENTUCKY																
Eminence	13	M	276,000	206,029	8,000	25.75	55,478	Owned	14,493	38,000	40	0	138,000	138,000	0	J. Quintin Biagi
Newport	32	B	308,000	248,000	9,300	26.67	32,000	Owned	28,000	26,000	28	113,000	0	195,000	0	J. Michael Kinsella
Paris	19	M	440,794	370,074	11,341	32.63	50,320	Owned	20,400	45,000	88	170,000	0	270,794	0	Pearson, Bender, Jolly
LOUISIANA																
Coushatta	10	M	195,679	147,577	4,815	30.64	29,089	Owned	19,013	26,000	26	95,203	0	90,476	10,000	Alliance Inc.
Galliano[10]	6	B	0	0	3,600	0	0	0	0	15,000	16	0	0	0	0	not reported
Slidell	45	M	2,167,822	1,217,822	21,750	55.99	300,000	500,000	110,000	150,000	253	0	0	2,167,822	0	Sam Fauntleroy
MAINE																
Castine	1	M	136,000	111,000	1,400	79.29	0	0	25,000	10,000	15	23,000	0	25,000	88,000	Civil Engineering Services
MASSACHUSETTS																
Andover	28	M	6,800,000	5,200,000	55,000	94.55	300,000	235,000	1,065,000	250,000	160	0	0	6,800,000	90,000	Shepley Bulfinch . . .
Holden	15	M	2,218,000	1,809,074	20,000	90.45	147,273	Owned	261,653	60,000	82	0	0	2,218,000	0	Jacques Fauteux
Lanesborough[10]	3	M	540,000	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	Owned	0	10,000	14	0	0	540,000	0	Barry Architects, Inc.
Lexington	29	M	168,750	143,000	38,000	3.76	7,000	Owned	18,750	208,546	220	0	22,281	146,469	0	Davies & Bibbins
Lincoln	5	M	3,100,000	2,680,683	18,341	146.16	22,659	Owned	396,658	76,000	76	0	0	2,500,000	600,000	Graham Gund Architects
Sturbridge	7	M	1,475,000	1,248,765	7,460	167.39	90,000	Owned	136,235	75,000	78	0	0	1,275,000	200,000	Douglas Godman
West Newbury	4	M	1,243,552	845,197	7,785	108.57	26,478	Owned	371,877	40,000	56	0	0	1,203,552	40,000	Architects Design Group II
MISSISSIPPI																
Forest	5	B	196,027	170,257	8,000	21.28	13,365	Owned	12,405	35,000	65	0	0	188,027	8,000	James C. Lee
MISSOURI																
Ladue	816	MS	8,250,000	7,250,000	107,100	67.69	500,000	Owned	500,000	708,780	290	0	0	8,250,000	0	not reported

ROBERT J. SHORE


Lanier Library Association, Tryon, N.C.

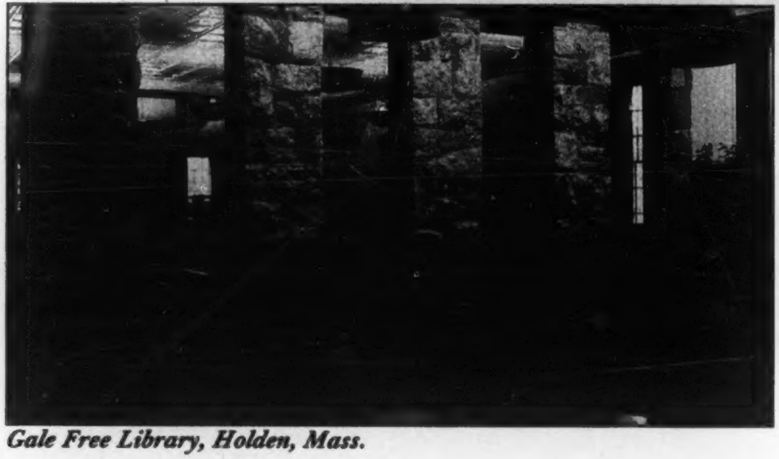

Memorial Hall Lib., Andover, Mass.

Community	Pop. in M	Code	Project Cost	Const. Cost	Gross Sq. Ft.	Sq.Ft. Cost	Equip. Cost	Site Cost	Other Costs	Volumes	Reader Seats	Federal Funds	State Funds	Local Funds	Gift Funds	Architect
MONTANA																
Fort Benton	6	M	$61,400	$58,200	325	$179.00	0	Owned	$3,200	35,000	40	$29,100	0	$32,300	0	Page Werner
NEW HAMPSHIRE																
Ctr. Strafford	2	M	27,723	27,723	768	36.10	0	Owned	0	6000	14	0	0	7,862	19,861	not reported
Goffstown	14	M	16,871	15,951	910	17.53	0	Owned	920	0	0	7,600	0	9,271	0	Alan Shulman
Laconia	16	M	64,635	33,495	1,069	31.34	26,140	Owned	5,000	0	0	26,500	0	38,135	0	Steven Stokes
Meredith[20]	6	M	885,400	723,400	9,000	80.38	77,000	Owned	85,000	30,000	93	750,000	0	0	135,400	Christopher Williams
North Conway	8	M	122,548	107,157	1,540	69.58	12,459	Owned	2,932	4,263	23	45,044	0	77,504	0	Howard Miller
Orford	1	M	118,670	113,625	1,736	65.45	0	Owned	5,045	25,000	16	36,500	0	0	82,170	Don Metz
Sanbornton[21]	2	M	38,740	36,220	400	91.00	0	Owned	2,520	3000	12	14,000	0	24,740	0	George Hickey
NEW JERSEY																
Piscataway	45	M	3,006,363	2,468,819	28,500	87.00	273,374	Owned	264,170	130,000	170	255,808	154,692	2,537,347	58,516	Jamil E. Faridy
NEW YORK																
Bergen	5	M	96,992	74,992	1,330	56.38	15,050	Owned	6,950	20,000	10	25,466	0	71,526	0	MRB Group, Inc.
Churchville	4	M	118,015	112,555	1,300	86.58	0	Owned	5,460	24,000	20	0	15,300	102,715	0	Richard Randall
Cutchogue	10	M	150,000	110,000	2,300	47.82	40,000	Owned	0	25,000	25	10,310	0	114,690	25,000	Ward Associates
E. Syracuse	12	M	294,959	238,813	7,000	34.11	20,061	Owned	36,085	23,000	68	43,851	0	203,000	48,108	Sargent, Webster . . .
Hampton Bays	9	M	389,990	349,990	3,200	109.37	10,000	Owned	30,000	50,000	60	84,565	270,425	0	35,000	Donald A. Denis
Loudonville	75	M	600,000	472,000	2,800	168.58	38,000	Owned	90,000	150,000	173	143,841	0	456,159	0	Gibbons, Heidtmann . . .
Melville	43	B	1,147,000	902,000	3,900	231.28	100,000	Owned	145,000	50,000	40	121,541	0	1,025,459	0	Gibbons, Heidtmann . . .
New Berlin	1	M	185,000	185,000	3,050	60.65	0	Owned	0	15,000	15	0	25,625	0	159,375	Thomas Natoli
New City	40	M	2,493,200	2,003,000	14,200	141.06	163,900	Owned	326,300	160,000	156	8,000	40,000	2,441,200	4,000	Alan Ballou
New York	30	B	890,000	635,000	10,000	63.50	200,000	Leased	55,000	35,000	59	0	0	740,000	150,000	David W. Prendergast
Rego Park	31	BS	218,640	150,573	7,500	20.07	68,067	Owned	0	100,000	50	49,700	0	168,940	0	Engineering Facilities Staff
Schenectady	21	B	47,997	38,990	2,146	18.17	9,007	Owned	0	23,000	25	0	25,793	22,204	0	Engineering & Public Works
Staten Island	360	B	3,404,000	2,754,174	20,800	132.41	352,000	Owned	297,826	57,000	135	0	212,000	3,192,000	0	David P. Helpern
Warsaw	5	M	535,686	433,293	3,000	144.43	29,638	Owned	72,755	35,000	42	83,072	0	402,614	50,000	Sear-Brown Assocs.
NORTH CAROLINA																
Charlotte	480	MS	11,736,440	8,865,565	160,000	55.41	998,567	987,635	884,670	800,000	342	0	125,000	11,153,187	458,250	Middleton, McMillan . . .
Raleigh	23	B	300,000	240,000	9,360	25.64	60,000	Owned	0	35,000	50	0	0	300,000	0	Kurt Eichenberger
Salisbury	106	M	3,792,504	2,956,816	47,500	62.24	577,574	Owned	258,114	150,000	200	182,069	110,568	3,073,533	426,334	Ramsay Assocs.
Spruce Pine	8	MS	175,485	164,485	2,000	82.24	0	Owned	11,000	15,000	n/a	0	81,000	64,500	29,985	William Moore
Tryon[22]	1	M	184,405	151,300	1,587	95.34	14,661	Owned	18,444	3,280	6	0	0	0	184,405	Holland Brady
NORTH DAKOTA																
Bismarck	60	M	4,270,451	3,808,810	73,000	52.18	146,000	Owned	315,641	450,000	190	113,000	0	3,931,451	226,000	Arnold L. Hanson
OHIO																
Bellevue	50	M	945,327	714,154	9,054	78.88	69,301	Owned	161,872	80,000	78	0	0	945,327	0	not reported
Blanchester	15	M	643,121	550,000	10,800	50.93	50,000	Owned	43,121	40,000	44	270,784	0	359,337	13,000	Gerald Harley
Coshocton	36	M	378,602	302,306	5,900	51.23	47,934	Owned	28,362	29,700	28	170,603	0	179,671	28,328	Charles W. Gallagher, Inc.
Fremont	63	M	3,027,000	2,619,000	28,132	93.10	250,000	Owned	158,000	100,000	125	0	0	3,027,000	0	Munder Munder & Assocs.
Georgetown	32	M	366,290	306,800	2,800	109.57	9,990	20,000	29,500	45,000	50	40,000	310,490	0	15,800	McGill, Smith, Panshen
Mansfield[23]	120	M	5,873,650	4,400,000	62,933	69.91	1,000,000	Owned	473,650	150,000	247	0	0	5,873,650	0	Alexander Seckel Architects
Tiffin	40	M	595,085	542,437	8,000	67.80	5,200	Owned	47,448	120,000	103	0	0	405,066	190,019	Munger, Munger & Assocs.
OKLAHOMA																
Grove	15	M	290,322	88,400	5,000	17.68	15,000	175,000	11,922	16,500	20	100,000	0	190,322	0	Crafton, Tull, Span & Yoe
Ponca City[24]	30	M	1,660,881	1,313,216	10,000	131.32	204,385	Owned	143,280	90,000	111	0	23,246	1,212,635	425,000	Howard & Porch Inc.
Woodward	15	M	268,588	246,685	9,886	24.95	0	Owned	21,903	35,000	32	146,000	0	33,000	89,588	Beck Assocs.
Yale	2	M	53,811	51,138	900	56.82	0	Owned	2,673	n/a	n/a	50,000	0	1,482	2,329	Dean Irby
PENNSYLVANIA																
Penn Wynne	8	M	376,250	269,889	4,500	59.97	48,732	11,747	45,882	33,000	40	121,524	0	0	254,726	C.W. Fox Assocs.
RHODE ISLAND																
Cranston[25]	13	B	1,800,000	1,439,406	15,000	95.96	101,547	Owned	259,047	50,000	66.	200,000	782,000	0	818,000	Frederick Love
No. Smithfield[26]	10	M	911,139	664,826	6,985	95.18	80,593	86,592	79,128	40,000	55	430,000	0	95,000	386,139	Herman E. Bouwman

There are 949 library projects in progress in 1989 over 796 in 1988

BOB WESTMORELAND

Ponca City Library, Okla.



Gale Free Library, Holden, Mass.

Additions and Renovations (cont.)

Community	Pop. in M	Code	Project Cost	Const. Cost	Gross Sq. Ft.	Sq.Ft. Cost	Equip. Cost	Site Cost	Other Costs	Volumes	Reader Seats	Federal Funds	State Funds	Local Funds	Gift Funds	Architect
TENNESSEE																
Manchester	41	M	$284,649	$225,246	5,330	$42.26	$39,934	Owned	$19,469	63,500	58	$100,000	0	$120,000	$64,649	Gingles & Hurms
Mt. Juliet	25	B	104,559	93,478	2,700	34.62	3,700	Owned	7,381	25,000	18	48,475	0	20,000	36,084	Conley & Co.
Shelbyville	29	M	188,815	142,931	3,258	43.87	31,832	Owned	14,051	50,000	55	70,420	0	0	118,395	Davis, Stokes Collaborative
Tullahoma	41	M	330,577	265,386	5,613	47.28	43,567	Owned	21,624	67,500	66	100,000	0	150,000	80,577	Hickerson Fowlkes
TEXAS																
Dallas	960	M	563,709	371,372	15,000	24.76	111,058	Owned	81,279	100,000	119	0	0	0	563,709	F & S Partners, Inc.
Garland	183	MS	1,243,923	852,476	61,000	13.98	308,964	Owned	82,483	400,000	230	0	0	1,243,923	0	Tom Barrett . . .
Vidor	14	M	55,000	55,000	1,850	29.73	0	Owned	0	35,000	62	0	0	45,000	10,000	Ken Nagal
VERMONT																
Essex[27]	8	M	537,423	480,253	6,677	71.93	0	Owned	57,170	12,000	31	75,133	0	462,290	0	Horton-Ptaszynski
VIRGINIA																
Chesapeake	26	B	565,830	465,000	6,946	66.95	55,430	Owned	45,400	40,000	50	510,400	0	55,430	0	Design Collaborative
WASHINGTON																
Tacoma	17	B	1,059,035	707,996	7,475	94.72	142,785	111,241	97,013	25,000	55	0	0	1,059,035	0	Seifert & Forbes
Tacoma	26	B	2,242,477	1,616,868	16,932	95.49	281,900	Owned	343,709	100,000	113	0	0	2,242,477	0	McGranahan Messenger . . .
WEST VIRGINIA																
Glenville	8	M	82,332	71,336	1,250	57.07	2,896	6,000	2,100	10,000	20	25,000	0	57,332	0	Wilson & Goff
Hurricane	4	M	136,333	103,914	2,000	51.96	27,410	Leased	5,009	24,000	24	56,000	20,000	60,333	0	Wilson & Goff
Mt. Storm	3	B	38,000	38,000	768	49.48	0	Leased	0	12,000	20	0	20,000	18,000	0	none
WISCONSIN																
Osceola	4	M	236,000	143,000	3,700	38.65	24,000	57,000	12,000	30,000	20	0	0	0	236,000	Bray Assocs.
Plymouth	11	M	1,165,308	830,536	16,790	49.47	190,164	Owned	148,608	43,500	109	125,000	0	919,308	125,000	Noble Rose
Verona	11	M	414,030	365,628	6,000	60.94	0	Owned	48,402	25,000	51	124,209	0	289,821	0	William King
Waukesha	52	MS	14,385,000	2,900,000	60,000	48.33	11,100,000	Owned	385,000	196,900	346	0	0	14,385,000	0	HSR Assocs.

Buildings Not Previously Reported

Community	Pop. in M	Code	Project Cost	Const. Cost	Gross Sq. Ft.	Sq.Ft. Cost	Equip. Cost	Site Cost	Other Costs	Volumes	Reader Seats	Federal Funds	State Funds	Local Funds	Gift Funds	Architect
Irvine, CA (1988)	110	B	$2,240,000	$1,600,000	18,000	$88.89	$540,000	Leased	$100,000	120,000	95	0	0	$2,240,000	0	Anthony & Langford
Loveland, CO (1988)	48	M	2,631,895	1,750,041	28,800	60.76	240,173	Owned	641,681	120,000	187	0	0	2,631,895	0	Barker, Rinker, Seacat
Broxton, GA (1988)	3	B	196,143	149,793	2,000	74.90	29,000	10,000	7,350	15,000	40	0	141,429	44,714	10,000	O'Steen & Suttles
Belvidere, IL (1987)	15	M	1,326,294	997,239	14,985	66.55	154,894	Owned	174,161	60,000	116	0	250,000	1,076,294	0	Noble E. Rose
Hatch[28], NM (1988)	7	M	248,700	228,700	3,390	67.46	0	Owned	20,000	10,000	n/a	60,000	100,000	29,000	59,700	Alley & Assocs.
West Chester, OH (1988)	28	B	360,493	272,172	5,646	48.21	81,421	Owned	6,900	23,000	25	0	0	360,493	0	Voohris, Slone, Welsh

Six-Year Cost Summary

	Fiscal 1984	Fiscal 1985	Fiscal 1986	Fiscal 1987	Fiscal 1988	Fiscal 1989
Number of new bldgs.	48	99	71	101	101	111
Number of ARRs[1]	63	125	120	150	142	124
Sq. ft. new bldgs.	800,252	852,831	1,141,957	1,370,479	1,449,397	1,760,743
Sq. ft. ARRs	523,963	1,227,063	1,189,319	1,582,106	1,280,321	1,612,495
NEW BLDGS.						
Construction cost	$64,370,118	$52,799,143	$73,092,317	$101,016,870	$100,984,847	$160,937,343
Equipment cost	6,451,298	6,585,913	9,799,996	17,958,318	20,489,527	19,450,410
Site cost	1,622,534	4,085,764	4,211,461	5,047,659	10,403,705	14,191,713
Other costs	6,397,740	5,728,714	10,869,097	12,096,087	12,349,755	16,693,362
Total—Project cost	78,841,690	70,583,649	97,972,871	136,952,501	144,237,174	211,716,128
ARRs—Project cost	30,762,934	69,256,835	59,634,921	80,534,403	104,179,480	135,015,044
NEW & ARR PROJECT COST	$109,604,624	$139,840,484	$157,607,792	$217,486,904	$248,416,654	$346,731,172
FUND SOURCES						
Federal, new bldgs.	$2,274,957	$9,803,398	$6,367,559	$5,757,098	$7,352,110	$8,140,109
Federal, ARRs	2,227,355	8,086,819	4,753,052	4,677,400	7,321,967	8,264,044
Federal, total	$4,502,312	$17,890,217	$11,120,611	$10,434,498	$14,674,077	$16,404,153
State, new bldgs.	$4,340,803	$4,139,433	$1,863,277	$7,710,681	$13,849,248	$48,714,905
State, ARRs	2,784,153	1,607,519	7,054,676	5,310,877	6,922,165	6,997,782
State, total	$7,124,956	$5,746,952	$8,917,953	$13,021,558	$20,771,413	$55,712,687
Local, new bldgs.	$71,043,181	$47,914,637	$73,997,971	$117,135,870	$112,230,599	$137,650,121
Local, ARRs	22,921,592	49,096,264	42,971,936	64,050,359	79,197,138	108,753,024
Local, total	$93,964,773	$97,010,901	$116,969,907	$181,186,229	$191,427,737	$246,403,145
Gift, new bldgs.	$1,169,101	$8,766,333	$15,771,620	$7,182,656	$11,084,832	$17,428,326
Gift, ARRs	2,838,892	10,490,099	4,982,621	6,734,422	10,805,194	11,219,980
Gift, total	$4,007,993	$19,256,432	$20,754,241	$13,917,078	$21,890,026	$28,648,306
TOTAL FUNDS USED	$109,600,034	$139,904,502	$157,762,712	$218,559,363	$248,763,253	$347,168,291

[1] Additions, Remodelings, and Renovations

References

1. Five-year free lease donated by United Centenary Methodist Church.
2. Community raised additional $300,000 toward opening day book collection.
3. Ninety-nine year lease at $1 per year.
4. The library had been housed in two rooms in the town hall for 92 years.
5. Change from building with no running water.
6. See article on modular building boom in Florida, p. 74-76.
7. Project only two-thirds completed; one-third remains to be finished sometime in the future.
8. See article on this project, p. 79-80.
9. Library situated to take advantage of view of nine acres of wooded wetlands.
10. New State of Michigan Library.
11. Three-story atrium separates conference wing from library; includes gift shop and art gallery.
12. First library in town.
13. Doubles size of original 1890 building; designed to blend with other 1890 structures and new construction.
14. Library constructed privately, then donated to the city.
15. Constructed on site of former prison; the warden's house and intake center now house the James A. Michener Arts Center.
16. Completes a two-block complex of four buildings dedicated to genealogical research.
17. Successfully incorporates library into area of two-story, turn-of-the-century buildings.
18. Branch relocated at no cost to library.
19. The town paid for the complete overhaul and relocation of the library in the town hall.
20. Garaventa stairlift for use by handicapped; population rises as seasons change.
21. Original building listed in National Register of Historic Places.
22. Only remaining membership library in the state, and one of very few in the nation; established in 1890 and now celebrating 100 years of service to members.
23. Successful renovation and expansion of 1908 Carnegie building.
24. Original building is Depression-era Public Works Administration project built in 1935.
25. Renovated limestone-clad building modeled after Pazzi Chapel in Florence by Brunelleschi and completed in 1927.
26. Original building is 100 years old and served as warehouse/storeroom for a mill that is located across the street from the library.
27. Restoration of a 150-year-old former church.
28. Part of 100-year-old railroad depot. Historical society grant stipulated original door, hardware, weight, and scale must remain.

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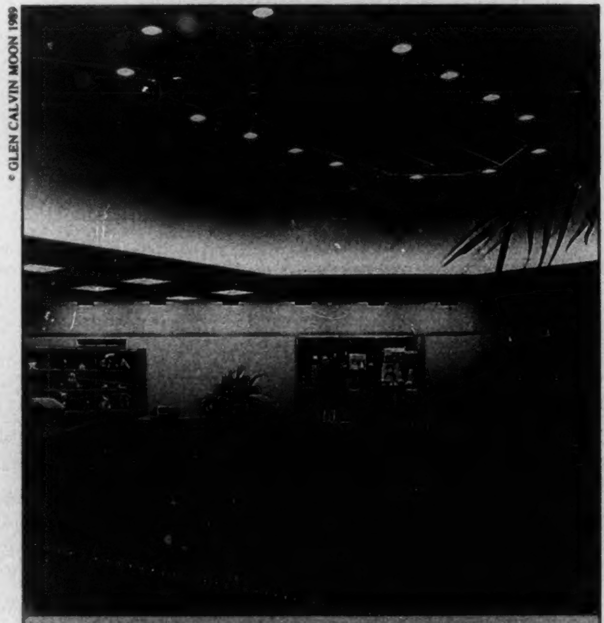

Orion Township Public Library, Lake Orion, Mich.

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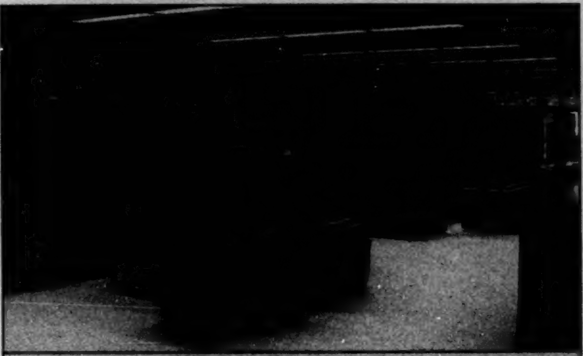
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Simon, Martin of Vegue, Winkelstein, Moris, San Francisco, CA
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Thomson & Associates, 2906-B N. Patterson St., Valdosta, GA 31602
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von Achen, Kurt, Eudora, KS
Voohris, Slone, Welsh, Crossland—Architects, Inc., 414 Reading Rd., Mason, OH 45040
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Ward Associates, Bohemia, NY 11716
Ward & Wetherington, PO Box 1005, LaGrange, GA 30241
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Weber Pollard & Associates, Marshalltown, IA
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Wolf, Lang, Christopher Architects, Inc., 10470 Foothill Blvd, Rancho Cucamonga, CA 92730
Wurster, Bernardi, Emmons, San Francisco, CA
Yamasaki, Minoru, Associates, 350 W. Big Beaver, Troy, MI 48007-4100
Young, Paul & Richard Nice, Young Architects, 211 Prospect, Box 1484, Bloomington, IL 61702

Library Projects in Progress

The list of buildings in progress continues to grow and amaze. This year's list includes 799 public libraries from 43 states, and 150 academic libraries from 38 states and the District of Columbia.

The list of individual projects submitted follows with the stage(s) of progress checked accordingly.

Pre-design stage:

1. Preliminary investigation
2. Program filed
3. Project funded
4. Architect selected

Design stage:

5. Design stage in progress
6. Construction documents completed
7. Bidding complete
8. Contracts awarded

The date following the library name represents the estimated year of completion.

Public Library Projects

NAME OF LIBRARY	STAGES 1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
ALABAMA								
Washington Cty. PL, Chatom [1990]	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			
Demopolis PL [1989]	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Eufaula Carnegie Library [1990]								✓
Gardendale PL [1989]								✓
Greenville-Butler Cty. PL [1990]	✓		✓					
LaFayette Pilot Library [1989]	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Prichard PL [1990]	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			
Rainbow City PL [1990]	✓			✓	✓			
Rainsville PL [1990]	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			
ALASKA								
Soldoma PL [1990]	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
ARIZONA								
Green Valley Library [1990]	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Cholla Branch Library, Phoenix [1990]	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓
Ft. McDowell Indian Lib., Phoenix [1989]	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Maricopa Cty. PL Ctr., Phoenix [1990]	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓
Mesquite Branch Lib., Phoenix [1992]	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			
Phoenix PL [1993]	✓	✓	✓					
Southeast Branch, Phoenix [1991]	✓	✓		✓	✓			
Bullhead City Lib., Riviera [1990]	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		
Indian Hills PL, Salome [1989]	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Tempe PL [1989]	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Nanini Library, Tucson [1989]	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

NAME OF LIBRARY	STAGES							
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Tucson PL [1989]	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
ARKANSAS								
Jackson County Lib., Newport [1990]	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Pope County Lib., Russellville [1989]	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
CALIFORNIA								
Agoura Hills Library [?]	✓							
Belridge Branch Lib. [1989]								✓
Brawley PL [1990]		✓	✓	✓				
Luque Branch, Colton [1990]	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		
Corona PL [1992]	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			
Descanso Branch Library [1991]	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			
El Cajon Regional Ctr. [1991]	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		
Escalon Branch Library [1991]	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			
Vacaville PL, Fairfield [1992]	✓	✓	✓	✓				
Fountain Valley Branch Lib. [1990]	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Hacienda Heights Library [?]	✓							
Huntington Beach PL [1992]	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			
Kettleman City Branch Lib. [1991]	✓	✓	✓	✓				
Kern River Valley Branch, Lake Isabella [1989]						✓	✓	✓
Lancaster Library [1992]	✓	✓		✓	✓			
Lawndale Library [?]	✓	✓		✓	✓			
Livermore PL [1990]	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			
Brentwood Branch, Los Angeles [1991]	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			
Chinatown Branch, Los Angeles [1990]	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Lincoln Heights Branch, Los Angeles [1991]	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			
Malabar Branch, Los Angeles [1991]	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
R.L. Stevenson Branch, Los Angeles [1990]	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Wilshire Branch, Los Angeles [1991]	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			
Marina Del Rey Library [?]	✓	✓		✓	✓			
Nevada Cty. Lib., Nevada City [1991]	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			
Newport Beach PL [1991]		✓	✓					
Asian Branch Library, Oakland [1991]	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			
Brookfield Village Branch, Oakland [1991]	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		
Rockridge Branch, Oakland [1992]	✓				✓			
Oceanside PL [1989]	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Old Mission Branch, Oceanside [1989]	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓
Orange PL [?]	✓							
So. Oxnard Center Lib., Oxnard [1989]	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Pasadena PL [1990]								✓
Paso Robles PL [1992]	✓		✓	✓				
El Dorado Cty. Lib., Placerville [1993]	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			
Ramona Branch Lib. [1990]	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			
A.K. Smiley PL, Redlands [1990]	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Maidu Branch Lib., Roseville [1990]	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
California State Lib. Annex, Sacramento [1992]					✓			
Sacramento PL [1991]	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
St. Helena PL [?]	✓			✓	✓			
No. Clairemont Lib., San Diego [1989]	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
San Francisco PL [1995]	✓		✓	✓				
West Valley Branch, San Jose [1991]	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			
San Marcos Branch [1992]	✓	✓	✓					
Sierra Madre PL [?]	✓	✓		✓	✓			
Rancho San Diego Lib., Spring Valley [1991]	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			
Stratford Branch [1991]	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			
Temecula Area Library [1990]	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓		
Venice Branch Library [1991]	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			
West Hollywood Lib. [1992]	✓	✓		✓	✓			
Yorba Linda PL [1992]			✓	✓	✓			
COLORADO								
Boulder PL [1991]	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			
Meadows Branch, Boulder [1989]	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Pikes Peak Lib. Dist., Colorado Springs [1990]		✓			✓			
Eagle Count PL [1992]	✓				✓			
Limon Memorial Library [1990]		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Columbine Library, Littleton [1989]	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Adams Cty. PL, Thornton [1989]		✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓
CONNECTICUT								
Essex Library [1989]	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Fairfield Woods PL [1990]								✓
Wells-Turner Memorial, Glastonbury [1991]	✓	✓		✓	✓			
Harwinton PL [1989]	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Berlin Peck Memorial, Kensington [1989]	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Scranton Memorial Lib., Madison [1989]								✓
East Lyme PL, Niantic [1989]	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Windsor Locks PL [1990]	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
DELAWARE								
Bridgeville PL [1990]	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Claymont PL [1991]	✓		✓	✓	✓			
Delmar PL [1989]	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
FLORIDA								
Boynton Beach City Lib. [1989]	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Ctrl. Brevard Lib./Ref. Ctr., Cocoa [1989]	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
North Regional Lib., Coconut Beach [1992]	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		
Hugh Embry Lib., Dade City [1991]	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			
Deerfield Beach Branch [1992]	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		
So. Holiday Branch Lib., Holiday [1991]		✓	✓	✓	✓			
Hudson Area Library [1989]	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓
NW Branch Library, Jacksonville [1990]	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Columbia Cty. PL, Lake City [1990]			✓	✓		✓		
Maitland PL [1989]	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Jackson Cty. PL, Marianna [?]	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			
Mary Esther PL [?]		✓						
Melbourne PL [1989]	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
No. Central Branch Lib., Miami [1990]	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
No. Shore Library, Miami [1990]	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
W. Kendall Regional Lib., Miami [1990]	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
East Naples Branch, Naples [1989]	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
New Port Richey PL [1991]					✓	✓		
Regency Park Branch, New Port Richey [1989]						✓	✓	✓
Ormond Beach PL [1990]	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Putnam Cty. Lib. System, Palatka [1991]	✓	✓	✓					
Palm Bay PL [1990]	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			
W. Florida Regional, Pensacola [1990]	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Pompano Beach City Lib. [1989]	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Northwest Branch, Ponte Vedra Beach [1992]			✓	✓	✓			
Satellite Beach PL [1990]	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			
Sebring PL [1990]			✓	✓	✓			
Sunrise Branch Library [1992]	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		
Leon County Lib., Tallahassee [1990]								✓
Leon County PL, Tallahassee [1990]	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Brandon Regional Lib., Tampa [1990]	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Boynton Beach West, West Palm Beach [?]	✓	✓	✓					
Central Lib., West Palm Beach [1992]	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			
Greenacres Branch, West Palm Beach [1992]	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			
Jupiter Branch, West Palm Beach [1992]	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			
North Cty. Branch, West Palm Beach [?]	✓	✓	✓	✓				
Okeechobee Blvd. Branch, West Palm Beach [?]	✓	✓	✓					
Palm Beach Grdns. Reg., West Palm Beach [?]	✓	✓	✓					
South Bay Branch, West Palm Beach [1992]	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			
SW Cty. Regional, West Palm Beach [1992]	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			
Wellington Branch, West Palm Beach [?]	✓	✓	✓					
West Atlantic Branch, West Palm Beach [1992]	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			
GEORGIA								
Cook County Library, Adel [1989]	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			
Southside Branch, Albany [1989]	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Alpharetta Branch [1989]	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

NAME OF LIBRARY	STAGES							
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Auburn Avenue Lib., Atlanta [1990]	✓	✓	✓					
Briarcliff Library, Atlanta [1990]	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			
Brookhaven Library, Atlanta [1990]	✓		✓	✓	✓			
Buckhead Library, Atlanta [1989]	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Central Library, Atlanta [1989]	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Chamblee PL, Atlanta [1989]	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Cleveland Avenue Lib., Atlanta [1989]	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			
Dogwood Library, Atlanta [1989]	✓	✓	✓					
Gresham Homework Ctr. Lib., Atlanta [1990]	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			
Ponce de Leon Lib., Atlanta [1989]	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Public Housing Libraries, Atlanta [1989]	✓	✓	✓					
Sandy Springs Regional Lib., Atlanta [1989]	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
South Fulton Lib., Atlanta [1990]	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		
Southwest Regional Lib., Atlanta [1989]	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
West End Library, Atlanta [1989]	✓	✓	✓					
West Hunter Library, Atlanta [1989]	✓	✓	✓					
Marion Cty. PL, Buena Vista [1990]					✓			
R.T. Jones Memorial Lib., Canton [1990]	✓	✓		✓	✓			
Embry Hills Library, Chamblee [1990]	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		
Clarkston Library [1990]	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		
Nancy Guinn Library, Conyers [1990]	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Paulding County PL, Dallas [1990]	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		
Avondale Mall Library, Decatur [1990]	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			
Scott Candler Library, Decatur [1990]	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓		
Covington Library, Decatur [1990]	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		
Decatur Library [1990]	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			
Flat Shoals Branch, Decatur [1990]	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		
Wesley Chapel Branch, Decatur [1990]	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		
Satilla Regional Library, Douglas [1990]	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Dunwoody PL [1989]	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Gilmer County Library, Ellijay [1990]	✓	✓		✓	✓			
Forsyth County PL [?]	✓	✓						
Harris County PL, Hamilton [1991]	✓	✓						
Hogansville PL [1990]	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			
Banks County PL, Homer [?]	✓	✓						
W. Jackson PL, Hoschton/Braselton [?]	✓	✓						
Jefferson PL [?]	✓	✓						
Camden Cty. Lib., Kingsland [1989]	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Cherokee Regional Lib., Lafayette [1990]	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		
Lawrenceville PL [1990]	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Lithonia Library [1990]	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓		
Salem/Panola Library, Lithonia [1990]	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		
O'Kelly Memorial, Loganville [1989]	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Central HQ Library, Marietta [1989]	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Kemp Memorial Branch, Marietta [1989]	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Kennesaw Branch, Marietta [1989]	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Mountain View Branch, Marietta [1990]	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Maysville PL [?]	✓	✓						
Morrow Branch Library [1990]	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			
Moultrie-Colquit Cty. Lib. [1989]	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Harold S. Swindle PL, Nicholson [1989]	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Norcross PL [1990]	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Pearson PL [?]	✓	✓						
Powder Springs Branch [1989]	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Redan Library [1990]	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		
St. Mary's PL [1989]	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Sparta-Hancock Cty. Lib. [1989]	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Hairston Crossing Lib., Stone Mountain [1990]	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		
Haralson Cty. Civic Lib., Tallapoosa [1991]	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			
Northlake Branch, Tucker [1990]	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		
Villa Rica PL [1991]	✓	✓						
Vinnings Branch [1990]	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Warren Cty. Lib., Warrenton [1989]	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		

NAME OF LIBRARY	STAGES							
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Williacoochee PL [?]	✓	✓						
SW Cherokee Branch, [1991]	✓	✓						
IDAHO								
Ashton PL [1990]			✓	✓	✓			
Challis PL [1990]	✓			✓	✓			
Idaho Falls PL [1989]								✓
Pocatello PL [1990]	✓	✓		✓	✓			
Twin Falls PL [1991]	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			
ILLINOIS								
Carol Stream PL [1990]			✓					✓
Chester PL [1990]	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Chinatown Branch, Chicago [1990]	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Hegewisch Branch, Chicago [1990]	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Kelly Branch Library, Chicago [1989]	✓	✓	✓	✓				✓
Legler Branch Library, Chicago [1991]	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			
Logan Square Branch, Chicago [1989]	✓	✓	✓	✓				✓
Mount Greenwood Branch, Chicago [1990]	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Portage-Cragin Branch, Chicago [1990]	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Stateway Gardens Branch, Chicago [?]	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			
Uptown Branch Library, Chicago [1991]	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			
Harold Washington Lib. Ctr., Chicago [1991]	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Woodlawn-Washington Pk., Chicago [1991]	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			
Dwight PL [1990]	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
East St. Louis PL [1990]	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		
Elk Grove Village PL [1990]	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Fairview Heights PL [1990]	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Schmaling Memorial PL Dist., Fulton [1989]	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Girard Twp. Library [1989]	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Hinsdale PL [1989]	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
La Grange Park PL [1989]	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Ela Area PL, Lake Zurich [1991]	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			
Maywood Library [1989]	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
North Chicago PL [1989]	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Olney PL [1990]	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Illinois Valley Lib. System, Pekin [1989]	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Prospect Heights PL [1991]	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			
Flagg Township Lib., Rochelle [1989]	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
St. Charles PL District [1989]	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Shelbyville Free PL [1989]	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
INDIANA								
Bloomfield-Eastern Greene Cty. PL [1990]	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			
Monroe County PL, Bloomington [1990]	✓	✓	✓	✓				✓
Bluffton-Wells Cty. PL [?]	✓			✓				
Delphi PL [1990]	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			
Hagerstown-Jefferson Twp. Lib. [1989]	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Hartford City PL [1989]	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Decatur Branch, Indianapolis [1990]	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Library Svcs. Ctr., Indianapolis [1992]	✓		✓					
Nora Branch, Indianapolis [1989]	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
La Porte County PL [1990]	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Lebanon PL [1990]	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			
Morgan Cty. PL, Martinsville [1990]	✓							
Syracuse-Turkey Creek Twp. PL [?]	✓			✓	✓			
Switzerland Cty. PL., Vevay [?]	✓			✓				
IOWA								
Belle Plaine PL [1990]	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Charlton PL [?]	✓	✓		✓	✓			
Cresco PL [1991]	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			
Decorah PL [?]	✓				✓			
Earlville PL [1990]	✓	✓		✓	✓			
Fairfax PL [1991]	✓	✓		✓	✓			
Humboldt PL [1991]	✓			✓	✓			
Knoxville PL [1989]	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

NAME OF LIBRARY	STAGES							
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Manchester PL [?]	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Maquoketa PL [1992]	✓	✓		✓	✓			
Newton PL [?]	✓	✓		✓	✓			
Perry PL [1991]	✓			✓	✓			
Rock Valley PL [1990]	✓	✓		✓	✓			
Sac City PL [1989]	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Sioux City PL [1990]	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Spencer PL [1989]	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓
Tripoli PL [1990]	✓	✓		✓	✓			
Victor PL [1989]	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Washington PL [1990]	✓			✓	✓	✓		
Wellman PL [1991]	✓	✓		✓	✓			
KANSAS								
Abilene PL [1989]	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓
Dwight Library [1989]	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓
Frankfort PL [1989]	✓							
Winfield PL [1989]						✓		
KENTUCKY								
Harrison Cty. Lib., Cynthiana [1990]	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Danville-Boyle PL [1989]	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Perry Cty. PL, Hazard [1989]	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Breathitt Cty. PL, Jackson [1989]	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
LOUISIANA								
Tangipahoa Parish Lib., Amite [1989]	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Jones Creek Regional Lib., Baton Rouge [1990]	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Breaux Bridge Branch [1990]				✓	✓			
Ascension Parish Lib., Donaldsonville [1991]	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			
Vernon Parish Library, Leesville [?]	✓			✓	✓			
Ponchatoula Branch Library [1989]	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
MAINE								
Gray PL [1989]	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Katahdin PL, Island Falls [1989]	✓							
MASSACHUSETTS								
Jones Library, Amherst [1991]					✓	✓		
Robbins Library, Arlington [1992]	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		
J.L. Sweet Memorial Lib., Attleboro [1992]	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			
Bedford Free PL [?]	✓	✓		✓				
Beverly PL [1992]	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			
Boston PL [1993]	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		
Eldredge PL, Chatham [1991]	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	
Chilmark PL [?]	✓	✓		✓		✓		
Clarksburg Town Library [?]	✓							
East Longmeadow PL [?]	✓							
Frederic C. Adams PL, Kingston [1991]	✓			✓				
Reuben Hoar Lib., Littleton [1989]	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓		✓
Lynnfield PL [1991]			✓					
Melrose PL [1991]	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			
Middleborough PL, Middleboro [1991]	✓	✓		✓	✓			
Monson Free Library [1989]	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓
Newton Free Library [1991]	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Stevens Memorial Lib., No. Andover [1991]	✓	✓		✓	✓			
Richards Memorial Lib., No. Attleboro [1990]			✓	✓		✓	✓	
Flint Memorial Lib., No. Reading [1991]	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			
Oak Bluffs PL [?]	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Wheeler Memorial Library, Orange [?]	✓	✓			✓			
Peabody Institute PL [1989]	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Plymouth PL [1991]	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			
Plympton PL [?]				✓	✓			
Rockland Memorial Library [1989]	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Salem PL [1990]	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Southborough Library [1989]	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Southwick PL [?]	✓							
Conant PL, Sterling [1989]								✓
Tewksbury PL [?]					✓			
Waltham PL [1992]				✓	✓			

NAME OF LIBRARY	STAGES							
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Wareham Free Library [1990]	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Wellfleet PL [1989]				✓				✓
J.V. Fletcher Lib., Westford [1989]	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Weston PL [1991]	✓	✓		✓				
MICHIGAN								
Auburn Hills PL [1990]								✓
Fennville District Lib. & Enrichment Ctr. [1989]	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Georgetown Twp. PL, Jenison [1989]	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Montague Branch Library [1989]					✓			
Parchment Community Lib. [1989]	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓
Ransom District Lib., Plainwell [1989]	✓							
Rochester Hills PL [1991]	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			
South Haven Memorial Lib. [1989]			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Wixom PL [1991]		✓		✓	✓			
Yale PL [1989]	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓
MINNESOTA								
Northtown-Central Lib., Blaine [1991]	✓	✓		✓	✓			
Detroit Lakes PL [1989]	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
West Duluth Branch, Duluth [1991]					✓			
Dakota County Lib., Eagan [1990]								✓
Carnegie City Lib., Little Falls [?]	✓	✓		✓	✓			
Melrose PL [1991]	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			
Rochester PL [1991]	✓	✓						
Warroad PL [1990]	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			
Wells PL [1990]	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
MISSISSIPPI								
City-County PL, Bay St. Louis [1989]	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
VanCleave Mem. Lib., Centreville [1989]	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Robinson-Carpenter Memorial Library, Cleveland [1989]	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
New Hebron PL [1989]	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Ricks Memorial Lib., Yazoo City [1989]	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
MISSOURI								
Rock Road Branch Library, St. Ann [1990]	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Missouri Historical Society, St. Louis [1991]					✓			
St. Louis County Library [1989]								✓
MONTANA								
Belgrade PL [?]								✓
Lewistown City Lib. [1989]	✓	✓		✓	✓			
NEBRASKA								
Butterfield Memorial Lib., Neligh [1989]	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
NEVADA								
Nevada State Library, Carson City [1992]	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			
Wells Branch Library, Elko [1990]		✓						
White Pine Cty. PL, Ely [1989]	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Las Vegas Library/ Discovery: Children's Museum [1990]	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Washoe Cty. Lib. System, Reno [?]	✓	✓			✓			
Round Mountain Library [1990]	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			
Storey Cty. Lib., Virginia City [1989]	✓							
Lake Tahoe Branch, Zephyr Cove [1989]	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
NEW HAMPSHIRE								
Silsby Library, Acworth [1989]		✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓
Bartlett Memorial Lib., Brentwood [1989]	✓							
Colebrook PL [1990]							✓	✓
Concord PL [1992]	✓							
Tuftonboro Free Lib., Ctr. Tuftonboro [1991]	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			
MacGregor Library, Derry [1990]	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Harvey-Mitchell Memorial, Epping [?]	✓	✓		✓	✓			
Dunbar-Free Library, Grantham [1991]	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓		
Weeks PL, Greenland [2000]	✓							
Hancock Town Library [1989]	✓							
Madison Town & Social Library [?]	✓							

NAME OF LIBRARY	STAGES							
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Nashua PL [1992]					✓			
New Castle PL [1989]	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		
Tracy Memorial Lib., New London [1990]	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			
Rye PL [1989]	✓	✓		✓				
Mansfield Library, Temple [?]	✓				✓			
Pillsbury Free Lib., Warner [?]	✓							
NEW JERSEY								
Barnegat Twp. Branch [1991]	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			
Berkeley Twp. Branch, Bayville [1990]	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		
Brick Township Branch [1990]	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Lacy Twp. Branch, Forked River [1991]	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			
Manchester Twp. Branch, Lakehurst [1990]	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Little Egg Harbor Twp. Branch [1991]	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			
Stafford Twp. Branch, Manahawkin [1990]	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Nutley PL [1989]	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
NEW MEXICO								
Thomas Branigan Lib., Las Cruces [1990]	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		
Tucker Free Library, Menniker [1991]	✓			✓				
Ruidoso PL [1990]			✓	✓		✓		
NEW YORK								
Addison PL [1992]	✓	✓						
Allegany PL [1989]	✓	✓						
20th Century Club Lib., Almond [1992]	✓							
Amityville PL [1990]	✓	✓		✓	✓			
Apalachin Library [1990]	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Baldwinsville PL [?]	✓							
Bellmore Memorial Library [1990]	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Belmont Literary & Historical Society [1992]	✓							
Bethpage PL [1991]	✓	✓						
Big Flats Branch Library [?]	✓							
Broome County PL, Binghamton [?]	✓	✓						
Bayport-Blue Point PL, Blue Point [1991]	✓	✓		✓	✓			
Brentwood PL [1989]	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Brightwaters PL [1989]	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Seymour Library, Brockport [?]	✓	✓						
Hall Memorial Library, Brocton [?]	✓							
Mott Haven Branch, Bronx [?]	✓	✓						
Sedgwick Branch, Bronx [1991]	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			
Brookhaven Free Library [1990]	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Brighton Beach Branch, Brooklyn [1990]	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Brower Park Branch, Brooklyn [1989]	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Canarsie Branch, Brooklyn [1990]	✓	✓						
Clarendon Branch, Brooklyn [1989]	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Cypress Hills Branch, Brooklyn [1991]	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			
East Flatbush Branch, Brooklyn [1989]	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Gerritsen Beach Branch, Brooklyn [?]	✓	✓						
Homecrest Branch, Brooklyn [1990]	✓	✓	✓					
McKinley Park Branch, Brooklyn [1990]	✓	✓	✓	✓				
Ulmer Park Branch, Brooklyn [?]	✓	✓						
Cambria Heights Branch [1993]	✓	✓						
Canajoharie Library [1990]	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Bristol Library, Canandaigua [?]	✓	✓		✓	✓			
Wood Library, Canandaigua [?]	✓							
Canastota PL [?]	✓	✓						
Cassadaga Branch Library [1991]	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			
Cazenovia PL [?]	✓	✓		✓	✓			
Cheektowaga PL [1992]	✓	✓						
Sullivan Free Library, Chittenango [?]	✓							
Claverack Free Library [?]	✓							
Clayville Library [?]	✓							
Shenendehowa PL, Clifton Park [1990]	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Clifton Springs Library [?]	✓							
Kirkland Town Lib., Clinton [?]	✓	✓		✓				
Poppenhusen Branch, College Point [?]	✓	✓						
Commack PL [?]	✓							
Copiague Memorial PL [1989]	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Corinth Free Library [1989]	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Corning PL [?]	✓							
Cornwall PL, Cornwall-on-Hudson [1992]	✓	✓		✓				
Hammond Library, Crown Point [1989]	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Dansville PL [?]	✓							
Bethlehem PL, Delmar [?]	✓	✓						
Half Hollow Hills Comm. Lib., Dix Hills [1989]	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Dunkirk Free Library [?]	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			
East Islip PL [1991]	✓	✓						
East Northport PL [1992]	✓	✓		✓	✓			
Eden Library [1990]	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Ellicottville Memorial Library [?]	✓							
Floral Park PL [1990]	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			
Freeport Memorial Library [1990]	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Fresh Meadows Branch Library [?]	✓	✓						
Fulton PL [1991]	✓							
Geneva Free Library [?]	✓	✓						
Glen Oaks Branch Library [1991]	✓	✓						
Glendale Branch Library [1994]	✓	✓						
Crandall Library, Glens Falls [1993]	✓							
Gouverneur Reading Room Assn. [?]	✓	✓						
Floyd Memorial Lib., Greenport [?]	✓							
Groton PL [?]	✓							
Hamburg PL [1989]	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		
Louise Read Memorial Lib., Hancock [1989]	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Harrison PL [1991]	✓	✓		✓	✓			
Harrisville Free Library [1990]	✓	✓						
Kinney Memorial Library, Hartwick [1989]	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Haverstraw King's Daughters PL [1991]	✓							
Hepburn Library of Edwards [?]	✓							
Hewlett-Woodmere PL [1991]	✓	✓		✓	✓			
Hicksville PL [1990]	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			
Highland PL [?]	✓							
Highland Falls Library [1999]	✓	✓			✓			
Sachem PL, Holbrook [1991]	✓	✓						
Hornell PL [1991]	✓							
Hunter PL [1991]	✓	✓						
Huntington PL [?]	✓	✓						
Island Park PL [?]	✓							
Finger Lakes Lib. System, Ithaca [?]	✓							
Queens Borough PL, Jamaica [1991]	✓	✓		✓	✓			
Jeffersonville PL [1990]	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Your Home PL, Johnson City [?]	✓							
Katonah Village Library [?]	✓	✓						
Lackawanna PL [1989]	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			
Orleans PL, Lafargeville [1990]	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		
LaGrange Assn. Library [1991]	✓							
Larchmont PL [1992]	✓	✓			✓			
Lewiston PL [1990]	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Livonia PL [1991]	✓	✓						
Lockport PL [?]	✓							
Nioga Library System, Lockport [1989]	✓	✓	✓		✓			
Queensbridge Branch, Long Island City [1996]	✓	✓						
Lowville Free Library [?]	✓							
Lynbrook PL [1991]	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			
Yates Community Lib., Lyndonville [1993]	✓							
Mahopac Library [?]	✓							
Massapequa PL [?]	✓	✓						
Mechanicville District PL [?]	✓	✓		✓				
Hallock Free Library, Milton [1989]	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Weller Library, Mohawk [?]	✓	✓						
Montauk Library [1990]	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Hendrick Hudson Free Lib., Montrose [?]	✓							
Nanuet PL [1990]	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

NAME OF LIBRARY	STAGES							
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Tusten-Cochecton Ctr., Narrowsburg [1990]	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
New Hartford PL [?]	✓	✓						
Hillside PL, New Hyde Park [?]	✓	✓						
Clason's Point Branch, New York [?]	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Countee Cullen Regional Lib., New York [?]	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			
Jefferson Market Branch, New York [?]	✓	✓						
Blind/Physically Handicapped, New York [1991]	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			
Morrisania Branch, New York [1990]	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
96th St. Regional Branch, New York [?]	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			
Riverside Branch, New York [1990]	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Tompkins Square Branch, New York [?]	✓	✓						
New Woodstock Free Library [?]	✓							
Newark PL [1990]	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
North Bellmore PL [1989]	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
North Chatham Library [?]	✓							
North Collins Memorial Library [1990]	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓		
North Syracuse Free Library [?]	✓	✓		✓	✓			
Northport-East Northport PL [1992]	✓	✓		✓	✓			
Oceanside Free Library [1990]	✓							
Peterson Memorial Library, Odessa [?]	✓							
Oneida Library [?]	✓							
Ossining PL [1991]	✓	✓		✓	✓			
Oyster Bay-East Norwich PL [1991]	✓	✓		✓	✓			
Palisades Free Library [?]	✓							
Patchogue-Medford Library [?]	✓	✓						
Pearl River PL [1990]	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Pelham PL [1990]	✓							
Penn Yan PL [?]	✓							
Perry PL [?]	✓	✓						
Phoenicia Library [1991]	✓							
Phoenix PL [1990]	✓	✓	✓	✓				
Piermont PL [?]	✓							
Pittsford Community Library [1989]	✓							
Plainview-Old Bethpage PL [1990]	✓			✓	✓			
Port Ewen Free Library [1991]	✓							
Port Jefferson Free Library [1990]	✓	✓						
Port Washington PL [?]	✓	✓		✓				
Adriance Memorial Lib., Poughkeepsie [1990]	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			
Mid-Hudson Lib. System, Poughkeepsie [1991]	✓	✓						
Beekman Library, Poughquag [1992]	✓							
Ridgewood Branch Library [1992]	✓	✓						
Brighton Memorial Lib., Rochester [?]	✓	✓						
Chili PL, Rochester [?]	✓	✓						
Gates PL, Rochester [?]	✓	✓						
Greece PL, Rochester [?]	✓	✓						
Lincoln Branch, Rochester [1992]	✓	✓	✓	✓				
Maplewood Branch, Rochester [1991]	✓	✓						
Marketview Branch, Rochester [1991]	✓	✓						
Rochester PL [1992]	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			
Sully Branch, Rochester [1992]	✓	✓						
Rockville Centre PL [1990]	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Rosendale Library [1992]	✓							
Bryant Library, Roslyn [?]	✓	✓						
Rush PL [?]	✓	✓						
Rye Free Reading Room [?]	✓							
Saratoga Springs PL [1992]	✓							
Saugerties PL [?]	✓							
Schenectady County PL [1991]	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Glenville Branch, Schenectady [1991]	✓							
Scio Free Library [1991]	✓							
Seaford PL [1992]	✓	✓		✓	✓			
Sherburne PL [?]	✓							
Mastics-Moriches-Shirley PL, Shirley [1991]	✓	✓		✓	✓			
Hart Memorial Library, Shrub Oak [1990]	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

NAME OF LIBRARY	STAGES							
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Sidney Memorial PL [?]	✓	✓		✓	✓			
Rogers Memorial Lib., Southampton [?]	✓	✓		✓	✓			
Southold Free Library [1990]	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		
Spencer Library [?]	✓							
Ogden PL, Spencerport [?]	✓	✓						
Staatsburg Library [?]	✓							
Great Kills Branch, Staten Island [1991]	✓	✓	✓					
Todt Hill Branch, Staten Island [1990]	✓	✓	✓					
Stony Creek Free Library [1990]	✓	✓	✓					
Beauchamp Branch Library, Syracuse [?]	✓							
Tappan Library [?]	✓							
Troy PL [1991]	✓	✓						
Tuxedo Park Library [?]	✓	✓						
Uniondale PL [1991]	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			
Mid-York Library Systen, Utica [1991]	✓	✓						
Utica PL [1989]	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Valley Cottage Free Library [1993]	✓	✓		✓	✓			
Vestal PL [1990]	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Victor Free Library [?]	✓	✓						
Hepburn Library of Waddington [?]	✓							
William B. Ogden Free Lib., Walton [1990]	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		
Walworth-Seely PL [1990]	✓	✓						
Moffat Lib. Assn., Washingtonville [1991]	✓	✓		✓	✓			
Weedsport Free Library [?]	✓			✓				
David A. Howe PL, Wellsville [?]	✓							
Sand Lake Town Lib., West Sand Lake [?]	✓							
West Winfield Free Library [?]	✓	✓						
Westhampton Free Library [1990]	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		
Westport Library Assn. [?]	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			
Whitesville PL [?]	✓							
Wilson Free Library [1990]	✓	✓	✓	✓				
Windham PL [?]	✓							
Wolcott Civic Free Library [1990]	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Woodhaven Branch Library [1995]	✓	✓						
Woodside Branch Library [1994]	✓	✓						
Yonkers PL [?]	✓	✓		✓				
NORTH CAROLINA								
Bethel PL [1990]	✓		✓	✓	✓			
Pender County PL, Burgaw [1989]	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Canton Branch Library [1989]			✓	✓		✓	✓	✓
Danbury PL [1990]	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Cliffdale Branch, Fayetteville [?]	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			
Macon County PL, Franklin [1990]	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			
Gates County PL, Gatesville [1990]	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		
G.W. Carver Lib., Greenville [1989]	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Henderson Cty. Lib., Hendersonville [1991]	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			
Onslow County PL, Jacksonville [1990]	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓
Leff Memorial Lib., Kenansville [1989]		✓	✓	✓		✓		
Neuse Regional Lib., Kinston [1989]	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Caldwell County PL, Lenoir [1989]	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Dare County Library, Manteo [1989]	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Kill Devil Hills Branch, Manteo [1990]	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		
Perquimans County Library [1990]					✓			
Roseboro PL [1989]	✓							
Cleveland Cty. Memorial Lib., Shelby [1990]	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Forsyth County PL, Walkertown [1991]	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			
OHIO								
Arcanum PL [?]	✓			✓				
Bristol PL, Bristolville [1989]	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Brookfield Branch Lib. [1989]	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Bucyrus PL [1989]	✓							
Caldwell PL [1989]	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Guernsey Cty. District PL, Cambridge [1989]	✓							
Chillicothe & Ross Cty. PL [1989]	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Green Twp. Regional Lib., Cincinnati [1989]	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

NAME OF LIBRARY	STAGES							
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
No. Central Regional, Cincinnati [1989]	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Symmes Twp. Regional, Cincinnati [1990]	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Addison Branch, Cleveland [1989]	✓							
Columbiana PL [?]	✓	✓		✓	✓			
Cabanna Branch Lib., Columbus [1991]	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓		
Columbus Metropolitan Library [1991]	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Dublin Branch, Columbus [1990]	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓
Northside Branch Lib., Columbus [1989]	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓
Parsons Branch Lib., Columbus [1990]		✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓
Reynoldsburg Branch, Columbus [1990]	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓		
Southeast Branch Lib., Columbus [1990]	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓		
Creston Branch Library [1990]				✓				
Taylor Memorial PL, Cuyahoga Falls [1989]	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
East Cleveland PL [1990]	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Findlay-Hancock County PL, Findlay [1990]	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Galion PL [1990]	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Bossard Library, Gallipolis [1991]	✓	✓		✓	✓			
Grafton/Midview PL, Grafton [1990]								✓
Granville PL [1989]								✓
Greenwich PL [1989]	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Lima PL [1990]	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Mentor PL [1991]	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
New Concord Branch Lib. [1990]			✓	✓	✓			
North Ridgeville Branch [1989]			✓	✓				✓
Perry Cty. Dist. Lib., New Lexington [1991]							✓	
Tuscarawas Cty. PL, New Philadelphia [1990]	✓	✓		✓	✓			
Oberlin PL [1990]	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		
Paulding Cty. Carnegie Lib. [1990]				✓	✓			
Port Clinton PL [?]	✓			✓	✓			
Eastern Branch, Proctorville [1989]								✓
Domonkas Branch, Sheffield Lake [?]			✓	✓				✓
Marvin Memorial Lib., Shelby [1990]	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
PL of Steubenville & Jefferson Cty. [1990]	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Tipp City PL [?]	✓							
Carnegie PL, Washington Court House [1990]	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Green Cty. District Lib., Xenia [1989]			✓	✓		✓	✓	✓
John McIntire PL, Zanesville [1991]			✓	✓		✓		
OKLAHOMA								
Anadarko Community Lib. [1990]	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		
Barnsdall PL [1991]	✓	✓	✓		✓			
Lucas Memorial Lib., Checotah [1991]	✓	✓		✓	✓			
Slief Memorial Lib., Cheyenne [1991]	✓	✓		✓	✓			
Clinton PL [1991]	✓	✓		✓	✓			
Harrah Extension Library [?]	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			
Pickens Library, Holdenville [1989]	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Hominy PL [1989]			✓				✓	
Locust Grove Library [1991]	✓	✓		✓	✓			
Belle Isle Branch, Oklahoma City [1989]	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Village Branch, Oklahoma City [1990]	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Owasso Library [1990]	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			
Rudisill North Regional Lib., Tulsa [1990]	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			
South Tulsa Library, Tulsa [1990]	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			
Warner PL [1989]							✓	✓
Weatherford PL [1991]	✓							
OREGON								
Corvallis-Benton County PL [1992]	✓	✓		✓	✓			
Eugene PL [?]	✓							
Siuslaw PL, Florence [1991]	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			
Jefferson Cty. Library, Madras [1990]	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓
Salem PL [1990]				✓	✓			
Stayton PL [1989]	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓
West Linn PL [1989]	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

NAME OF LIBRARY	STAGES							
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
PENNSYLVANIA								
Adams Cty. Central Lib., Gettysburg [1991]	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			
Upper Merion Twp. Lib., King of Prussia [1989]	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Morgantown Village Lib. [1990]	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		
RHODE ISLAND								
East Greenwich Free Library [?]	✓							
Clark Memorial Lib., Carolina [1996]	✓							
Auburn Branch Lib., Cranston [1991]	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			
Cranston PL [1993]	✓							
Oak Lawn Branch, Cranston [1990]	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Western Cranston Branch, Cranston [1993]	✓							
East Greenwich Free Library [1992]	✓							
Fuller Branch, East Providence [1991]	✓							
Rumford Branch, East Providence [1991]	✓							
Weaver Memorial Lib., East Providence [1991]	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			
East Smithfield PL, Esmond [1998]	✓							
Greenville PL [1990]				✓		✓		
Hope Library [1990]	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
North Kingstown Free Library [1998]	✓							
Olneyville Branch, Providence [1990]	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Providence PL [1989]	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Rochambeau Branch, Providence [1993]	✓							
West Warwick PL System [1991]	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			
SOUTH CAROLINA								
Aiken County PL [1989]	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Beaufort County Library [1991]	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			
Symmes Library, Greenville [1990]	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Laurens County Library [1989]	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Nancy Carson Lib., North Augusta [1990]	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Spartanburg County PL [1991]	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		
TENNESSEE								
Irving Meek Jr. Lib., Adamsville [1989]	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Altamont PL [1989]	✓		✓			✓	✓	✓
Southeast Branch Lib., Antioch [?]	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			
Sullivan Cty. Lib., Blountville [1990]		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		
Bicentennial Library, Chattanooga [1990]	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		
Sequatchie County, Dunlap [1990]	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			
Macon County Library, Lafayette [1991]	✓	✓		✓	✓			
Lake City PL [1990]	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			
Lebanon-Wilson County PL [1990]	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		
Linebaugh PL, Murfreesboro [1991]	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			
W.G. Rhea Library, Paris [1990]		✓	✓	✓	✓			
Franklin County PL, Winchester [1990]	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			
TEXAS								
Westbank Community Lib., Austin [1989]	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Boerne PL [1990]								✓
Cedar Park PL [1990]	✓		✓	✓				
Rusk Cty. Memorial Lib., Henderson [1990]								✓
Kaufman County Library [1990]	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Luling PL [1989]								✓
Madison Cty. Lib., Madisonville [1990]	✓		✓		✓			
Rockwall County Library [?]			✓					
Sachse PL [1990]				✓				
Sims Library & Lyceum, Waxahachie [?]	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Whitehouse Community Library [1989]	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
VIRGINIA								
Huntington Metro Lib., Alexandria [1992]	✓							
Sherwood Regional PL, Alexandria [?]	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓		
Amherst County PL [1990]	✓	✓		✓	✓			
G. Mason Regional Lib., Annandale [1993]			✓					
Kings Park Community Lib., Burke [1991]	✓	✓		✓	✓			
Centreville Regional Lib. [1992]	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓		
Chantilly Library Complex [1992]	✓	✓		✓	✓			

NAME OF LIBRARY	STAGES							
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Pittsylvania County PL, Chatham [1989]	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Chesapeake PL [1991]	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			
Greenbrier Library, Chesapeake [1991]	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			
Russell Memorial Lib., Chesapeake [1991]	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			
Cumberland County PL [?]	✓							
Municipal Library, Fairfax [1992]	✓							
Great Falls Library [1991]	✓							
Herndon Community Library [1992]	✓	✓		✓				
Eastern Loudoun PL, Leesburg [1991]	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			
Leesburg PL [1991]	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			
Lorton Community Library [1989]	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Lovettsville PL [1990]	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Blue Ridge Regional Lib., Martinsville [1990]								✓
Middleburg PL [1990]	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Norfolk PL [1989]	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Orange County Library [1994]	✓							
Purcellville PL [1991]	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			
Innsbrook Library, Richmond [1990]	✓		✓	✓	✓			
Salem PL [1990]					✓			
Middlesex County PL, Urbanna [?]				✓	✓			
Patrick Henry Community Lib., Vienna [1992]	✓	✓		✓				
Springfield Metro Library, Vienna [1992]	✓							
Vienna Metro Library [1992]	✓							
Great Neck Area Lib., Virginia Beach [1989]	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Kempsville Area Lib., Virginia Beach [1989]	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Pungo-Blackwater Lib., Virginia Beach [1990]	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Rappahannock County Lib., Washington [1991]		✓	✓	✓	✓			

NAME OF LIBRARY	STAGES							
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
WASHINGTON								
Everett PL [1991]				✓		✓		
Port Townsend PL [1990]	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Pullman (Neill) PL [1991]	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			
Sedro-Woolley PL [1989]	✓							
North Spokane Library, Spokane [1989]	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Fern Hill Branch Lib., Tacoma [1989]	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Mottet Branch Library, Tacoma [1989]	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Swasey Branch Library, Tacoma [1989]	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Tacoma PL [1990]	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
WEST VIRGINIA								
Hannan PL, Ashton [1989]	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Branchland PL [1989]	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
West Huntington PL, Huntington [1990]	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Grant County PL, Petersburg [1990]	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
WISCONSIN								
Brillion PL [1990]	✓	✓	✓	✓				
Brookfield PL [1990]	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Cambridge Community Library [1989]	✓		✓		✓			
Aram PL, Delavan [1990]		✓		✓	✓			
Iola Village Library [1990]	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Woman's Club Free Library, Lodi [1989]	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Middleton PL [1990]	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
New Berlin PL [1989]	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Onalaska PL [1989]	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Prescott PL [1990]	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			
Shawano City-County Library [1989]	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Mead PL, Sheboygan [1995]	✓			✓	✓			

Academic Projects

NAME OF LIBRARY	STAGES							
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
ALABAMA								
Troy State University, Dothan [1989]								✓
Science/Engineering, UA–Tuscaloosa [1990]	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
ALASKA								
Univ. of Alaska-Southeast, Juneau [1989]	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
ARIZONA								
Northern Arizona University, Flagstaff [1990]	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			
ARKANSAS								
Univ. of Central Arkansas, Conway [1990]			✓	✓	✓			
Harding University, Searcy [1990]								✓
CALIFORNIA								
California State Univ., Bakersfield [1992]	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			
Main Lib., UC–Berkeley [1993]	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			
Biosciences Lib., UC–Berkeley [1989]			✓					✓
Biosciences Lib., UC–Berkeley [1994]			✓	✓	✓			
Haas Business Sch., UC–Berkeley [1992]		✓	✓	✓	✓			
Chemistry Lib., UC–Berkeley [1990]			✓					
Doe Lib., UC–Berkeley [1993]	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			
East Asiatic Lib., UC–Berkeley [1997]	✓							
Environmental Design, Wurster Hall, University of California, Berkeley [1989]			✓	✓				✓
California State–Hayward, Concord [1992]					✓			
Univ. of California, Davis [1992]						✓		
Science Lib., UC–Irvine [1992]	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			
Univ. of California–San Diego, La Jolla [1992]	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		
International Relations/Pacific Studies, Univ. of California–San Diego, La Jolla [1989]	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Teaching Lib., USC, Los Angeles [1992]					✓			
Info Sciences Inst., USC, Marina del Rey [1989]								✓
Naval Postgraduate School, Monterey [1991]	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓		

NAME OF LIBRARY	STAGES							
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
California State Univ., Northridge [1991]		✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓
Mills College, Oakland [1989]	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
California State Polytechnic, Pomona [1989]	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
California State Univ., Sacramento [1990]	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Bethel Seminary W., San Diego [1989]	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
San Francisco State University [?]	✓							
Univ. of California, San Francisco [1990]	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Science Lib., UC–Santa Cruz [1990]	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Cal. State–Stanislaus, Turlock [1989]	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
CONNECTICUT								
W. Connecticut State Univ., Danbury [?]	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			
DELAWARE								
Sch. of Law, Widener Univ., Wilmington [1989]	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA								
American University Law Lib. [1992]	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			
National Defense University [1991]	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
FLORIDA								
Valencia Community Coll., Orlando [1992]	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		
GEORGIA								
College of Law, Georgia State, Atlanta [1990]	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
HAWAII								
Chaminade University of Honolulu [1990]	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			
Hawaii Pacific College, Honolulu [1989]	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓
IDAHO								
North Idaho College, Coeur d'Alene [1991]					✓			
Lewis Clark State Coll., Lewiston [1990]	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
ILLINOIS								
University of Illinois, Chicago [1990]								✓

NAME OF LIBRARY	STAGES							
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Knox College, Galesburg [1990]	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		
Bradley University, Peoria [1990]								✓
Augustana Coll., Rock Island [1990]	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
INDIANA								
Wabash College, Crawfordsville [1990]	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Indiana U–Purdue U, Indianapolis [1992]		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		
IOWA								
St. Ambrose University, Davenport [1995]	✓							
Grand View College, Des Moines [1991]	✓		✓	✓	✓			
KANSAS								
University of Kansas, Lawrence [1989]	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
KENTUCKY								
Berea College [1991]	✓	✓		✓	✓			
Belknap Campus, Univ. of Louisville [1989]								✓
MAINE								
LRC, Univ. of Maine, Augusta [1990]	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		
Science Lib., Bowdoin Coll., Brunswick [1991]								✓
School of Law, Univ. of Maine, Portland [1991]	✓	✓	✓					
MARYLAND								
Univ. of Maryland, College Park [1990]	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓
Hood College, Frederick [1991]	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			
Western Maryland Coll., Westminster [1991]								✓
MASSACHUSETTS								
Northeastern University, Boston [1990]	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Resource Ctr., Northeastern Univ., Boston [1990]								✓
Rotch Lib., MIT, Cambridge [1990]								✓
Boston College, Chestnut Hill [1989]	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Morse Institute, Natick [1992]		✓						
Smith College, Northampton [1990]	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Mount Holyoke College, So. Hadley [1992]			✓	✓		✓	✓	✓
Williams College, Williamstown [1992]				✓		✓	✓	
MICHIGAN								
University of Michigan, Ann Arbor [1989]								✓
Engineering Lib., Univ. of Michigan [?]		✓		✓	✓			
Social Work Lib., Univ. of Michigan [1992]		✓		✓	✓			
Ferris State University, Big Rapid [1995]		✓						
Aquinas College, Grand Rapids [1992]	✓	✓	✓					
Western Michigan Univ., Kalamazoo [1990]	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Olivet College [?]	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		
Oakland University, Rochester [1989]	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Walsh College, Troy [1990]	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
MINNESOTA								
Univ. of Minnesota, Minneapolis [1998]	✓							
Science & Engineering, UM–Minneapolis [1996]		✓	✓					
St. Olaf College, Northfield [1992]	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			
College of St. Thomas, St. Paul [1991]	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			
Wm. Mitchell College of Law, St. Paul [1990]						✓	✓	✓
MISSISSIPPI								
Millsaps College, Jackson [1990]	✓	✓		✓	✓			
MISSOURI								
Univ. of Missouri–Kansas City [1991]	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		
Northeast Missouri State, Kirksville [1990]	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Mo. Western State Coll., St. Joseph [1990]	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Missouri Baptist College, St. Louis [1992]	✓		✓					
University of Missouri, St. Louis [1989]	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Sch. of Medicine/Biomedical Comm. Ctr., Washington University, St. Louis [1989]								✓
NEW JERSEY								
Caldwell College [1991]	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓		
Rutgers University, New Brunswick [1992]	✓	✓	✓	✓				
Art Lib., Rutgers Univ., New Brunswick [1991]	✓	✓	✓	✓				
NEW MEXICO								
Albuquerque Academy [1991]	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		
University of New Mexico, Albuquerque [?]	✓		✓					
New Mexico State Univ., Las Cruces [1991]	✓	✓	✓	✓				
St. John's College, Sante Fe [1990]	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
NM Inst. of Mining & Technology, Socorro [1991]		✓	✓	✓	✓			
NEW YORK								
N.Y. State Coll. of Ceramics at Alfred [1992]	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		
SUNY College at Fredonia [1994]	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Touro Law Center, Huntington [1990]	✓	✓			✓			
Parsons School of Design, New York [1990]		✓	✓	✓	✓			
St. Joseph's College, Patchogue [1989]			✓	✓		✓	✓	✓
Rochester Institute of Technology [1991]	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Union College, Schenectady [1994]	✓	✓						✓
College of Staten Island [1991]	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		
Health Science Ctr., SUNY at Syracuse [1993]		✓						
NORTH CAROLINA								
Univ. of North Carolina, Asheville [1990]	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
North Carolina State Univ., Raleigh [1989]	✓		✓	✓		✓	✓	✓
OHIO								
Geology/Physics Lib., Univ. of Cincinnati [1989]	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓
Coll. of Law, Ohio State, Columbus [1992]	✓	✓		✓	✓			
University of Rio Grande [1991]	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		
Youngstown State University [1989]								✓
OKLAHOMA								
Oklahoma State Univ., Stillwater [?]	✓							
OREGON								
Oregon State University, Corvallis [1992]	✓	✓	✓					
University of Oregon, Eugene [1992]	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			
Architecture, UO–Eugene [1990]	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Science Lib., Univ. of Oregon, Eugene [1990]	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Hatfield Marine Science Ctr., Newport [1990]						✓	✓	✓
Northwestern Sch. of Law, Portland [1989]	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓
Portland State University [1990]								✓
Reed College, Portland [1989]	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
PENNSYLVANIA								
Elizabethtown College [1990]	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Behrend Coll., Penn State at Erie [1992]	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		
Franklin & Marshall Coll., Lancaster [1990]	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Philadelphia Coll. of Textiles & Science [1992]	✓	✓		✓	✓			
Pennsylvania State, Schuylkill Haven [1991]	✓		✓					
University of Scranton [1992]					✓			
Susquehanna University, Selinsgrove [1989]	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
RHODE ISLAND								
Roger Williams College, Bristol [1990]	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓
Salve Regina College, Newport [1989]				✓		✓		
SOUTH DAKOTA								
Sisseton-Wahpeton Community College [1990]			✓		✓	✓		
TEXAS								
Meadows Sch. of the Arts, SMU, Dallas [1990]	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Sam Houston State Univ., Huntsville [1990]			✓	✓		✓		
S.F. Austin State Univ., Nacogdoches [1991]			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
SW Texas State Univ., San Marcos [1990]	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
VIRGINIA								
Marymount University, Arlington [1989]	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
University of Virginia, Charlottesville [?]	✓	✓		✓	✓			
Music Lib., Univ. of Virginia, Charlottesville [1989]						✓		
Newport Coll., Newport News [1991]	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			
Roanoke College, Salem [1990]	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Shenandoah Coll./Conservatory, Winchester [?]	✓	✓		✓	✓			
WASHINGTON								
Washington State Univ., Pullman [1993–95]	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			
University of Washington, Seattle [1990]				✓	✓			✓
Gonzaga University, Spokane [1992]					✓			
Ctr. for Info & Technology, Gonzaga Univ [1991]					✓			
Whitworth College, Spokane [1992]	✓	✓		✓	✓			
WEST VIRGINIA								
Davis & Elkins College, Elkins [1991]				✓	✓	✓		
WISCONSIN								
Gateway Technical College, Elkhorn [1990]								✓
Univ. of Wisconsin-LaCrosse [1992]		✓						
Edgewood College, Madison [1990]					✓			
Univ. of Wisconsin-Madison [1990]	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

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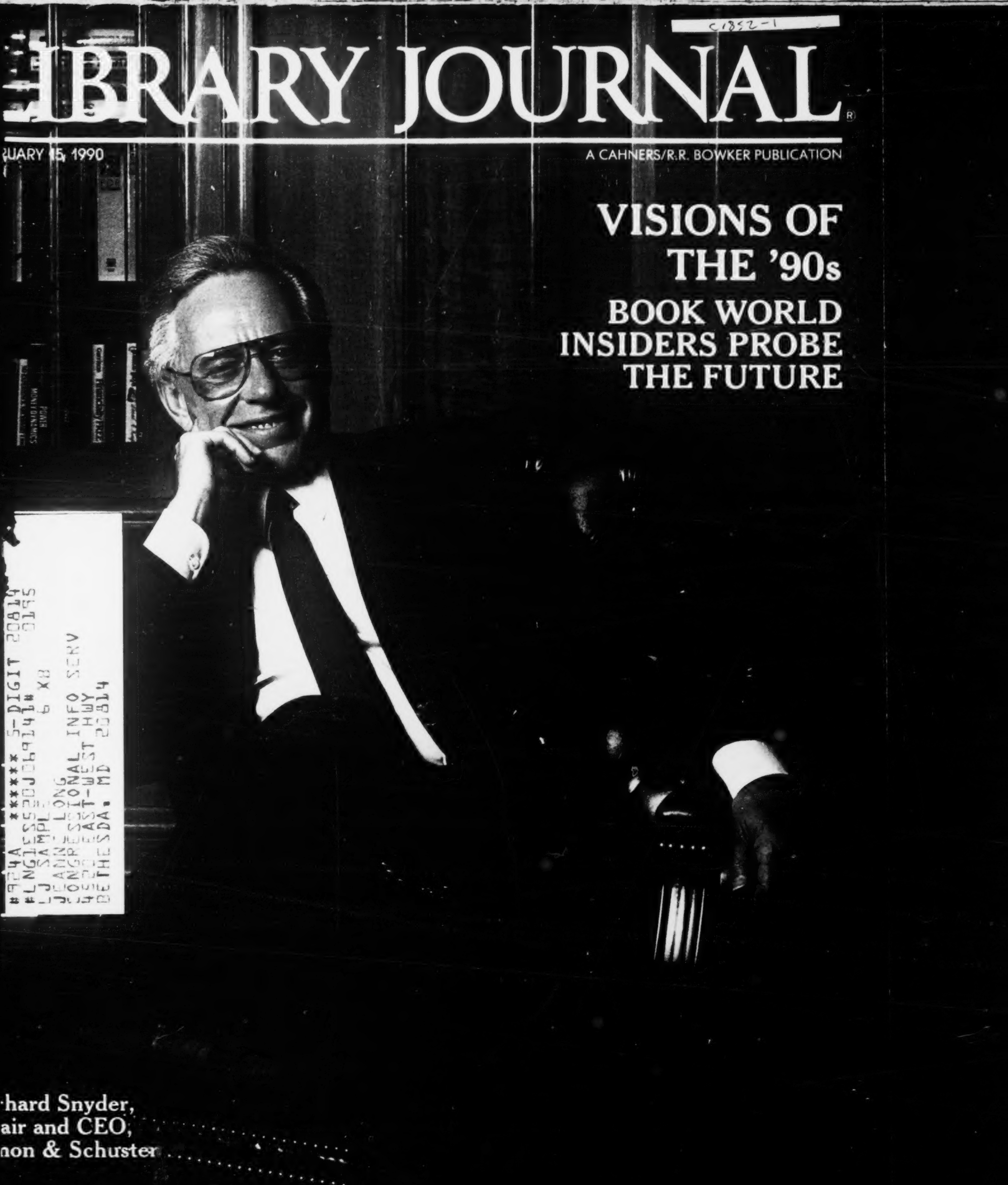

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Pictured is Simon & Schuster CEO Richard Snyder, one of the key book industry insiders LJ interviewed for this special "Visions of the '90s" issue, starting on p. 137. Photograph by Jeanne Strongin

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□LIBRARY MARKET OUTLOOK□

BY DEBORAH SELSKY

A Close Look at Publishers' Sales

The book industry is inadequately researched, as most of those involved with it will attest. The single light in the murk is the Book Industry Study Group (BISG). Formed in 1987, its membership comprises publishers, wholesalers, retailers, librarians, and others involved with books. Annually since 1977, BISG has published *Book Industry Trends* (*Trends*), which reviews book sales for the previous five years and makes projections for five years into the future. Although publishers often complain that the statistics in *Trends* present a false picture, it is one of the few studies that breaks out the library market.

The data are based on the U.S. Census of Manufacturers for Book Publishing, the official government study of the field compiled every five years, combined with industry sampling figures. For libraries, these include data from the Library Survey Branch of the National Center for Education Statistics, which surveys college and university libraries every two years; the Library Research Center (University of Illinois), which publishes the Index of American Public Library Expenditures; and the Association of Research Libraries' annual survey of its members.

Trends for 1989 was scheduled for publication this past summer. Since it would be the first to be based on the 1987 Census of Book Publishing, the new projections have been awaited both with eagernesss and kepticism. However, the census information has been slow in coming, so it now appears that *Trends* will not be published until late March.

Our interim crystal ball

Newly revised estimates from BISG, using annual sales figures from the Association of American Publishers (AAP), give us a glimpse of the health of the publishing industry.

The new figures indicate that 1988 publishers' sales reached $13.2 billion. Of this total, $12.8 billion were book sales. While this represents an 8.9% sales gain over the year before, more than half of this increase came from higher prices. During 1988, publishers passed along an average 5.5% increase in book prices to buyers (wholesalers, retailers, institutions, etc.).

From 1982 to 1988, publishers' revenues from book sales grew an average 8% per year. At the same time, unit book sales increased by 1.3% or 24 million books per year. Sales of trade books, particularly juvenile books, grew the most (4.6% annually). Unit sales of professional, mass market paperbacks, and college textbooks increased 2.7%, 1.4%, and 1.9%, respectively. Religious, university press, and elhi textbook sales declined.

Publishers' Sales

	1988	Annual % Change	
	(Millions of $)	1988	1989
Trade Total	$3036.4	11.9	15.8
Adult Trade	2285.2	10.0	16.5
Juvenile Trade	751.2	18.3	13.9
Religious	675.9	5.9	
Professional	2411.9	9.3	7.5
Book Clubs	690.2	1.7	
Mail Order Pub.	697.7	6.1	
Mass Market PB.	1006.9	10.2	5.8
University Press	198.1	15.9	
Elhi Text	1783.8	5.2	9.0
College Text	1716.8	10.8	16.2
Grand Total	**$13229.1**	**8.5**	**10.5**

Source: Association of American Publishers, Inc. Forecast: Cahners Economics
Note: Categories do not aggregate to grand total. The remaining sales include educational and media materials, standardized tests, subscription reference, and other

Cahners Economics estimates publishers' sales of books and other materials will reach $14.6 billion in 1989, 10.5% stronger than in 1988. In 1990, Cahners expects publishers' sales to reach $15.5 billion, an increase of 6%. With book prices increasing 6.7% in 1989 and 4.6% in 1990, this will represent real, but moderate, gains.

The slower growth in publishers' sales during 1990 is expected to result from a slowdown in overall economic activity. Cahners predicts consumers' fears about the economy in the first half of the year will prove unfounded and renewed confidence in the economy will result in a boost in consumer spending in the last half of the year.

Trade books are best sellers

Based on monthly sales data from the AAP for the first ten months of 1989, it appears that sales of trade books will perform above average in 1989 and 1990, continuing a trend that has existed since at least 1982. In 1989, trade sales will reach $3.52 billion, 15.8% higher than in 1988. In 1990, sales of trade books will reach $3.76 billion, 6.9% higher than our estimate for 1989. By 1990, trade books will be 24.3% of total publishers' sales, up from 18% in 1982.

Sales of children's books have outpaced those of adult books since 1982. Trade books for children have grown at an average compound rate of 17.1% since 1982, compared to the 11.7% rate for adult trade. Still, juvenile books remain the smaller share of total trade sales (24.3% in 1989).

In 1989, children's paperbound books were the fastest-growing component of trade books. Publishers' sales grew an estimated 21.3% to reach $233.8 million. Juvenile hardbound books reached an estimated $622.1 million in 1989, 11.4% higher than a year earlier. Juvenile trade books are expected to grow 8.8% to $930.9 million in 1990.

Adult trade books have grown at a slightly slower pace over the 1982–1989 period but remain the more important segment for publishers. Sales of adult hardbound books reached $1.66 billion in 1989, an increase of 16% over 1988. Sales of adult paperbacks grew 17.2% in 1989 to $999.2 million. In 1990, adult trade books will grow 6.4% to $2.83 billion.

Librarians can expect publishers to follow the market. The recent boom in childrens publishing will continue, with new imprints and series, particularly in paperback, proliferating.

Deborah Selsky is an economist with Cahners Economics, which provides industry analyses and forecasting services for the markets its magazines serve

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LIBRARY

Author Mary Higgins Clark is a favorite of libraries both for her novels and her appearances. She discusses with LJ *her success and her love of writing in "The Reassuring Triumph of the Good" on page 34. Photograph by Helen Marcus*

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LIBRARY MARKET OUTLOOK

BY DEBORAH SELSKY

Book Title Output Slips in 1988

Mass-market paperback publishing fell steeply by 23 percent in 1988, causing a decline in total title output for the year. Preliminary reports indicate that trade paperbacks are down in 1989 from the final 1988 totals, but that mass market titles are up slightly. According to R.R. Bowker, U.S. book publishers produced 55,483 titles in 1988, down 544 titles (one percent) from the year before. Title output had previously been anticipated to remain on a par with 1987 levels. Indeed, preliminary estimates for 1988 ran 4.6 percent ahead of the 1987 preliminary figure.

Table 1

Top Ten U.S. Book Subject Categories for 1988

CATEGORY	All Hard & Paper Titles	Rank 1988	Rank 1983
Sociology, Economics	8247	1	1
Fiction	5564	2	2
Juveniles	4954	3	5
Medicine	3900	4	3
Science	3743	5	4
History	3260	6	9
Religion	2746	7	8
Technology	2694	8	6
General Works	2475	9	7
Literature	2272	10	11

Data Source: R.R. Bowker Co.

Table 2

Top Ten Imported Book Subject Categories for 1988

CATEGORY	Hard & Trade Paper Titles
Sociology, Economics	1825
Science	1396
Technology	897
Medicine	779
History	509
General Works	372
Literature	330
Fiction	287
Philosophy, Psychology	275
Education	239

Data Source: R.R. Bowker Co.

Title output in the United States has remained in the low- to mid-50,000 range since the early 1980s. The United States ranks third in title output among all book-producing countries, running neck and neck with the United Kingdom and falling behind the USSR and West Germany. The country experiencing the fastest growth in book-title production may actually be India. Simba Information, Inc. reports that some 15,000 new titles in English and other languages are published each year in India.

Of those 55,483 titles produced in the United States, the majority were made in hardcover. In 1988, 36 percent of the books produced were paperback, while 64 percent were hardbound.

According to the Book Industry Study Group (Library Market Outlook, *LJ*, February 15, p. 132), while nearly twice as many hardbound titles are produced, paperback books represent the majority of actual units sold by publishers. Excluding textbooks, 66 percent of publishers' sales are hardbound books, compared to 34 percent paperbound. In contrast, most (57 percent) of the books libraries purchase are hardbound, while 43 percent are paperbound.

Among the 23 standard Dewey Decimal Classification groups used in the Bowker database, the greatest number of titles produced were sociology and economics books with 8,247 in 1988; this first-place rank was unchanged for the past five years. In second place was fiction with 5,564 titles, down 11.7 percent from 1987. Juvenile books took third place with 4,954 titles in 1988, jumping up from their fifth-place rank in 1983 and overtaking medical and science books (see Table 1). Indeed, this jump reflects the growing strength of the children's book market.

Together, these top three categories—sociology/economics, fiction, and juvenile—represent over one-third of all titles produced. The top ten categories account for three quarters of the titles produced.

Despite an overall slowdown in title production, there is an abundance of new titles in certain subjects. In particular, the fastest-growing category for two consecutive years was history, which registered a 16.6 percent gain in 1987 and a 13.1 percent rise in 1988. In 1988, there were 789 more history titles to choose from than in 1986. In addition, six categories of book titles reached record-breaking output levels in 1988: agriculture, history, juvenile, philosophy/psychology, science, and travel.

The number of imported titles reached 8,626 in 1988, up 4.8 percent from the previous year. Since 1983, imported titles increased an average 7.8 percent or 541 new titles per year. Eight of the top ten categories in domestic title production were also among the top ten imported titles. The number of foreign titles translated into English stood at 2,012 in 1988, 5.5 percent above the 1987 level. More than half of these translations were from French and German titles.

Deborah Selsky is an economist with Cahners Economics, which provides industry analyses and forecasting services for the markets its magazines serve

163 first novels are being published during the spring/summer season

First Novels

Every season since 1951, *LJ* has taken a look at the field of first novels. In the unpredictable business of publishing, it takes a certain amount of courage to back a new author, and here we celebrate the risk-takers. *LJ* feels a particular commitment to helping librarians identify fresh new voices, so we plan to give special attention to these first-time authors when selecting titles to review.

We are happy to report that it appears the first novel is alive and well. Forty-nine publishers responded to our inquiries with the news that they are publishing a total of 163 first novels between February 1 and August 31, 1990. Some of the authors are not exactly unknowns; actor Kirk Douglas will follow up his best-selling memoirs, *Ragman's Son*, with a novel, *Dance with the Devil*. Most, however, are virtually unknown. Nevertheless, some of these first efforts are being trumpeted by their publishers. Sue Harrison's *Mother Earth Father Sky* is being published by Doubleday with all the attention usually lavished on a best-selling author like Arthur Hailey.

As we did with the fall/winter list (*LJ* 10/1/89), we have divided this one by the state or country in which each author resides. This is to help your library identify local authors for appearances or special book displays.

ARIZONA

Aristeo Brito, **The Devil in Texas** *(Bilingual Review—Aug.)*

J.M. Hayes, **The Grey Pilgrim** *(Walker—Jun.)*

CALIFORNIA

Darryl Brock, **If I Never Get Back** *(Crown—Feb.)*

Lewis Buzbee, **Fliegelman's Desire** *(Available Pr: Ballantine—Jun.)*

Michael Cadnum, **Nightlight** *(St. Martin's—Feb.)* [*LJ* 1/90]

Janet Dawson, **Kindred Crimes** *(St. Martin's—Jul.)*

Kirk Douglas, **Dance with the Devil** *(Random—Jun.)* [Prepub Alert 2/15/90]

Robert Ferrigno, **The Horse Latitudes** *(Morrow—Mar.)* [*LJ* 2/1/90; Prepub Alert 12/89]

Weldon Kees (deceased), **Fall Quarter** *(Story Line Pr.—Aug.)*

Sherwood Kiraly, **California Rush** *(Macmillan—May)*

Patric Kuh, **An Available Man** *(Available Pr: Ballantine—Mar.)*

Michelle Latiolais, **Even Now** *(Farrar—May)*

Linda Lane & Nancy Andrews, **Malibu 90265** *(Morrow—Jul.)* [Prepub Alert 2/15/90]

James H. Levinson, **Another Line** *(Watermark Pr.—Mar.)*

Bentley Little, **The Revelation** *(St. Martin's—Feb.)* [*LJ* 1/90]

Eliud Martinez, **Voice-Haunted Journey** *(Bilingual Review—Apr.)*

Lisa Mason, **Arachne** *(Morrow—May)*

Grant Michaels, **A Body To Die For** *(St. Martin's—Jun.)*

Karen Marie C. Minns, **Virago** *(Naiad Pr.—Feb.)*

Douglas A. Munson, **El Nino** *(Viking—Jul.)*

Lynda Obst & Carol Wolper, **Dirty Dreams** *(NAL Bks.—Jun.)* [Prepub Alert 2/15/90]

A.C. Peniston, **Search for Sybil** *(Ashley Bks.—Jun.)*

Barbara Quick, **Northern Edge** *(Donald I. Fine—May)* [*LJ* 2/1/90]

Frances Starn, **Soup of the Day** *(Delta: Dell—Mar.)* [*LJ* 2/15/90]

Pat Welch, **Murder by the Book** *(Naiad Pr.—Feb.)*

Victor Wuamett, **Teardown** *(St. Martin's—Mar.)* [*LJ* 3/1/90]

COLORADO

Sandra Dallas, **Buster Midnight's Cafe** *(Random—Apr.)*

Diane M. Davidson, **Catering to Nobody** *(St. Martin's—Aug.)*

Dan Hallacy, **Empire in the Dust** *(Walker—Jun.)*

CONNECTICUT

Bob Judd, **Formula One** *(Morrow—Mar.)*

Lynda Lyons, **Priorities** *(Naiad Pr.—Jun.)*

Alvin Rosenfeld, **A Dissenter in the House of God** *(St. Martin's—Jul.)*

David W. Ross, **Beyond the Stars** *(S. & S.—May)*

Ray Sipherd, **The Courtship of Peggy McCoy** *(St. Martin's—Jun.)*

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Linda Cashdan, **Special Interests** *(St. Martin's—May)*

Jane Leavy, **Squeeze Play** *(Doubleday—Apr.)* [*LJ* 3/1/90]

William Moore, **The Last Surprise** *(St. Martin's—Mar.)*

FLORIDA

Sam Harrison, **Walls of Blue Coquina** *(HBJ—May)*

Randy W. White, **Sanibel Flats** *(St. Martin's—Mar.)*

GEORGIA

David Bottoms, **Easter Weekend** *(Houghton—Feb.)* [*LJ* 2/1/90]

Jun. A. Seese, **What Waiting Really Means** *(Dalkey Archive Pr.—Mar.)*

Elizabeth D. Vaughn, **Many Things Have Happened Since He Died** *(Doubleday—Apr.)* [*LJ* 2/15/90]

Amanda K. Williams, **Club 12** *(Naiad Pr.—May)*

HAWAII

David W. Doyle, **An Accurate Watch** *(Morrow—Jun.)*

ILLINOIS

Renee Hansen, **Take Me to the Underground** *(Crossing Pr.—Apr.)*

William F. Love, **The Chartreuse Clue** *(D.I. Fine—Jun.)*

INDIANA

Ronald Tierney, **The Stone Veil** *(St. Martin's—Mar.)*

IOWA

Justin Cronin, **The Short History of the Long Ball** *(Council Oak Bks.—May)*

James Hynes, **The Wild Colonial Boy** *(Atheneum—Apr.)* [*LJ* 3/15/90]

Steven Pett, **Sirens** *(Vintage: Random—Jun.)*

KANSAS

Daniel Bolger, **Feast of Bones** *(Presidio Pr.—Apr.)*

LOUISIANA

James G. Bennett, **My Father's Geisha** *(Delacorte—Jun.)*

Seth Morgan, **Homeboy** *(Random—May)* [*LJ* 3/15/90]

MAINE

Kate Braestrup, **Onion** *(Viking—Mar.)*

Sabina Murray, **Slow Burn** *(Available: Ballantine—Jul.)*

MARYLAND

Michael Kun, **A Thousand Benjamins** *(Atlantic Monthly Pr.—Apr.)*

Dori Sanders, **Clover** *(Algonquin Bks.—Mar.)* [*LJ* 3/1/90]

MASSACHUSETTS

Bill Eidson, **The Little Brother** *(Holt—May)*

Robert D. Hale, **The Elm at the Edge of the Earth** *(Norton—Jul.)*

Bob Katz, **Hot Air** *(Birch Lane Pr: Carol Pub. Group—Jun.)*

Zachary Klein, **Still Among the**

Living *(Harper—Aug.)*
Elinor Lipman, **Then She Found Me** *(Pocket Bks.—Apr.)* [*LJ* 3/15/90]
Dennis McFarland, **The Music Room** *(Houghton—Apr.)*
Charles C. Martin, **Godchildren** *(Viking—Mar.)*
Katherine H. Page, **The Body in the Belfry** *(St. Martin's—Feb.)*
Susan Pope, **Catching the Light** *(Viking—Jul.)*
Chet Raymo, **In the Falcon's Claw** *(Viking—Mar.)* [*LJ* 1/1/90]
Heidi J. Schmidt, **The Rose Thieves** *(HBJ—Jun.)*
Ned White, **The Very Bad Thing** *(Viking—Apr.)*
Wayne Wilson, **Loose Jam** *(Delacorte—Feb.)*

MICHIGAN

Julia Fenton, **Black Tie Only** *(Contemporary Bks.—May)*
Sue Harrison, **Mother Earth Father Sky** *(Doubleday—Jul.)* [Prepub Alert 3/1/90]
Michael Thall, **Let Sleeping Afghans Lie** *(Walker—Mar.)*

NEW JERSEY

Harlan Coben, **Play Dead** *(British American Pub.—May)*
Indira Ganesan, **The Journey** *(Knopf—Jun.)*
Mark Leyner, **My Cousin, My Gastroenterologist** *(Harmony: Crown—Apr.)*

NEW YORK

Arthur Altman, **Heaven and Hell** *(St. Martin's—Aug.)*
Deborah Bergman, **River of Glass** *(Putnam—Apr.)* [*LJ* 3/15/90]
Gene Breaznell, **The Star of Sutherland** *(Walker—Jun.)*
Peter Cameron, **Leap Year** *(Harper—Feb.)* [*LJ* 3/1/90]
Bell G. Chevigny, **Chloe and Olivia** *(Grove Weidenfeld—May)*
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Beverly Coyle, **The Kneeling Bus** *(Houghton—Feb.)*
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John Lucas, **Tables** *(Little—Jun.)*
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Robert Oxnam, **Cinnabar** *(St. Martin's—Mar.)* [*LJ* 2/1/90]
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Paul Russell, **The Salt Point** *(Dutton—Mar.)*
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Constance Schraft, **Instead of You** *(Houghton—Aug.)*
Tor Seidler, **Take a Good Look** *(di Capua Bks: Farrar—Jul.)*
Dani Shapiro, **Playing with Fire** *(Doubleday—Jun.)*
Patricia B. Soliman, **Coco, the Novel** *(Putnam—Jul.)*
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Richard Stengel, **January Sun** *(S. & S.—Apr.)*
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Eric Swanson, **The Greenhouse Effect** *(Little—Jun.)*
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NORTH CAROLINA

Sharlene Baker, **Finding Signs** *(Knopf—Apr.)*
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OREGON

Vincent Kohler, **Rainy North Woods** *(St. Martin's—Feb.)*
Bernie Lee, **Murder at Musket Beach** *(Donald I. Fine—Apr.)* [*LJ* 3/1/90]

PENNSYLVANIA

DeForest Day, *Aug.* **Ice** *(St. Martin's—Mar.)*
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TENNESSEE

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WISCONSIN

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James Hickey, **Chrysanthemum in the Snow** *(Crown—May)*

AUSTRIA

Louise Pennington, **The Dreambreakers** *(S. & S.—Jun.)*

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Marilyn Bowering, **To All Appearances a Lady** *(Viking—Jun.)*
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Helen Cannam, **A High and Lonely Road** *(St. Martin's—Jun.)*
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Angeles Mastretta, **Mexican Bolero** *(Viking—Jul.)*

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Alison McLeay, **Passage Home** *(S. & S.—Jul.)* [Prepub Alert 2/15/90]
Charles Palliser, **The Quincunx** *(Ballantine—Feb.)* [*LJ* 12/89; Prepub 10/15/89]

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Alan Brown, **Princess** *(Birch Lane Pr: Carol Pub. Group—Apr.)* [*LJ* 3/1/90]

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LIBRARY JOURNAL is indexed in *Educational Index*, *Library Literature*, *Library & Information Science Abstracts*, and *Magazine Index*. SUBSCRIPTIONS: USA: 1 year $69; 2 years, $117; 3 years, $165. Canada: 1 year $94, 2 years $160, 3 years $225. All other countries (air delivery): 1 year $125, 2 years $212, 3 years $300. (Remit in US funds only.) Single copy, $5.00. Spring & Fall Announcement Issues, $6.95. POSTMASTER: Please send address changes to *Library Journal*, P.O. Box 1977, Marion, OH 43305-1977.

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APRIL 1, 1990

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The Struggle for Order

Harold Billings of the University of Texas–Austin reflects on the 16th century as a mirror of contemporary information management. See "Magic and Hypersystems," page 46.

PHOTOGRAPH BY KEVIN VANDIVIER

April 1, 1990

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☐LIBRARY MARKET OUTLOOK☐

BY DEBORAH SELSKY

Government Spending on Libraries Increased 3.8 Percent in 1988

OF THE $4.5 billion in revenue received by public libraries in 1988, 76 percent came from local governments, seven percent came from state governments, and one percent came from the federal government. The remaining 16 percent was a combination of gifts, donations, fees, and other sources. As the major source of revenue for libraries, the federal, state, and local governments and their financial situations are of importance to libraries.

The "new federalism" policies of the Reagan era (the federal government's withdrawal of participation in local affairs) are evident in the revenue statistics for public libraries. From 1987 to 1988, for example, overall government spending on public libraries increased 3.8 percent to a total of $3.8 billion.

The federal government's contribution to public libraries, however, declined 25 percent to $275 million. This left state and local governments to bear a larger share of the burden for funding public libraries. State government spending increased 5.2 percent to total $303 million in 1988, while local government expenditures increased 7.1 percent to nearly $3.2 billion.

Local governments not only bear the largest share of public library costs (they were responsible for 85 percent of total government expenditures in 1988), but their burden continues to increase. As this occurs, the ability of the local tax base to bear this burden becomes an increasingly important issue for public libraries.

Regionally, the level of local government commitment to public libraries varies. In some states, the local government supplies as little as 61 percent of library revenues.

In terms of population, all levels of government spent an average $14.24 per capita on libraries in 1988.

In the South, however, spending was only $10.55 per capita, while it reached $17.15 per capita in the West. Individual states ranged as high as $35.19 in Alaska and as low as $4.44 in Mississippi.

State & Local Government Spending on Libraries—1988

MIDWEST
NORTHEAST
WEST
SOUTH

	Total ($Millions)	Per capita	Per $1000 personal income
United States	$3501	$14.24	$0.93
Northeast	867	17.14	0.97
Midwest	871	14.55	0.97
South	893	10.55	0.77
West	869	17.15	1.07

Source: *Government Finances in 1987-88*, U.S. Dept. of Commerce

Measured against personal income, government spending on libraries was, once again, highest in the West and lowest in the South. The U.S. average in 1988 was 93¢ spent on libraries for every $1000 earned in personal income. The West registered $1.07, while the South showed only 77¢.

Certainly, there is a close correlation between government revenues and expenditures. As such, library funds, coming primarily from local governments, are heavily dependent upon local tax revenues. Fortunately for libraries, local government tax revenues saw the greatest gains in 1988 at 8.4 percent. This growth rate was higher than the state government growth rate of 6.9 percent and nearly twice the federal government pace of 4.3 percent.

Reinforcing the connection between tax revenues and library spending, there is a close relationship between per capita library spending and per capita tax revenues. Seven of the top ten states in terms of per capita library spending were also among the top ten in terms of per capita tax revenues. Not surprisingly, these states are in the Northeast and the West. The ten states with the lowest per capita spending and tax revenues are primarily in the South.

The outlook for government spending is heavily dependent on the health of the economy. The real rate of growth (adjusting for inflation) of government spending declined steadily from 1985 to 1988. Last year, government spending increased 2.6 percent, well above the previous year's gain of only 0.4 percent.

Over the next several years, spending will grow at a slightly slower pace, averaging one percent annually. Monies spent on libraries represent 0.4 percent of total state and local spending. The percent of total education spending that goes to libraries is 1.4 percent.

Deborah Selsky is an economist with Cahners Economics, which provides industry analyses and forecasting services for the markets its magazines serve

After showing some signs of slowing down, the library automation marketplace posted another record-high 395 systems installed worldwide

Automated System Marketplace 1990

Focusing on Software Sales and Joint Ventures

By Robert A. Walton & Frank R. Bridge

FOLLOWING A PATTERN of unprecedented growth during the prior three years, the 1989 library automation marketplace showed some signs of slowing down, but still posted another record-high 395 systems installed worldwide. As in prior years, this article reviews and concentrates on the systems that libraries are purchasing, examines automation marketplace themes, and looks for behavioral patterns in special market segments, e.g., software-only sales and the purchase of "joint venture" systems, sold by a union of software and hardware vendors.

The authors have presented (or some would say, continue to fail to present) estimates of the financial stake of library automation vendors. As if to maintain a tradition of years gone by, once again very few library automation vendors provided their revenue information for publication, financial information that would have enabled the authors to better analyze the annual investment that libraries make in library automation. Since most vendors withheld their cooperation in releasing in-

Robert A. Walton is President and Frank R. Bridge is Vice President, Walton Bridge Consulting, Inc., a library technology and management consulting firm based in Austin, Texas

How We Counted Market Share

In reviewing the results of the 1989 marketplace, readers should be aware of the following conventions used during the analysis:

- When the authors determined that vendors had counted libraries sharing a system as multiple automated systems, adjustments were made to maintain consistency.

- Although the use of microcomputers by libraries for circulation, online catalogs, and for technical services activities is important, this article focuses on multiuser integrated library systems. Microcomputer-based systems are not included in the analysis portion of the article.

- In combining prior year totals to the annual 1989 installations presented for 1989, certain vendors' totals for 1989 may look incorrect. It is important to note that the authors adjusted the total installations reported based upon the number of systems installed and the number of systems "removed" from libraries during 1989. Considering how many libraries now are on their second and third automated system, in order for some new systems to be installed, others had to be removed.

formation on revenue sources for publication, this marketplace analysis is based upon a count of the installed systems (whether or not they serve single or multiple libraries).

Some critics have said, "Exclude those vendors who don't release financial data from the next analysis." But then we could only report on four vendors. Not much of an analysis there, so let's take another walk through the annual market share patterns as defined by installations.

Flattening growth? Yes!

In the 1988 marketplace analysis ("Automated System Marketplace 1988: Focused on Fulfilling Commitments," *LJ*, April 1, 1989, p. 41-52), the annual growth of the number of systems slowed from a growth rate of 55 percent during 1987 to 16 percent during 1988. Even though 1989 set another record for total systems installed (with 35 installations more than the 360 systems installed during 1988), the overall annual growth was only nine percent. As the overall marketplace grows larger, the annual percentage of increased installations continues to flatten.

Chart 1A: Worldwide Market Shares Total Installed Systems
(ALL YEARS)

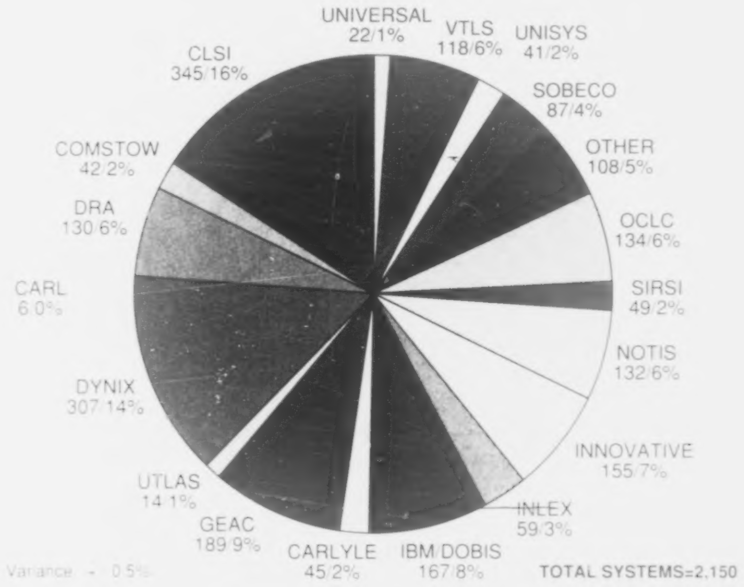
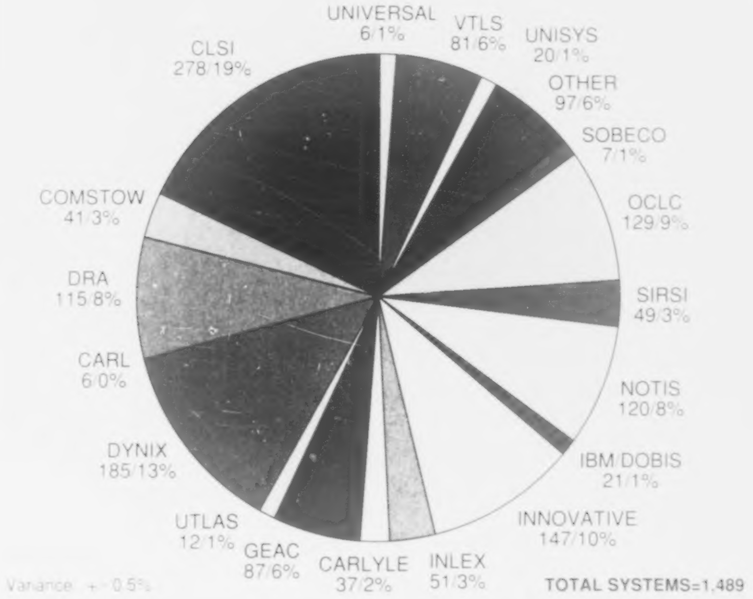


Chart 1B: United States Market Shares Total Installed Systems
(ALL YEARS)



The question must be asked, "Are libraries losing some interest in library automation?" While there is a flattening in the percentage of annual installations growth, there is no evidence to support a slowing trend among institutional library consumers. Regardless of library interest in investing in the use of technology, the current vendor community can only manage to grow and install a defined number of sales each year. Several of the more popular vendors have now hit the practical realities of double-digit growth and expansion: qualified technical staff are more difficult to find, there are too many Request for Proposals to answer, and the coordination problems of too many simultaneous installations expose the company's reputation to increasing risk.

Under these circumstances, most vendors focus on market segments in which they have an advantage and a better track record than their competitors. A few firms have continued to add large numbers of new staff and continue to attack with vigor every sales opportunity. But historic positive user impressions of some of these firms have declined as library staff encounter new vendor faces in every meeting with the vendor staff. Many of the "tried and true" quality controls that were part of the company's early "corporate culture" are more difficult to maintain among newer and less-experienced staff. One firm continues to emphasize sales, but simply places the reality of installation delays on the consumer's shoulders. Should a *decision* be made today to purchase this popular system, the actual *installation* date for the project will be set for the second quarter of 1991, at the earliest. Complications of data conversion, site preparation, or contract negotiations could push it back even further. It leaves it up to the library to decide.

U.S. vs. foreign

Last year, the 1988 analysis identified that one of the major trends in the industry was to open marketing and support offices in Canada, Europe, and the Pacific Rim, emphasizing expansion in these foreign arenas [see "Australia: Going Online Down Under," p. 62]. Dynix, Inlex, CLSI, VTLS, and others increasingly pushed the sale of automated systems overseas, and foreign-based companies such as Geac and Sobeco (Multi-LIS) continued to try to move into the U.S. marketplace. In looking at the marketplace patterns for 1989, the tremendous growth of the overseas marketplace tends to skew the view of what is happening here at home.

Perhaps the time has come to adjust the view of vendor market shares based upon the location of those installations. Why? Is this another example of American xenophobia or an attempt to perform "foreigner bashing"? No, one of the primary purposes of this annual analysis is to answer the question, "What are my neighbor institutions buying?" For most libraries the use of the term "neighbor" is an expression of interest in what other U.S. institutions are doing, libraries that have similar funding patterns, system maintenance problems, legal precedents, and clientele. But rather than argue the point, this year's analysis presents both market share findings: what happened worldwide and what happened in the United States.

Chart 1A presents the worldwide market shares for total systems installed for all years. Chart 1B presents the U.S. market shares for total installed systems for all years. Considering the large base of installations examined, where a change of even one percent means a difference of a large number of installations, many of the market shares show some shifting patterns. Those vendors whose overall installations are heavily foreign, such as Geac, IBM, and Sobeco, showed smaller total historical market share when looking only at the United States. Geac's 14 percent worldwide market share drops to six percent for U.S. only and Sobeco, a Canadian-based firm, shows a large drop from four percent worldwide to barely one percent in the United States. Perhaps most surprising, while IBM posts a very respectable worldwide base of eight percent, it almost drops off of the chart with only one percent in the United States.

While the difference in worldwide vs. U.S. market share results are predictable for the total historical systems installed, the difference in the results of these two different views is nothing short of dramatic when looking at 1989-only installations. Many impressions of the "bigger" library automation players must now be reexamined. Chart 2A presents the worldwide market shares for systems installed during 1989. Chart 2B presents the United States market shares for systems installed during 1989 only.

In looking at worldwide 1989 installations, Dynix once again shows a **clear lead by capturing a 26 percent market share, up over the 21 percent record set by the company in 1988. The world view continues to be strongly focused on Dynix. But, when focusing on the U.S. 1989 marketplace activity, the market share for Dynix drops, to a still very respectable 17 percent U.S.-only market share. What makes this significant is that another vendor, Innova-**

Chart 2A: Vendor Worldwide Market Shares for Total Installed Systems

(1988 ONLY)

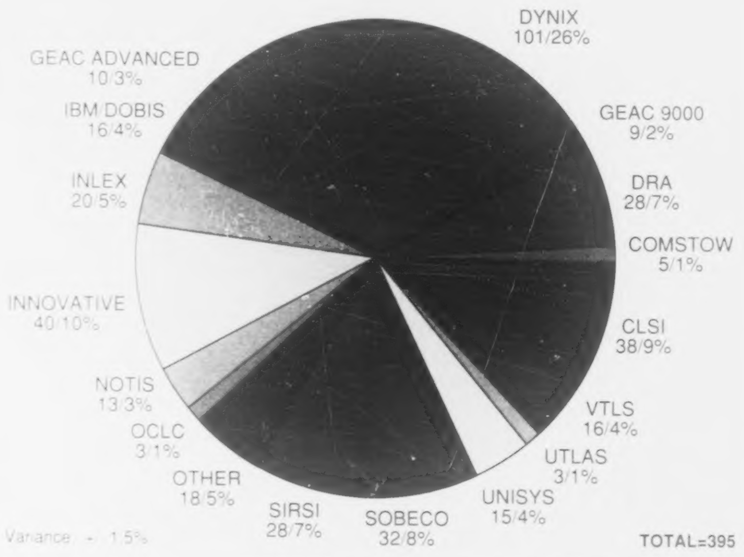
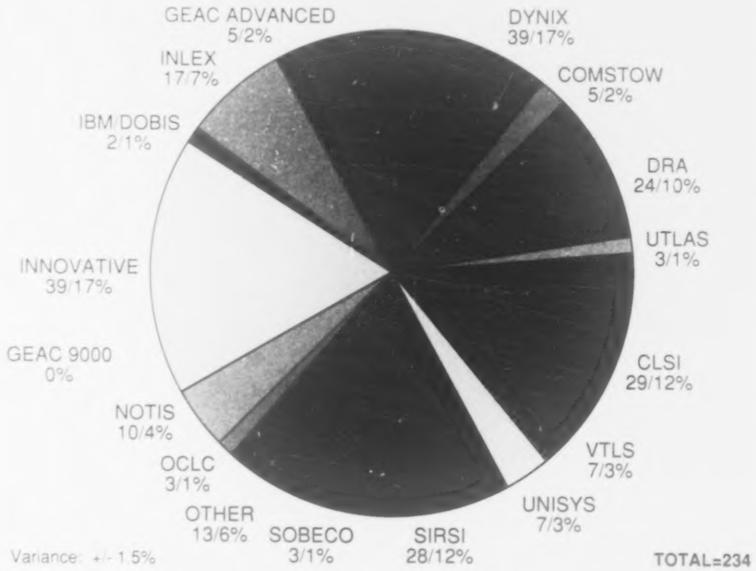


Chart 2B: Vendor United States Market Shares for Total Installed Systems

(1989 ONLY)



tive Interfaces Inc., also posts a U.S.-only market share of 17 percent. For U.S. installations during 1989, there is no longer a clear leader, but instead a dead heat between Dynix and Innovative for first place.

Several other surprises surfaced in breaking out U.S. installations. CLSI, now under new management, stopped licking its wounds resulting from what had been an annual tradition of losses and declining market share and instead posted installations of 12 percent for 1989, up significantly from an all-time low of six percent (worldwide) during 1988. Data Research Associates (DRA) showed much improvement during 1989 in the U.S. marketplace by posting annual installations of ten percent, slightly higher than its worldwide share (which is appropriate given that foreign sales are not really the focus of DRA's marketing efforts).

In looking at the changes that surfaced from the U.S. analysis, Sirsi really jumps out for the first time. Not even appearing as a separate market segment during prior years, Sirsi accelerates into a very respectable market share position in both the worldwide and U.S. market shares. During 1989, "new kid on the block" Sirsi posted annual installations that were almost equal with "elder" CLSI, each company showing a 12 percent U.S. market share. Finally, by analyzing worldwide and U.S. patterns separately, it is clear that Inlex and VTLS compete equally in the worldwide arena, with annual installations of five percent and four percent, respectively. But in the United States, Inlex (seven percent) more than doubled its installations, enabling the company to move ahead of VTLS (three percent) as the dominant, domestic, Hewlett-Packard solution.

Chart 3: Total Worldwide Installations in Academic Libraries

(ALL YEARS)

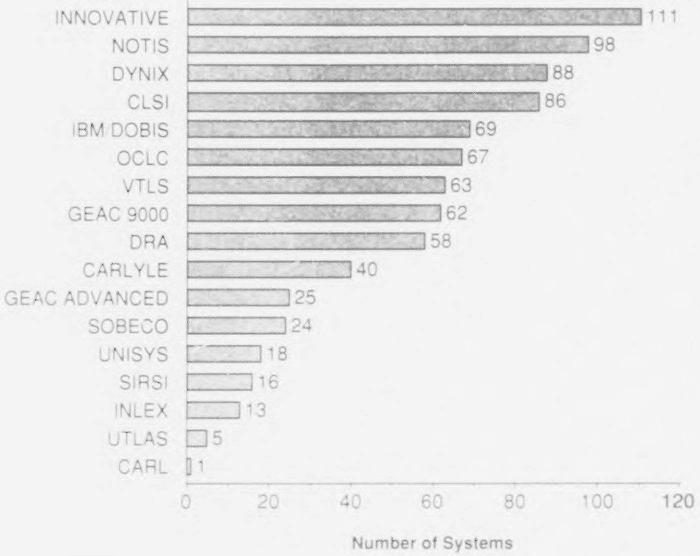
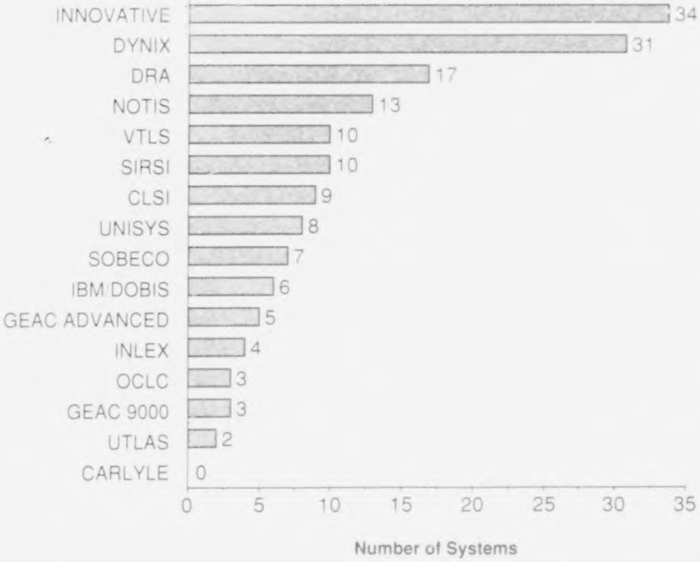


Chart 4: 1989 Worldwide Installations in Academic Libraries



Software-only sales

Libraries are showing increased interest in "software-only" system acquistions. But what is a "software-only"-type sale? Traditionally, libraries have invested in the turnkey automation solution. The turnkey solution draws the analogy from the operation of a car where the consumer simply gets in and "turns the key," not knowing or caring how the car operates or is designed. Similarly, libraries have traditionally attempted to install automated systems that allowed them to "turn on the system," without the necessity of having experienced technical or programming personnel on staff. In the turnkey environment, the vendor selects a hardware platform, develops the software, and sells this system's package to the library with the related installation, training, and maintenance services that are necessary to make the automation project a success. Until recently, almost all of the systems installed in libraries were turnkey solutions.

Marketplace activity in 1989 demonstrated that software-only sales are increasing in popularity. Academic libraries are interested in having their automated library system as an interactive partner on the campus-wide computing network. Public libraries want to link or share their systems for enhanced resource sharing and to incorporate other important "information-oriented" services to the pubic, such as specialized databases and community electronic bulletin boards. Once taboo, the addition of word processing and office automation is a possible alternative due to increased strength and lower computing costs for processing speed and main memory. Libraries want to see links among their local area networks, allowing users of MS-DOS and Macintosh workstations to communicate interactively with the automated library system.

All of these demands for increased access and control over the automated library system frustrate many industry vendors. Some firms long for the "good ole days" when librarians behaved properly, gently handling the automated system as if it were a precious and fragile technology. This antiquated view of library automation encouraged librarians to fear an "open" system as if they should be in fear that dangerous emissions would spew out if an activist librarian wanted a look inside, or that expecting a system to do more than substitute for the card catalog or check-out books would create "system stress" resulting in years of degraded performance and corrective therapy. As we enter the 1990s, with inexpensive and powerful technologies such as image technology, 4GLs (fourth-generation programming languages), and artificial intelligence, many marketplace offerings and consumer behavior patterns continue to mirror the 1970s when investing in automation was risky and complicated.

Some librarians, however, want more control and influence over their investments in technology. This vision includes the linking of all microcomputers to the integrated library system, the sharing of proprietary CD-ROM database subscriptions by multiple public access workstations, and the creation and offering of home-grown databases for patron consumption. For many libraries, the traditional automated library system will serve as a foundation (rather than the primary focus) for a larger network of information technologies and services.

"But, if you want control of your system, we won't be totally responsible for systems performance and reliability." This is the legitimate rallying cry of much of the vendor marketplace in response to librarians striking at the boundaries of traditional automation services and technologies. If librarians want to gain additional control of what has been a turnkey technology marketplace, so too must librarians take an increased measure of responsibility for system performance, applications demands and resources balancing, and increasingly complex operations supervision. The response of many librarians has been to accept this challenge. By "chipping away the wall" of the closed-system architecture, increasingly the library community seems more accepting of the responsibilities that go with operating in an "open" system environment. Librarians are accepting the challenge.

More vendors are selling software-only licenses to libraries. CARL, Inlex, NOTIS, and VTLS routinely sell their systems as a "joint venture" with the hardware manufacturer upon whose hardware platform their system operates. Both Inlex and VTLS team up with local HP staff to provide a joint hardware and software solution for the library. NOTIS provides its software to operate on an existing IBM mainframe, or will assist the library in working with the local IBM office to configure and install the correct hardware resources to properly operate the NOTIS system. CARL provides its software to operate on Tandem-based hardware platforms. While these vendors may get a "cut" of the profit

Chart 5: Total Worldwide Installations in Public Libraries

(ALL YEARS)

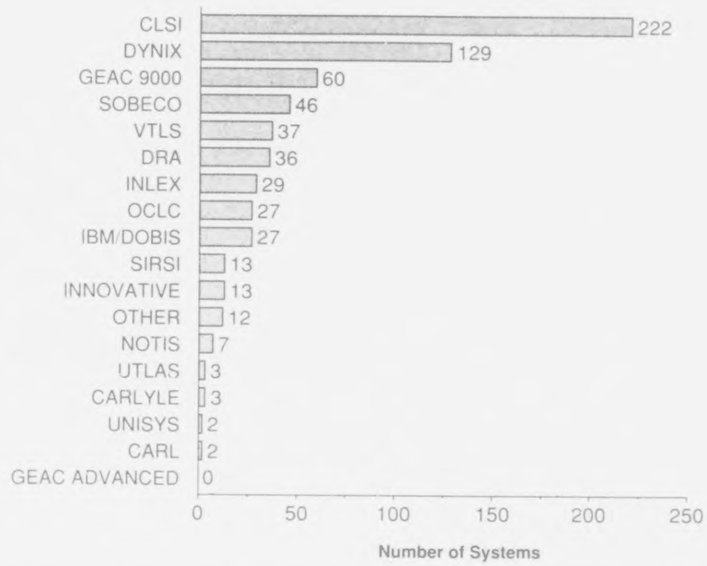


Chart 6: 1989 Worldwide Installations in Public Libraries

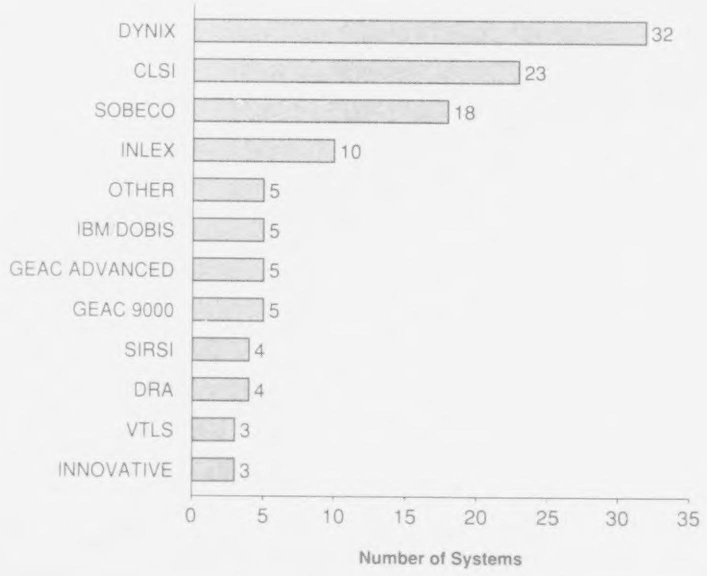


Table 1: Hardware Availability

Manufacturer	Model	Vendor
Altos	2000	CLSI
Amdahl	all	NOTIS
ARIX	all	Innovative Interfaces
	all	Sirsi
C.Itoh	50 through 550	Advanced Libraries
Control Data	Omega series only	NOTIS
	180 series	Information Dimensions
Convergent Technologies all UNIX	Innovative Interfaces	
Data General	MV/XXXX series	OCLC-LS/2000
	S/XXX series	OCLC-LS/2000
Digital Equipment Corp.	microVAX Series	Comstow
		Sobeco/MultiLIS
	PDP 11/XX series	CLSI
	PDP 11/XX series	Georgetown University
	PDP 11/XX series	OCLC-LS/2000
	PDP 11/XX series	Universal Lib. Systems
	VAX series	Advanced Libraries
	VAX series	Comstow
	VAX series	Data Trek
	VAX series	DRA
	VAX series	Gaylord Library Systems
	VAX series	Georgetown University
	VAX series	Information Dimensions
	VAX series	Innovative Interfaces
	VAX series	Sirsi
	VAX series	Sobeco/MultiLIS
	VAX series	Universal Lib. Systems
	VAX series Unix RISC only	Dynix
Formation	400 only	NOTIS
Fujitsu		Advanced Libraries
Geac	6000	Geac
	8000	Geac
	9000	Geac
Hewlett-Packard	3000	Inlex
	3000	VTLS
	9000, under UNIX	Dynix
	9000, under UNIX	Sirsi
Honeywell	DPS/6	Dynix
	DPS/6	Advanced Libraries
IBM	370	Dynix
	937X	Dynix
	30XX series	NOTIS
		Information Dimensions
	309X series	Dynix
		DOBIS
	370 series	NOTIS
		Dynix
	43XX series	DOBIS
		Dynix
		Information Dimensions
		NOTIS
		VTLS
	AS/400	CDMS
		Gateway
		ProData
		NSC
	RT series	Dynix
IBM (continued)	System 3X	CDMS
	Gateway	ProData
		NSC
Innovative	INNOVACQ	Innovative
Intel	DPX	Carlyle
Magnuson	all	NOTIS
McDonnel Douglas	any w/PICK oper. system	Advanced Libs.
	Sequel, Spirit	Dynix
MIPS	M/120–M/2000	Sobeco/MultiLIS
	all	Dynix
		Innovative
Motorola Four-Phase	311 & 312 only	NOTIS
Natl. Advanced Systems	all	NOTIS
NCR	Tower 32/200-850	Sirsi
		Sobeco/MultiLIS
Nixdorf	all	NOTIS
Prime	any w/PICK oper. system	Advanced Libs.
	50 series, EXL	Dynix
Sequent	B 21	CLSI
	B 8	CLSI
	S 27	CLSI
	S 81	CLSI
	all	Dynix
Sanyo ICON	3000, 4000	Geac Advanced
Sequoia	any w/PICK oper. system	Advanced Libs.
		Dynix
	Cyclone	Utlas
Tandem	CLX	CARL
		Tacoma PL
		Utlas
	EXT	Utlas
	TNSII	CARL
	TXP	CARL
		Tacoma PL
	VLX	CARL
		Tacoma PL
		Utlas
Ultimate	1400,3000,6000,7000	Dynix
Unisys	1100,2200,PW2,U-Series	Unisys
	5000 series	Dynix
Wang	VS series, exc. 80	Info Dimensions
Wyse	2108	CLSI
	XT,286,386	OCLC-LS/2000

resulting from the hardware sale, they are in the software business and encourage an increased level of responsibility and control by the library consumer.

One vendor who has most successfully made the transition from turnkey-only to providing both turnkey- or software-only alternatives has been DRA. During 1989, DRA indicated that 80 percent of its installations were software-only, a major difference from the activities of other turnkey vendors. Only recently have library consumers been aware that this software-only option is a reality and DRA has been an important leader in this "myth-busting" view. Dynix is increasingly providing a software-only solution, and indicated that 20 percent of its 1989 installations were software-only. DOBIS and Unisys can certainly operate on existing IBM or Unisys hardware platforms respectively, but the surveys indicated that none of the 1989 installations were software-only. Geac continues to show a preference for the turnkey alternative and also indicated that none of the 1989 installations were software-only. Given this trend, the cases of Innovative and CLSI require some additional examination. These are the two systems that are designed for and operate on the Unix operating system, undoubtedly the most universally accepted "open systems" architecture. Although Innovative had a few installations that were software-only, both firms show a strong preference for the turnkey alternative and contractually prohibit or discourage much of the user interaction with the Unix operating system.

Academic libraries

During 1989, the marketplace saw a large jump in the total number of systems installed in academic libraries in comparison with the number of installations in public libraries that has slowed considerably. The close of the Eighties also saw some obvious and important shifts in the position of academic marketplace leadership. Chart 3 illustrates the worldwide market shares for academic libraries for all years and Chart 4 focuses on the worldwide academic installations for 1989.

Innovative was the big surprise of 1989, capturing the lead position in academic libraries both in worldwide and U.S. installations. Once thought of as a specialist, technical services vendor, Innovative has now pushed NOTIS to second place in total systems installed and passed NOTIS, Dynix, IBM, and DRA for academic installations during 1989. Although Dynix didn't capture first place, the company still posted a large increase in academic installations, primarily in community colleges and junior colleges. DRA strengthened its installations in the academic marketplace during 1989, and due to the company's willingness to provide software-only sales, its competitiveness in the academic market will probably increase.

If a "loser" category had to be identified, it would include NOTIS and IBM/DOBIS. NOTIS suffers from the realities of academic demographics where many of the large Association of Research Libraries institutions have already automated with NOTIS or gone in another direction. Unlike other marketplace vendors, NOTIS appeals primarily to the largest library institutions, those capable of operating a large IBM mainframe–computing environment. Recognizing that the traditional NOTIS target market segment "still to be automated" is fast eroding, NOTIS manage-

Table 2: Operating Systems

System	Release	Vendor
CDC NOS/VE	1.2.1	Information Dimensions
CICS		DOBIS
CICS/VS	1.6	NOTIS
CLSI Proprietary	27.45	CLSI
CMS-1100	SRIA	Unisys
DMS	8R3G	Unisys
EXEC	41R3	
Geos	2.7	Geac
GUARDIAN	90 XF	CARL
	C series	Utlas
	B40, C20	Tacoma Public Library
Hewlett-Packard MPE	5.0+	VTLS
Hewlett-Packard MPE-XL	all	Inlex
	1.2	VTLS
Intel RMXII	3	Carlyle
M/11+-Intersystems	3.X	Georgetown University
MIIS	5.3	LS/2000 (OCLC)
MVS-IBM/370		NOTIS
MVS-IMB/SP		DOBIS
MVS-IBM/TSO	3.7	Information Dimensions
MVS-IBM/XA		DOBIS,NOTIS
MVS/ESA		DOBIS,NOTIS
MVX-Intersystems	3.X	Georgetown University
OS-IBM/VS1		NOTIS
OS/400 [IBM]		Gateway
		ProData
		NSC
		CMDS
OS1100	3R2	Unisys
P/OS	2	CLSI
PICK	1.6	Advanced Libraries
PL/1		DOBIS
PRIMOS [oper. PICK]		Dynix
ULTRIX	3	Innovative Interfaces (3.1)
		Information Dimensions
UNISYS OS/3		Pueblo
UNIX	27.DBMS	CLSI
	27.5	CLSI,Dynix
	System V.3	innovative Interfaces
	5.2	Sobeco/MultiLIS
		Unisys
	System V.3	Carlyle
	System V.3	MultiLIS
	System V.3	Sirsi
	System V.3	Ringgold
UNIX [oper. PICK]		Dynix
VM-IBM [oper. PICK]		Dynix
VM-IBM/CMS		Information Dimensions
VM-IBM/SQL	5.0+VTLS	
VMS [DEC oper. PICK]		Dynix
VMS [DEC]	latest	DRA
	5	Sobeco/MultiLIS
	all	ULISYS
	4.4-5.2	Comstow
	4	Information Dimensions
		DataTrek VMS
		Gaylord-5.2
VSE-IBM	4.X-5.X	DOBIS
	4.X-4.X	Georgetown University
VSE-IBM/DLIB		NOTIS
VSE-IBM/SP		NOTIS 2.1
		DOBIS
Wang VS	6.21.04	Information Dimensions
		NSC
Xenix		Ringgold

ment has initiated an aggressive transition to a medium-sized IBM platform and will begin marketing the NOTIS software to a new medium-sized academic library market. The 1990 marketplace will tell the tale of the impact of this shift in NOTIS's strategic direction.

Public libraries

Few surprises occurred in the public library marketplace. During 1989, CLSI continued its dominant position as leader in worldwide installations with a new total installation base of 222 public libraries, followed by Dynix with 129 public institutions. Dynix maintained its position as the clear favorite vendor of public libraries, posting 32 worldwide installations in 1989. As mentioned earlier, CLSI did reverse the trend of prior years and increased its installations in public libraries during 1989, displacing Sobeco as the second most popular vendor. Inlex also made some progress in edging higher to the top of the heap as one of the more popular vendors to public libraries.

Very small and very large systems

As shown in Chart 7, the major vendors of smaller systems, those having between one and 16 terminals, remained about the same as 1988. Dynix, Sobeco, Innovative, and CLSI maintained the leading positions (worldwide) for smaller systems. When looking at the behavior patterns of the larger systems, those having between 81 and 125 terminals connected, it was surprising to see Dynix take the lead in 1989 installations. Dynix continues to have a reputation of being a "smaller" library vendor, but having installed more than five large systems during 1989 (with no close second place vendor), Dynix may now cast aside that "small vendor" stereotype. Another vendor that has continued to fight the small vendor classification has been Inlex, which posted two large systems installations last year.

Nineteen eighty-nine saw the installation of some very large systems, those with more than 176 terminals installed. As shown in Chart 9, the historic leaders of the very large system have been CLSI, Geac, Utlas, and NOTIS (NOTIS doesn't appear in the chart since they did not complete the "terminal categories" portion of the survey). During 1989, new entries DRA and Dynix each installed two very large systems and Inlex installed one. Posting no 1989 installations were CLSI and Geac.

Vendor profiles

Given that there was a flattening effect in the overall marketplace, how did individual vendors do?

CARL Systems, Inc.

What can you say about CARL? Of all the vendor participants in this marketplace analysis, CARL gets the least fair treatment. Not because of a lack of interest in the CARL system or installations, but because the CARL networking strategy of automation is a different approach from most marketplace players and the analysis emphasis on "installations" hides from view most of the significant accomplishments of the company. Although Chart 1 shows CARL with a marketplace share of less than one percent (six "installations"), these six installed systems serve over 48 libraries and most of these are large libraries with lots of terminals and very large databases. Typical CARL sites support several different libraries,

Australia: Going Online Down Under

By Philip Lloyd & Janette Wright

THE LAND AREA of Australia is 82 percent that of the United States; the population is about six percent (less than New York State). And whilst the market potential for automated library systems in Australia is also about six percent that of the U.S. market, there appear to be as many viable suppliers as in the United States.

Australian historian Geoffrey Blainey's phrase "the tyranny of distance" captures many of the peculiar difficulties of living and doing business in Australia. However, despite the distance and the relatively small population, many Australian businesses have thrived and then taken on the world. While some notable Australian media entrepreneurs have lately faltered and fallen, the library automation marketplace in 1989 reveals stories of steady progress and strong recovery. In this article we provide an update into the activities of some of the Australian products and vendors in 1989.

AWA COMPUTERS: AWA Computers has successfully recovered from the uncertainties that faced both the product, URICA, and the parent company, AWA Ltd., in 1988. AWA Computers' new owners, SGA Pacific (a partnership of Sandersons UK, General Automation Inc., and AWA Computers' management), and the many loyal URICA customers have been rewarded for their solid support of this successful library system. In 1989, over 38 sites were added in the Asian Pacific region, 24 of which were in Australia, taking AWA's total to 100 sites (72 in Australia).

AWA Computers also released SEA-URICA, a new library automation product based on the successful URICA, after very successful installations in Southeast Asia. It enables creation of all MARC formats and allows input and retrieval of Chinese characters.

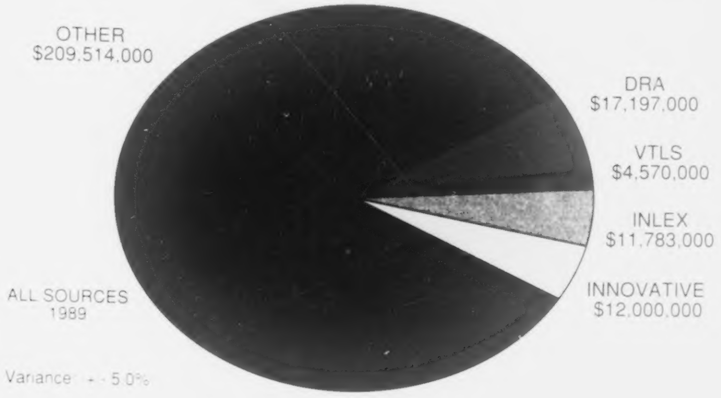
FIRST, an advanced OPAC, was released as an alternative to the OPAC of SEA-URICA. FIRST is distinguished by its sophisticated search tools and includes many powerful features such as enquiries across multiple forms of databases either globally, singly, or in combination.

FIRST and SEA-URICA operate on the generic PICK operating system.

Projects planned for 1990 include the linking of text images for the fine art database at the State Library of New South Wales, the completion of the Apple Macintosh interface to FIRST, and the migration of users from URICA to SEA-URICA.

STOWE COMPUTING AUSTRALIA: With its solid and functional Book Plus product, which runs on the IBM AS/400 series, Stowe steadily increased its installed base by 13 to 47 sites, with particular success in its proven market of public libraries. Book Plus's downloading software that provides an easy and efficient seamless interface to the Australian Bibliographic Network (ABN) was released in 1989. Stowe also affirmed its presence in the European market, with a second significant site in the UK. Stowe is part of one of the largest software houses in Australia that also offers an AS/400 package for local government. Stowe also supports a library package marketed by IBM for the IBM System/36.

VTEC (WANG AUSTRALIA): The uncertainties of operating as a stand-alone software house were removed for VTEC this year when it was wholly acquired by Wang Australia. The product, known as Libman, runs on the Wang VS range and is functionally in the league of the market leaders. It provides a very flexible catalog structure that will give it an edge in many situations. Its total number of sites grew by nine to 24, most of which have eight terminals or less, and are split 2:1 between special and public libraries. Sites are located in Australia, Singapore, Hong Kong, New Zealand, and soon Europe. Projects for completion in 1990 include further development of the OPAC, the statistics module, and the integration of the system with Wang proprietary products.


Estimated Gross Revenues of Library Automation Vendors

over 200 connected terminals, and databases in excess of one million (e.g., Denver Public Library, University of Colorado at Boulder, the MARMOT Consortium [17 libraries], and the Montgomery County Library System, Md.). CARL Systems, Inc. has added staff, expanded marketing, and is now a frequent bidder (and winner) of larger automation system projects. Scheduled for installation during 1990 are the Sno-Isle Library System (Wash.) and Northeastern University (Mass.). CARL just doesn't "fit" the way we count vendor performance, but don't think CARL is "small-time." It is the "smaller" vendor serving the "really big" libraries.

Carlyle Systems, Inc.

Carlyle has gone through some tough times during recent years. After surviving the reaction to what was a very disappointing circulation control module and well-publicized financial difficulties, the company has regrouped and started fresh in trying to once again "prove itself." The company has redone the circulation system, which will be based on the Ingres database management system and operate on the Unix software platform. The Carlyle focus for 1990 will be to begin rebuilding customer and library marketplace confidence.

CLSI

CLSI had a good year in 1989. For the first time in several years, the company increased installations of new systems and minimized what has been a sizable, annual erosion of its worldwide market share. While the company continues to be weak in its attractiveness to academic libraries, public libraries continue to invest in the CLSI solution, particularly its circulation system and OPAC. CLSI has designated that 1990 is the "Year of the Customer." Although the authors would hope that every year is the "Year of the Customer," CLSI has recognized and focused in on one of its most vulnerable issues, the need to provide better service and responsiveness to its existing customer base. This emphasis will manifest itself in an increased effort to complete Release 29 and in continuing to improve the Sequent Unix-based software platform.

Data Research Associates (DRA)

As discussed earlier, DRA showed strong market share growth in 1989. This was particularly true in academic libraries where DRA installed 17 systems. During 1989, the company added new marketing and sales staff, providing for expanded contacts with the library community. To date, this increased level of communication has been well received. As shown in the chart above, DRA leads the way in calling for more open disclosure of audited information about the financial stability of major automation vendors. DRA continues to be financially healthy and will remain a prominent marketplace player.

Dynix, Inc.

Once again Dynix proved that its growth could continue. As Dynix leads the pack each year, the company also becomes a popular target for negative comments by its competitors, particularly about the variety of hardware platforms supported by Dynix and its overseas marketing efforts. Rather than respond to these negative comments, Dynix continues to keep eyes focused forward and concentrates on expanding its installations in ever-growing number, type, and size of libraries. During 1989, Dynix expanded its use of hardware platforms by installing systems on HP, Sequoia, and IBM RT hardware platforms. (An attempt was made to operate on Tandem, but due to less-than-adequate cost performance, a shift was made to Sequoia.) Scheduled for 1990 will be a new release of serials control and the implementation of a French-language version to support the company's growing foreign client base.

Gaylord Information Systems

A new entry, some would say a return entry, to the 1989 marketplace is Gay-

AUSTRALIAN LIBRARY AUTOMATION MARKETPLACE

DATAPOINT: Datapoint's fully functional product, Data*Library, has this year extended from its base of public libraries to special libraries, including Shell in the UK. There are now seven Data*Library sites, including the Sydney Opera House's Library and Archives of the Performing Arts. Datapoint has also completed its downline loading module for copying from ABN or CD-ROM. Nonetheless, a quiet year of reassessment and gradual progress; plans for 1990 include conversion of the software to MS-DOS.

ICL AUSTRALIA: Nineteen eighty-nine was the birth-year of ICL's new library product ICL Library, with one public library site installed. The system that operates under Unix has added MARC cataloging and MARC load from tape. Further development of this product is continuing and already provides a natural complement to ICL's local government software. This will be a product to watch given ICL's international presence.

ICL also has Library 39 that has its roots in an earlier version of the Stowe "Book" package and has been developed for the ICL 39 series of processor. It is installed at four sites.

Systems for small libraries: With the success of PC operating systems such as PICK and Xenix and multiuser networks, the distinction between micro- and minicomputer systems is effectively lost. Thus the small system suppliers are of interest to all those responsible for small libraries. Australia has its share of these suppliers, the most successful of which is **SOFTLINK AUSTRALIA.** In 1989 its MS-DOS-based Alarm/Oasis package was installed in over 150 new sites, taking its overall total to 470 systems. The system can be successfully networked, the largest site comprising nine dedicated terminals. Thirty sites are special libraries, the rest are schools.

CONCORD DATA SYSTEMS added 31 sites in 1989, taking its total to 45; its package is called Aims/Opal and runs under MS-DOS or Xenix/Unix.

Lothlorien Software with **LOTHLORIEN** has 38 sites running on MS-DOS and PC-MOS (multiuser DOS). Lothlorien's plans for 1990 include the development of software for heuristic indexing.

Philip Lloyd and Janette Wright are directors of Lloyd Wright Pty. Ltd., an independent Australian consultancy that specializes in marketing and management of information and information services. Both have backgrounds in management and marketing of library automation systems

Chart 7: Vendor Installations Worldwide of Smaller Systems
(1-16 TERMINALS)

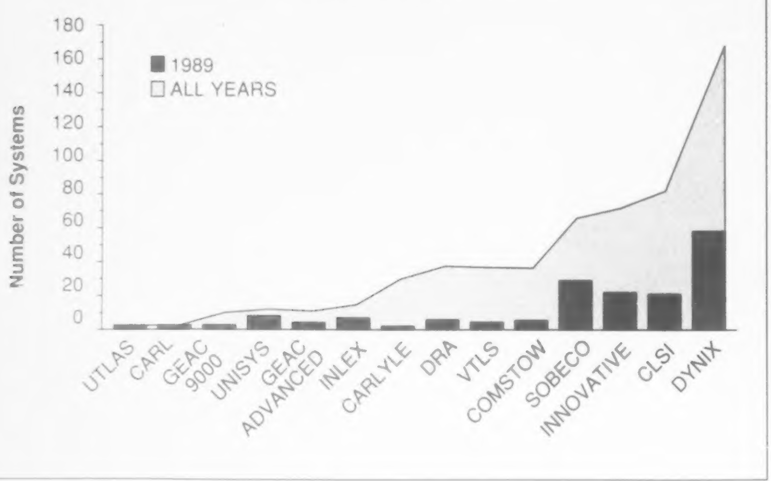


Chart 8: Vendor Installations Worldwide of Large Systems
(81-125 TERMINALS)

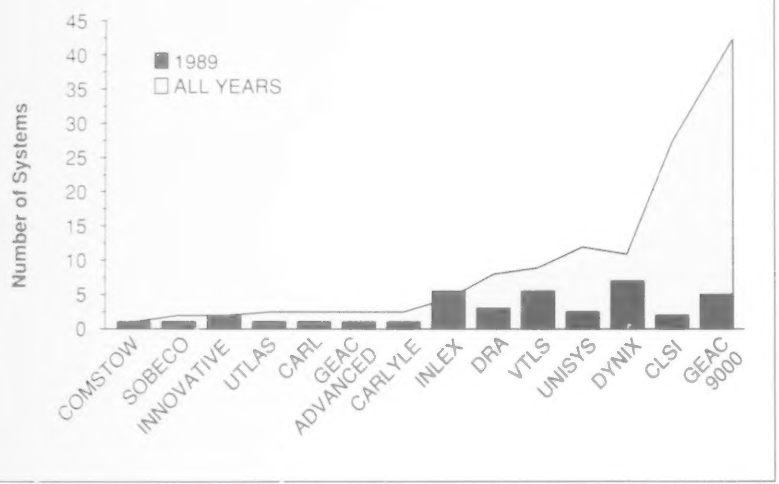
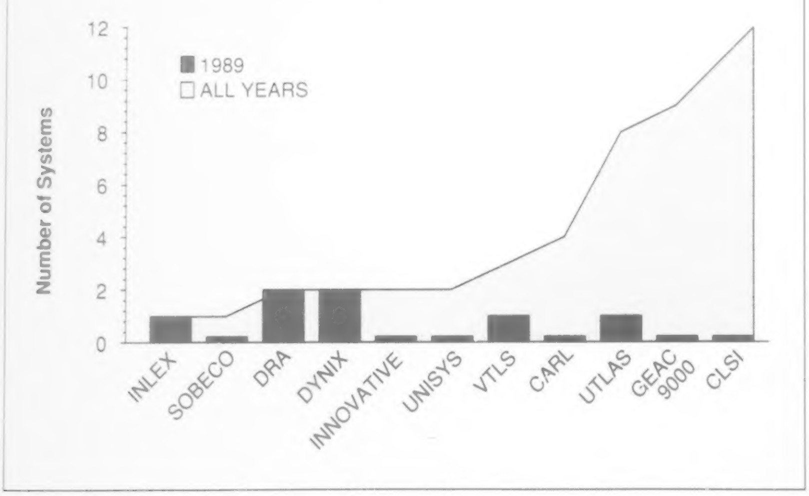


Chart 9: Vendor Installations Worldwide of Very Large Systems
(176+ TERMINALS)



lord Information Systems. Gaylord's new local system called Galaxy is based on the DEC Model 3100 computer system. Since the software operates on standard DEC VMS, the new system promises to be of interest to the "DEC junkie" automation librarians, of which there are many. Not much more can be said for this new player, except that the 1990 analysis will expose the reaction of libraries to a new product from one of the oldest and most-trusted vendors in the library profession.

GEAC Computer Corporation Ltd.

Geac was another player in 1989, a year that may become known for "comebacks." First, CLSI regained lost ground in market share and then there was the reappearance of Carlyle. Perhaps the best "turnaround" news of all is that Geac has regained financial control and exited 1989 in the black, at least financially. This can be attibuted largely to the purchase of Advanced Libraries & Information, Inc. (formerly ALII) products, now called the Geac Advanced System. As shown throughout the marketplace analysis, the Geac 9000 series system continued to be poorly received by U.S. libraries, and posted only modest sales abroad. But, the Geac Advanced System (based on the PICK operating system) is fast gaining popularity and holds the greatest promise of continued market share growth and financial stability for the library automation division of Geac.

IBM/DOBIS

The DOBIS product continues to be confusing (and sometimes troublesome) for many libraries. The company has had very little success marketing the software system in the United States. For example, during 1989 DOBIS was installed in 16 new sites, but only two of these were in the United States. Most of those installed were in Europe, Asia, and Australia, markets where IBM has much more marketing and support muscle than other library automation vendors. IBM responds to very few open-procurement offerings, preferring to place its system using a sole-source sales strategy. Since most libraries do not use this procurement method, the improved growth of DOBIS as a major library automation system in the United States remains weak, some would say very weak.

Inlex

Inlex had its best year ever in 1989. Installations for this period increased 30 percent over 1988 systems installed, far ahead of the business plan set by Inlex for this period. Important to note is that most of these installations, 17 out of a total of 20, were in the United States, making Inlex a clear competitor to Dynix and Innovative in the small to medium academic and public library markets. As noted earlier, Inlex installed two systems during 1989 that had more than 80 terminals, breaking another common library automation myth that Inlex is only for the smaller library. Being a "newer" vendor, Inlex must perform the normal ritual of swimming upstream against the efforts of more established competitors. According to libraries installing systems in 1989, Inlex seems to be doing just fine. Much of this success can be attributed to the fact that Inlex continued the difficult process of expanding its software offerings, by releasing the acquisitions module, full LC MARC authority load software, and Boolean searching. Plans for 1990 include the release of a reserve book room module and an Information & Referral subsystem.

Innovative

Innovative Interfaces, Inc. (they prefer to be called "Innovative") had its best year ever. Particularly when you examine 1989 installations in the United States (Chart 2B), Innovative tied Dynix with 39 systems installed. What makes this particularly impressive is that Innovative is a much smaller company than Dynix (with 40 FTEs compared to Dynix's 230 FTEs), and yet its success in the United States is quite impressive. It is also important to note that this large jump in installations doesn't even include the addition of 16 online catalog systems installed (a separate product called INNOPAC) at sites that were already operating the technical services product (called INNOVACQ). Because of its popularity, the Innovative installation schedule has been extended well into 1991 and it will be interesting to see how the company handles this extreme growth and whether libraries are willing to wait in line. So far, getting in line is exactly what libraries are doing, no matter how long the wait.

NOTIS

NOTIS continues to be the system of choice for the majority of ARL libraries, which turns out to be both a blessing and a curse. The obvious blessing is that NOTIS remains prominent as a system for the academic community, fitting well into the campus network and centralized computer center environment. The curse is that some day, NOTIS may run out of ARL libraries. For this reason, NOTIS is poised and ready to introduce a new midrange NOTIS system, called KeyNOTIS, for small to medium-sized academic libraries. At press time, NOTIS has scheduled a briefing for automation consultants and other gurus, so most likely the new NOTIS system will receive much attention in the 1990 library automation marketplace analysis. During 1989, NOTIS introduced a new software option, the Multiple Database Access System (MDAS), which permits installations to mount databases from MEDLINE, H.W. Wilson, and Compendex Plus. As one of the open software architectures mentioned earlier, NOTIS will be one of the companies to lead the march to more open and flexible library automation solutions.

OCLC Local Systems

During 1989, OCLC retreated from the marketing of the OCLC LS/2000 product line. In reviewing the results of the marketplace survey provided by OCLC, most of the activity of the Local Systems Division was focused on the sale and support of the SC350 serials control system, which is not the primary focus of this article. Now that OCLC has focused on providing lower-end, microcomputer-based library automation services and products, 1990 will be a better measure of whether this historic library automation leader will continue to be a player in this analysis.

Sirsi

Another major surprise in 1989 was the Sirsi system, a relative newcomer to the major league marketplace. Sirsi is a Unix-based system that has been traditionally perceived as an automation alternative for smaller special libraries. No more! During 1989, Sirsi had 28 installations, with ten installed in academic libraries and 13 in public school systems. In looking at Sirsi's historic installed base, however, the product is used almost equally by public, academic, and school libraries. The company's installation success caught many competitors off guard and is another example of success based upon the introduction of an open, software-only library automation solution. During 1990, the company will turn back to the basics by upgrading the acquisitions, online catalog, and circulation modules to enable it to be even more competitive in the mainstream library automation marketplace.

Sobeco/MultiLIS

Although some marketing has taken place in the United States, Sobeco remains primarily a Canadian vendor focused on providing software solutions to Canadian libraries. During 1989, out of 32 installations for the year, only three systems were installed in the United States (and all of those were on the East Coast). Sobeco will probably continue to modestly offer its system in the United States, but its primary focus will be to continue its expansion in Canada and to move into the European marketplace.

Table 3: System Interfaces

Vendor	OCLC	RLIN	WLN	Utlas	Biblio-File	Auto-graphics	Marcive	Baker & Taylor	Laser-Quest	Brodart	Other Interface
CARL	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	Mini-Marc
Carlyle	✓	✓	✓		✓				✓		
CLSI	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓(tape)	✓(tape)		✓	LSSI; PICA (tape)
Comstow	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓				
Data Research	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	
Data Trek	✓	✓			✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	MITINET
DOBIS	✓	✓	✓		✓						
Dynix	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	N LaserCat; LSSI;Gaylord Super
Gaylord								✓			
Geac	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	
Geac Adv.	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	
Georgetown	✓										
Info Dimensions	✓	✓		✓	✓		✓	✓		✓	
Inlex	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Innovative	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓						
NOTIS	✓	✓		✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
OCLC (LS/2000)	✓										
Ringgold	✓										
Sirsi	✓		✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	Super Cat
Sobeco	✓			✓	✓			✓	✓	✓	SDM
Tacoma PL	✓		✓		✓						
Unisys	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓			
ULISYS	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓		✓	Natl. Lib. Canada
Utlas	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	
VTLS	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	Gaylord SuperCat

Tape = data transfer via magnetic tape load only; not an interactive, online interface

Table 4: Size of Installations

Vendor	Smallest Library Installed		Largest Library Installed	
	Terminals	Titles	Terminals	Titles
CARL	88	200,000	920+	4,200,000
Carlyle	1	36,000	132	1,400,000
CLSI	5	18,190	300	875,000
Comstow	2	5,000	Undefined	400,000
Data Research Assocs.	5	20,000	500+	1,400,000
DOBIS	3	50,000	1,000+	2,000,000+
Dynix	1	4,700	334	800,000
Geac	3	30,000	254	2,100,000
Geac Advanced	2	55,000	165	1,200,000
Inlex	4	6,000	180	300,000
Innovative Interfaces	2	5,000	230	1,500,000
NOTIS	10	16,000	1,300	5,400,000
Sirsi	2	3,000	70	355,000
Sobeco/MultiLIS	2	3,000	250	2,000,000
Unisys	1	3,000	900+	1,650,000
Universal Lib. Systems	8	52,379	238	587,576
Utlas	18	80,000	225	3,000,000
VTLS	4	6,500	200	5,000,000

Unisys

Unisys continues to market its library automation system, called PALS, almost equally in the United States and abroad. While installations in academic libraries were impressive for 1989 (15 systems installed), over half of these were installed in Europe and the Far East. But the PALS system is gaining in both general name recognition and acceptance as a mainstream alternative for academic libraries. Nineteen ninety will be a telling year for the Unisys commitment to this product in the United States.

VTLS

While Inlex was demonstrating its ability to establish strong growth in the United States, VTLS found greatest acceptance as the HP-based system of choice for foreign locations. Of the 16 VTLS systems installed during 1989, nine were installed in Europe and abroad. But VTLS remains determined to provide an expanded menu of products to enable growth both domestically and abroad. During 1989, the company announced a new library automation product called "Marcus," designed for operation on mid-range IBM computers, and released VTLS-89 that allows OPAC users to navigate to a CD-ROM system for searching. As with several other vendors, 1989 was another steady year for VTLS.

Source List

Advanced Libraries & Information, Inc.
(see Geac)

Brodart
Library Automation Div.
500 Arch St.
Williamsport, PA 17705
800-233-8467

CARL Systems Inc.
777 Grant St., Suite 304
Denver, CO 80203
303-861-5319
FAX 303-830-0103

Carlyle Systems, Inc.
5750 Hollis St.
Emeryville, CA 94608
415-428-3900
FAX 415-654-0464

CLSI, Inc.
320 Nevada St.
Newtonville, MA 02160
800-365-0085
617-965-6310
FAX 617-969-1928

Columbia Computing Svcs.
8101 E. Prentice Ave.
Suite 700
Englewood, CO 80111-2911
800-663-0544
FAX 303-773-9630

Computer Management & Development Services (CMDS)
PO Box 1184
Harrisburg, VA 22801
800-999-2637
FAX 703-432-5275

Comstow Info Svcs.
249 Ayer Rd., PO Box 277
Harvard MA 01451-0277
508-772-2001

Data Research Assocs., Inc.
PO Box 8495
1276 N. Warson Rd.
St. Louis, MO 63132-1806
US 800-325-0888
Canada 800-331-3515
FAX 314-994-8927

Data Trek, Inc.
5838 Edison Place
Carlsbad, CA 92008
800-876-5484
619-431-8400
FAX 619-431-8448

Dynix, Inc.
151 E. 1700 S.
Provo, UT 84606
800-288-8020
801-375-2770
FAX 801-373-1889

EBSCO Subscription Svcs.
PO Box 1943
Birmingham, AL 35201
205-991-6600

F.W. Faxon Company
15 Southwest Park
Westwood, MA 02090
617-329-3350

Follett Software Company
809 N. Front St.
McHenry, IL 60050
800-323-3397
815-344-8700
FAX 815-344-8774

Gateway Software Corp.
1645 Ave. D
Billings, MT 59102
406-256-9716
800-359-3641

Gaylord Brothers
Library Automation
PO Box 4901
Syracuse, NY 13221
800-634-6304
315-457-5070
FAX 315-457-8387

Geac Computers, Inc.
11 Allstate Parkway,
Suite 300
Markham, Ontario
Canada L3R 1B3
416-475-0525
FAX 416-475-3847

General Research Corp.
5383 Hollister Ave.
PO Box 6770
Santa Barbara, CA 96130
800-235-6788

Georgetown University
Medical Center
Dahlgren Memorial Library
3900 Reservoir Rd. NW
Washington, DC 20007
202-687-1035
FAX 202-687-1862

IBM (DOBIS)
Library Marketing
472 Wheelers Farms Rd.
Milford, CT 06460
203-783-7350
FAX 203-788-7636

Information Access Corp.
11 Davis Dr.
Belmont, CA 94002
415-591-2333

Information Dimensions
655 Metro Place S., Suite 500
Dublin, OH 43017-1396
800-DATA-MGT
614-761-7446
FAX 614-761-7290

Inlex, Inc.
1900 Garden Rd., Suite 200
PO Box 1349
Monterey, CA 93940
800-553-1202
408-646-9666
FAX 408-646-0651

Innovative Interfaces
2344 Sixth St.
Berkeley, CA 94710
800-444-2344
415-644-3600
FAX 415-644-3650

Library Corp. of America
(The Intelligent Catalog)
Research Park
Inwood, WV 25428
800-624-0559
304-229-0100
FAX 304-229-0295

MultiLIS Corporation
505 Rene-Levesque Blvd. W.
Montreal, Quebec
Canada H2Z 1Y7
514-878-9090
FAX 514-878-2673

NSC, Inc.
428 W. Ryan St.
Brillion, WI 54110
800-624-5720
FAX 414-756-2359

NOTIS Systems, Inc.
1007 Church St., 2d fl.
Evanston, IL 60201-3622
708-866-0150
FAX 708-866-0178

OCLC, Inc. (LC/2000)
Local Systems Division
6565 Frantz Rd.
Dublin, OH 43017
800-848-5878
614-764-6000
FAX 614-764-0723

ProData Computer Svcs.
9290 W. Dodge Rd., #406
Omaha, NE 68114
402-399-9997
800-228-6318
FAX 402-399-8249

Ringgold Management
Systems, Inc.
PO Box 368
Beaverton, OR 97075-0368
503-645-3502
FAX 503-690-6642

Sedna Corporation
PO Box 22436
Minneapolis, MN 55422
612-535-2326

Sirsi Corporation
2904 Westcorp Blvd.
Suite 209
Huntsville, AL 35805
205-536-5881
FAX 205-536-8345

Sobeco Group
(see MultiLIS Corp.)

Tacoma Public Library
1102 Tacoma Ave. S.
Tacoma, WA 98402
206-591-5606
FAX 206-591-5470

ULISYS Software Group
Suite 225-L
18 Gostick Place
North Vancouver, BC
Canada V7M 3G3
604-987-0588

Unisys
PO Box 500
MS/B140
Blue Bell, PA 19424
215-986-4061
FAX 215-986-6230

Universal Library Systems
(see ULISYS Software Group)

Utlas International Canada
80 Bloor St. W., 2d fl.
Toronto, Ontario
Canada M5S 2V1
800-268-0982
416-923-0890
FAX 416-923-0935

UTLAS Internat. U.S., Inc.
8300 College Blvd.
Overland Park, KS 66210
800-33-UTLAS
913-451-3111
FAX 913-451-2551

VTLS, Inc.
1800 Kraft Dr.
Blacksburg, VA 24060
800-HOT-VTLS
703-953-3605
FAX 703-231-3648

Winnebago Software Co.
310 W. Main St.
PO Box 430
Caledonia, MN 55921
800-533-5430
507-724-5411
FAX 507-724-5411

☐ CALENDAR ☐

Connecticut Library Association Annual Conference, New Hampshire conference/exposition, Montana LA Conference

APRIL

10-11—The Connecticut Library Association Annual Conference, Treadway Hartford Hotel, Cromwell. Theme: "Capital Ideas for Connecticut Libraries." Contact: Peter Chase, Plainville PL, 203-793-0221; or Maxine Bleiweis, Lucy Robbins Welles Lib., 203-666-9350.

14-16—The New Hampshire Library Association Annual Conference and Exposition, Waterville Valley. Theme: "The Library as Cultural Center." Contact: Sharon Woodman, Nashua Public Library, 2 Court St., Nashua, NH 03060; 603-883-4141.

22-25—Montana Library Association Conference, Heritage Inn, Great Falls. Theme: "Images of Service." Contact: Gwen Carter, Great Falls Public Library, 301 2d Ave. N., Great Falls, MT 59401-2593.

24-27—Alabama Library Association, Perdito Beach Hilton, Orange Beach. Theme: "Cajun Kaleidoscope: Look What's Cooking on the Coast." Guest speaker: Justin Wilson, Cajun cook and author. Contact: Mary Ann Johnson, 307 N. Summit St., Fairhope, AL 36532; 205-460-7043.

25-27—Wisconsin Association of Academic Librarians Annual Conference, Concourse Hotel, Madison. Theme: "Capitalizing on the Future: Challenges and Opportunities for Academic Librarians." Contact: Lois Komai or Jean Gilbertson, University of Wisconsin, Steenbock Library, 550 Babcock Dr., Madison, WI 53706; 608-263-6373.

25-28—New Jersey Library Association Spring Conference, Meadowlands Hilton, Secaucus. Theme: "Libraries: Endless Possibilities." Contact: Cynthia Czesak, Clifton Public Library, 292 Piaget Ave., Clifton, NJ 07011.

MAY

2-5—The Mountain Plains Library Association/Utah Library Association Joint Conference, Red Lion Hotel, Salt Lake City. Theme: "The Best for the Patron." Three program tracks available: "Understanding the Clientele," "Organizational/Professional Development," and "Service Vitality." Contact: Merna Smith, Salt Lake City Public Library, 209 E. Fifth S., Salt Lake City, UT 84111; 801-363-5733.

4-6—University of South Florida Seminar on International and Comparative Librarianship, Tampa. Conducted by Dr. John A. McCrossan. Those who register for credit must also attend a second Session in June. Contact: Holly Hill, School of Library and Information Science, HMS 301, University of South Florida, Tampa, FL 33620-8300; 813-974-3520.

6-18—Library Administrators Development Program Twenty-Fourth Annual Session, Universtiy of Maryland. Director: Dr. John Rizzo, Professor of Management, Western Michgan University. Sessions will concentrate on the principal administrative issues for senior managers, strategic planning and management by objectives, leadership, employee motivation, individual and group decision making, performance appraisal, conflict management, financial planning and analysis, marketing, and managing change. Contact: Rosemary Miller, Administrative Assistant, Library Administrators Development Program, College of Library and Information Services, University of Maryland, College Park, MD 20742; 301-454-6080.

8-10—New York Home Video Show, New York Passenger Ship Terminal. Exposition and seminar program for producers, distributors, mass merchandisers, and retailers of home video programs. Contact: Debbie Rotolo, Knowledge Industry Pubns., 701 Westchester Ave., White Plains, NY 10604; 914-328-9157 or 800-248-KIPI.

NATIONAL/ INTERNATIONAL

American Association of Law Libraries: Minneapolis, Jun. 16-21; New Orleans, Jul. 21-24, 1991.

American LA: Chicago, Jun. 23-28; Atlanta, Jun. 29-Jul. 4, 1991. **Midwinter:** Chicago, Jan. 12-17, 1991.

American Theological LA: Evanston, Ill., Jun. 25-30.

Canadian LA: Ottawa, Ontario, Jun. 13-17.

Church and Synagogue LA: Portland, Oreg., Jul. 1-3.

Integrated Online Library Systems '90: Sheraton Centre, New York, May 2-3.

International Association for Social Science Information Service and Technology: Poughkeepsie, N.Y., May 30-Jun. 3.

International Conference of Judaica and Israeli Librarians: Jerusalem, Jul. 3-5.

International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions: Stockholm, Sweden, Aug. 18-24.

Medical LA: Detroit, May 18-24.

National Library Week: Apr. 22-28.

Sixth National Bookmobile Conference: Columbus, Ohio, Jun. 3-5.

Special LA: Pittsburgh, Jun. 9-14.

White House Conference on Library and Information Services: Washington, D.C., Jul. 9-13, 1991.

LIBRARY JOURNAL is published by Bowker Magazine Group, Cahners Magazine Division, Terrence M. McDermott, President; Jerry D. Neth, Vice President/Publishing Operations; J. J. Walsh, Financial Vice President/Magazine Division; Thomas J. Dellamaria, Vice President/Production & Manufacturing. Bowker Magazine Group is also an affiliate of R. R. Bowker Co., Gordon Graham, Chairman of the Board; Ira Siegel, President. Copyright © 1990 by Reed Publishing, USA; Saul Goldweitz, Chairman; Ronald G. Segel, President/CEO; Robert L. Krakoff, Executive Vice President; William M. Platt, Sr. Vice President. Direct editorial and advertising correspondence to 249 West 17th Street, New York, NY 10011. Telephone: 212-463-6819. Subscription inquiries and changes of address should be directed to Library Journal, PO Box 1977, Marion, OH 43305-1977. Telephone: 1-800-669-1002 (in continental U.S. only). In Alaska, Hawaii, Canada and all other countries, telephone: 614-382-3322. Issued 20 times a year, twice a month, February through June and September through November, and once a month in January, July, August, and December. Second class postage paid at New York, N.Y., and additional mailing offices. Cahners Publishing Company, A Division of Reed Publishing USA ☐ Specialized Business Magazines for Building & Construction, Manufacturing, Foodservice & Lodging, Electronics & Computers, Interior Design, Printing, Publishing, Industrial Research & Technology, Health Care, and Entertainment. ☐ Specialized Consumer Magazines: *American Baby* and *Modern Bride*.

LIBRARY JOURNAL is indexed in *Educational Index*, *Library Literature*, *Library & Information Science Abstracts*, and *Magazine Index*. SUBSCRIPTIONS: USA: 1 year $69; 2 years, $117; 3 years, $165. Canada: 1 year $94, 2 years $160, 3 years $225. All other countries (air delivery): 1 year $125, 2 years $212, 3 years $300. (Remit in US funds only.) Single copy, $5.00. Spring & Fall Announcement Issues, $6.95. POSTMASTER: Please send address changes to *Library Journal*, P.O. Box 1977, Marion, OH 43305-1977.

LIBRARY JOURNAL

APRIL 15, 1990

A CAHNERS/R[illegible]ON

THE 30 BEST REFERENCE BOOKS OF 1989

Reference Services vs. The New Machine

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R[illegible] Librarians Missing

CO[illegible]
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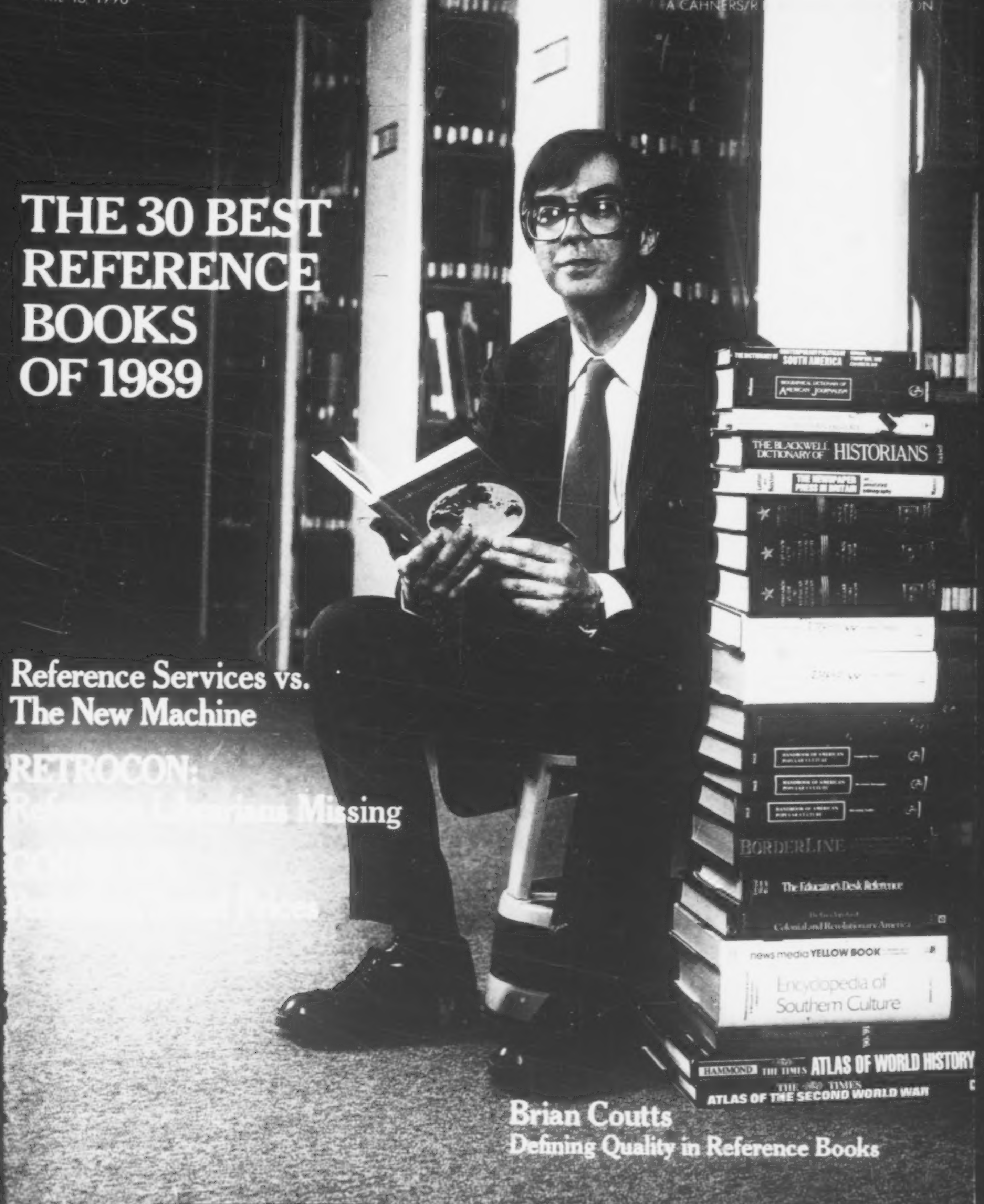

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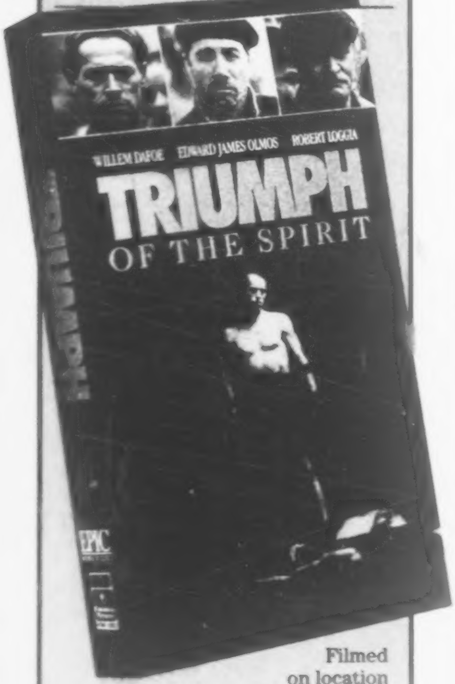
Brian Coutts
Defining Quality in Reference Books



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LIBRARY JOURNAL
THE 30 BEST REFERENCE BOOKS OF 1989

Brian E. Coutts, along with John B. Richard, authored this year's "Best Reference Books," page 32. Coutts also offers advice to librarians and publishers about the quality of reference.

PHOTOGRAPH BY DAN LOFTIN/BLACK STAR

April 15, 1990

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□LIBRARY MARKET OUTLOOK□

BY DEBORAH SELSKY

Reference Books: Smallest Gains in Overall Soaring Book Prices

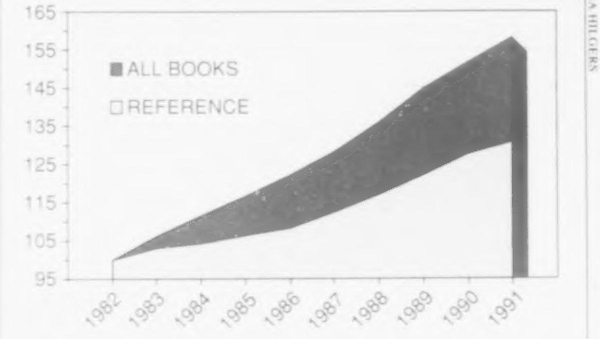
The inflation watch has been temporarily reinstated. Wholesale prices, as measured by the Bureau of Labor Statistic's Producer Price Index for finished goods, increased 5.1 percent last year—the highest gain since 1981. In addition, from December 1989 to January 1990, prices increased at an annualized 25 percent. While most of the year-end 1989 price hikes stemmed from soaring fuel and food prices during an unusually cold December, the January gain cannot be explained by these same factors.

Since consumer prices tend to reflect gains in wholesale prices, consumer prices also soared in 1989, 4.8 percent above the year before. Consumer prices also saw a double-digit jump in January 1990. Indeed, these signs of inflationary pressures are causing considerable concern.

Reflecting the mounting inflationary pressures throughout the economy, book prices soared last year. In 1989, the producer price index for book publishing stood at an average of 144.7 (1982 = 100), up 6.5 percent above the previous year.

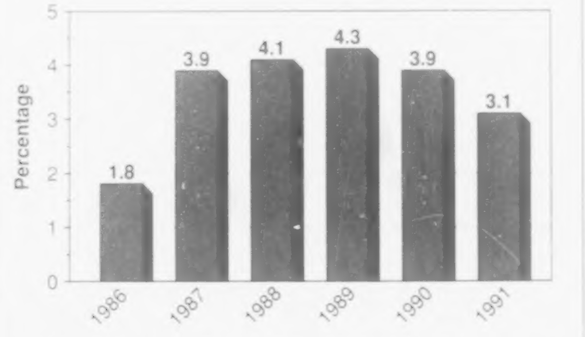
Book publishers continue to pass along their higher supply costs in the form of higher book prices. Book customers—consumers, schools, and libraries—must bear the brunt of these price gains. Fortunately, book price inflation is expected to ease this year as paper prices drop off. Book buyers will be faced with a 4.8 percent increase in 1990.

Producer Prices—Books
(Index: 1982=100)



Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics; Forecast: Cahners Economics

General Reference Book Prices
(Annual % Change)



Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics; Forecast: Cahners Economics

CHARTS BY LISA HILGERS

The price trends of specific types of books have varied a great deal. For the past two years, prices of general reference books saw the smallest gains— 4.1 percent in 1988 and 4.3 percent in 1989— of all the book categories.

From 1984 to 1989, reference book prices rose an average 3.4 percent per year, as compared to the 5.3 percent rate for all types of books.

The general reference book category includes encyclopedias, dictionaries, thesauri, and others. Last year, the price index for encyclopedias increased 4.2 percent above the year before.

Although the price index for dictionaries and thesauri is not yet available, it must have increased more than 4.3 percent in 1989 since overall reference books increased 4.3 percent. Still, the prices of reference books remain the most stable of all the book types.

Trade books have also seen modest gains over the past six years, averaging 3.4 percent annually. Meanwhile, the average price gain for religious books was 4.2 percent over this period and professional book prices rose 3.6 percent per year. It is important to note that the category of books that saw the greatest price increases is of little concern to librarians; textbook prices rose an average 6.6 percent per year from 1984 to 1989.

What accounts for the price variance between different types of books? In some cases, the greater the demand for the type of book, the more a publisher can "pass along" the production costs to the customer. More importantly, however, is the grade of paper and technical aspects of the production process that determine the price of a book.

Due to an oversupply situation, paper prices fell steadily in the last quarter of 1989 and will remain soft through at least the first half of this year. Cahners Economics expects paper prices to decline in 1990 before rebounding in 1991. This easing in paper prices should take some pressure off book publishers and their prices.

Deborah Selsky is an economist with Cahners Economics, which provides industry analyses and forecasting services for the markets its magazines serve

Public services librarians are affected by retrocon projects but fewer than half are involved in their planning or execution

RETROSPECTIVE CONVERSION: Reference Librarians Are Missing the Action

By Ilene Rockman

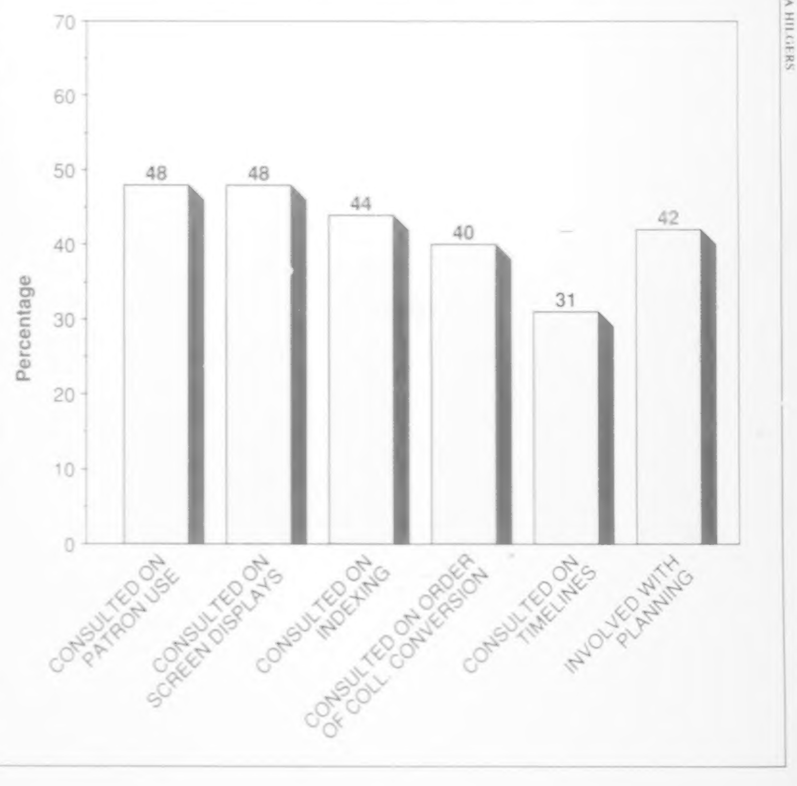
OVER THE past several years, academic libraries have engaged in retrospective conversion projects to facilitate the transition from the card catalog to the online catalog.[1] Despite the importance of including various points of view in the planning and decision-making processes for converting information to machine-readable formats, these decisions have been historically the exclusive purview of cataloging departments and technical services personnel.[2]

Often, retrocon functions such as editing, interfacing, and inputting are viewed as routine cataloging tasks. Yet, the information that is the core and focus of these tasks is of vital importance to reference staffs who are charged with interpreting catalog records for users, while teaching them to gain necessary conceptual and retrieval skills. Issues of prioritizing collections for retrocon, use of converted materials, level of information to be converted, time frame for conversion completion, authority control (names, subjects, uniform titles, series), and record accessibility are increasingly being discussed by nontechnical service librarians. As a result, conversion projects are leading to increased communication among librarians, and an erosion of barriers between public and technical service departments.[3]

The importance of reference personnel taking an active role in cata-

Ilene Rockman is Coordinator of Reference Services, Learning Resources and Curriculum Department, Kennedy Library, California Polytechnic State University, San Luis Obispo

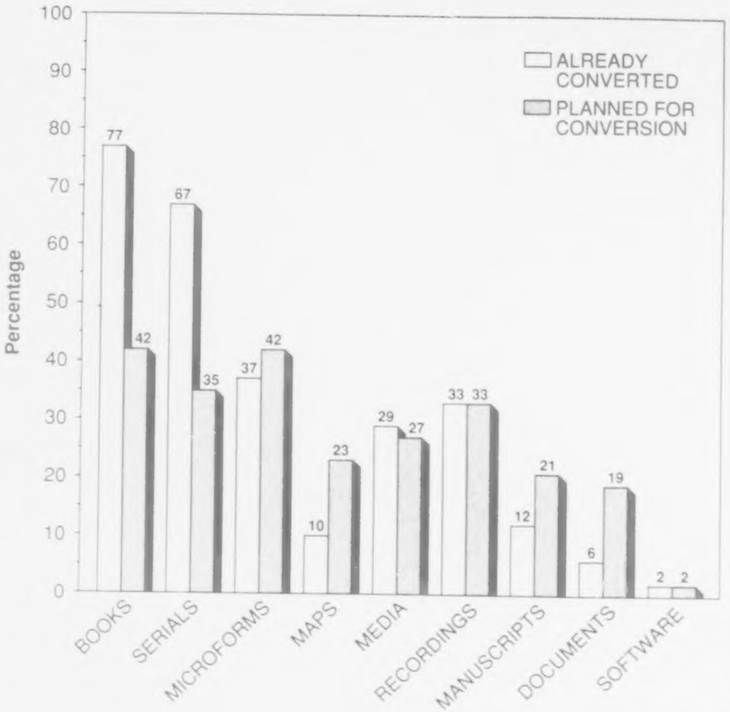
Figure 1: Role of Reference and Public Service Personnel in Retrospective Conversion



CHARTS BY LISA HILGERS

loging functions has already been noted in the literature.[4] Recent writings about online public access catalogs (OPACs) have encouraged communication between public and technical service librarians regarding the design and management of the online catalog[5] and provisions for cooperation between reference librarians and catalogers to meet patron instructional needs.[6] However, a noticeable void exists in the literature concerning the role that public service librarians can play in the cooperative planning for a retrocon project prior to, or concomitant with, the implementation of an OPAC.

Figure 2: Materials Conversion



Retrocon and public service

With support from a campus Meritorious Performance and Professional Promise Award in 1988, the author was able to conduct an exploratory study of 83 academic reference and public service librarians in an effort to ascertain the extent to which they were aware of, involved in, or affected by conversion projects in their libraries. Data were also gathered concerning the attitudes of these librarians toward the amount of local information they received about their campus retrocon projects.

The study was limited to an examination of those libraries that were known to be in the process of converting their collections, or those that had recently signed a contract with an automation vendor to install an OPAC. No attempt was made to include either a representative sample of various collection sizes or geographic locales. Acceptable academic libraries to query were determined by lists provided by OPAC vendors, or from library names included in the latest annual surveys published in *LJ* and *Library Technology Reports*.[7] Although case studies and descriptive articles have been published that describe an individual library's experience with a retrocon project,[8] none have focused on the involvement of reference or public service librarians in coordinated online catalog policy decisions.

The survey procedure and results

A copy of an original four-page instrument, "Reference and Public Services Involvement in Retrospective Conversion," was sent to 83 academic reference managers and reference librarians in 1988. The direct-mail, self-reporting instrument contained 23 items designed in an open-ended, forced-choice, or Likert-type scale format. A cover letter was included with each questionnaire to assure the respondents of anonymity and confidentiality. The enclosure of a self-addessed, postage-paid envelope encouraged prompt return, and a follow-up postcard was sent three weeks later.

Of the 83 individuals selected for the study, 52 (63 percent) were deemed valid for use. Those responses that were declared to be invalid were excluded from consideration due to the refusal of the respondents to answer all or a majority of the questions, questionnaires erroneously forwarded to (and completed by) technical service librarians, or librarians working in libraries with fully converted collections already.

The extent to which librarians were in the process of completing a retrocon project is notable: over three-quarters of the librarians surveyed were currently engaged in plans to convert the information in their manual catalogs to machine-readable formats. As noted by Dwyer, the best library situation is total retrospective conversion, a single online catalog representing the library's entire collection,[9] but less than 25 percent of the respondents indicated that their libraries reflected this status.

In terms of those materials already converted with those planned for conversion, books accounted for the majority of items. Moreover, over two-thirds of the librarians had completed conversion of their serial holdings, a far more complex activity than book conversion. Materials less often converted and, therefore, less likely to be available online to users were microforms, maps, media, sound recordings, manuscripts, government documents, and computer software. Librarians recognize the importance of eventually including these special format materials in the online catalog, despite the fact that they may be more expensive, difficult, and time-consuming to convert than monographs and serials.

Who makes the library's conversion decisions? Over one-third of libraries rely upon a committee structure, one-fourth delegate retrocon decision-making to the head of technical services, close to a fifth defer to the head of cataloging, and less than ten percent depend upon the opinions of the head of reference or public service librarians for conversion decisions. These findings are not unusual, considering that workflow patterns, record completeness, authority control, and treatment of nonmatches or exceptions are not ordinarily part of the day-to-day challenges of reference work. The combined efforts of an outside vendor, in conjunction with work performed by in-house library staff members, is the preferred method of retrocon, chosen by 35 percent of those who responded. Inhouse retrocon was chosen by 27 percent, outside vendor retrocon by 17 percent.

The crux of the study, however, lies in how reference and public service librarians perceive their involvement in, indicate their levels of retrocon awareness of, and report their levels of satisfaction with the status of the retrocon projects in their libraries.

The chart on page 40 indicates that less than half of the respondents believe that they have been consulted in any fashion, whether it be about patron use of the catalog, screen displays, record indexing, prioritizing types of materials for retrocon, timelines, or the overall planning process. A similar finding is reported for the opportunity to either consult with cataloging personnel or meet with them to provide a reference point-of-view.

Slightly more than half of the respondents claim to be aware (or very aware) of their library's retrocon project, and only 39 percent believe that retrospective conversion affects (or greatly affects) their daily work. About a third are satisfied with the percent of library materials included in their online catalogs, and less than a fourth want to know more about the specifics of their library's project.

To verify that reference and public service librarians actually understood the mechanics of a conversion project, a narrative portion of the survey instrument asked them to respond to the following instructions:

> Please briefly describe your understanding of the retrospective conversion process—write extemporaneously, and please do not consult any sources.[10]

Only 86 percent chose to respond to this open-ended narrative question. Although the percentage is respectable, responses varied from a brief one-sentence reply to a lengthy explanation of several paragraphs. These disparate answers might indicate that reference and public service librarians do not possess a uniform base of knowledge about the characteristics of a retrospective conversion project.

Reference has limited influence

From these findings, it appears that reference and public service librarians have limited influence in the decision-making for retrospective conversion. Despite this, they are aware of which materials have been (and will be) converted. Less than 50 percent are consulted by their technical service colleagues on record indexing, screen displays, and how patrons use the catalog. Consequently, only a small percentage:

- believe that the retrocon process affects their daily work;
- are satisfied with the amount of material in the OPAC:
- want to know more about their library's retrocon project.

These facts reveal a mixed message. As shown in the narrative responses, reference librarians do want to be involved in retrocon decision-making. However, their opinions are often underutilized, perhaps due to their limited knowledge of the MARC record and national cataloging practices. A retrocon project, instead of excluding them, can help them to gain necessary knowledge and skills to move from a reactive to a proactive role in influencing cataloging decisions at the local level. The anger expressed by some public service librarians about their limited role:

> The recon process here still seems to be the exclusive purview of technical services personnel. We seem to only get involved after the fact, when problems turn up on screen displays . . . .[11]

can develop into a wider appreciation of the team effort which is apparent in some libraries:

> think public service librarians [now] have a more sympathetic attitude toward [cataloging] difficulties and understand the [online] system better.[12]

Strengthen communication

Given the findings of this study, it appears that the benefits derived from the complexity of retrospective conversion experiences can help to increase and strengthen the lines of communication between public and technical service librarians.

Further investigations may be warranted to study the extent to which variations in library size and organizational structure can affect communication patterns, the level of knowledge reference personnel possess about the MARC record, and the role that reference librarians play in overall library decision-making.

As libraries continue to upgrade their records to support fully integrated automated systems at the local site, the involvement of reference and public services librarians in the decision-making processes continues to be of critical importance. With a greater knowledge of the MARC record and national cataloging standards, reference and public service personnel will be able to make well-informed decisions about the online catalog and retrospective decision projects, communicate more frequently and effectively with their technical services colleagues, and become proactive in influencing catalog policies and decisions.

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11. Anonymous respondent.
12. Anonymous respondent.

The 30th annual survey of U.S. periodical prices

Price Index for 1990:

U.S. Periodicals

By Peter R. Young & Kathryn Hammell Carpenter

PUBLICATION OF THE 1990 U.S. periodical price index constitutes the 30th annual national index study of this type sponsored by the Library Materials Price Index Committee (LMPIC) of the Association of Library Collections and Technical Services (ALCTS). ALCTS is a division of the American Library Association. For the sixth consecutive year, the 1990 price index survey is based on subscription price information supplied, compiled, and analyzed by the Faxon Company. Joint authorship of the 1990 price index article reflects the shared responsibility and concern of ALCTS's LMPIC and Faxon.

Faxon's ongoing business relationship with periodical publishers, together with a commitment to improve the effectiveness of periodical expenditures, provides the basis of Faxon's support for this price index study in conjunction with LMPIC. Further, studies of this nature are performed by the Faxon Institute, newly established to focus research on the long-term strategic public policies inherent in the scholarly and scientific communication process. The Faxon Company's periodical and serial management database, with over 200,000 domestic and foreign titles, serves as the source for U.S. periodical title subscription prices included in this price index study. Tables included in the 1990 study maintain the same basic format as previous studies in this series in order to facilitate comparisons.

Purpose, scope, and methodolgy

The purpose of this U.S. periodical price index survey is to measure changes in average 1990 U.S. periodical subscription prices charged to U.S. libraries for a sample of U.S. periodical titles. This price index information provides an economic indicator of average annual periodical price changes within a historical context. This information is designed for library use in budget planning and analysis. Also, these periodical price index data are intended to support research and analysis involving the systematic measurement of the extent of price changes by general subject categories on a periodic basis.

This periodicals price index accompanies the U.S. Serial Services Index which appears in this issue (see p. 57) under the authorship of Mary Elizabeth Clack, serials records librarian at Harvard College Library. Together these two annual studies follow guidelines, definitions, and criteria established in the ANSI Z39.20-1983 American National Standard for Library and Information Sciences and Related Publishing Practices—Criteria for Price Indexes.

Table I: Subject Categories in Rank Order by Average 1990 Subscription Price

Rank 1987	Rank 1988	Rank 1989	Rank 1990	Category	Average Subscription Price, 1990
1	1	1	1	Soviet Translations	$678.09
2	2	2	2	Chemistry & Physics	412.66
3	3	3	3	Medicine	217.87
4	4	4	4	Mathematics, etc.	188.19
5	5	5	5	Zoology	153.78
6	6	6	6	Engineering	138.84
7	7	7	7	Psychology	125.31
8	8	8	8	Sociology & Anthropology	77.61
11	9	9	9	Home Economics	64.49
10	10	11	10	Business & Economics	63.25
9	11	10	11	Journalism & Communications	60.85
12	12	12	12	Library & Information Sciences	57.34
13	13	13	13	Education	56.33
14	14	15	14	Industrial Arts	54.69
17	15	14	15	Labor & Industrial Relations	52.74
16	16	16	16	Law	50.32
15	17	17	17	Political Science	49.67
18	18	18	18	Agriculture	42.43
19	19	19	19	Fine & Applied Arts	36.89
21	20	20	20	History	35.51
22	21	21	21	Physical Education & Recreation	32.20
20	22	22	22	General Interest Periodicals	31.24
24	24	24	23	Philosophy & Religion	30.76
23	23	23	24	Literature & Language	30.63
25	25	25	25	Children's Periodicals	17.51
				U.S. Periodicals Index Excluding Soviet Translations	$93.45
				U.S. Periodicals Index Including Soviet Translations	$124.74

Peter R. Young is Executive Director of The Faxon Institute for Advanced Studies in Scholarly and Scientific Communication, Westwood, Massachusetts and Kathryn Hammell Carpenter is Bibliographer for the Health Sciences at the University of Illinois at Chicago. The authors wish to acknowledge with gratitude the assistance of the following Faxon staff in generating and tabulating data for this report: Barbara Celeste, Robert Davidson, Jane Harris, Jeanne Lestan, Ann Scherma, and Maddie Strigler

Table II: Subject Categories Ranked by Annual Subscription Price Percent Increases

Rank 1987	Rank 1988	Rank 1989	Rank 1990	Category	Percent Increase 1988 over 1987	Percent Increase 1989 over 1988	Percent Increase 1990 over 1989
14	16	23	1	Sociology & Anthropology	6.6	3.8	16.3
12	11	9	2	Agriculture	7.8	9.1	15.9
20	16	8	3	Industrial Arts	6.6	10.2	12.3
6	4	5	4	Chemistry & Physics	12.2	11.5	12.1
1	20	12	5	Political Science	4.0	8.4	10.3
19	9	16	6	History	9.1	7.0	10.0
15	6	15	7	Education	10.7	7.3	9.5
5	15	7	8	Medicine	6.7	10.3	9.4
9	8	2	8	Psychology	9.3	13.9	9.4
11	10	17	8	Law	8.8	6.2	9.4
16	14	14	9	Business & Economics	6.9	7.5	9.2
7	7	21	10	Soviet Translations	10.2	5.0	9.1
3	9	11	11	Mathematics, etc.	9.1	8.7	8.7
4	5	3	12	Engineering	11.0	11.8	8.2
10	2	4	12	Zoology	12.8	11.6	8.2
24	18	18	13	Philosophy & Religion	5.8	5.6	7.5
17	12	20	14	Physical Education & Recreation	7.2	5.4	6.8
17	3	6	15	Home Economics	12.5	11.3	5.8
2	16	19	16	Library & Information Sciences	6.6	5.5	5.3
23	21	21	17	General Interest Periodicals	1.8	5.0	5.2
13	17	13	17	Fine & Applied Arts	6.0	8.1	5.2
18	19	10	18	Journalism & Communications	5.4	8.9	4.7
21	1	1	19	Labor & Industrial Relations	14.0	15.0	4.1
22	13	22	19	Literature & Language	7.0	4.9	4.1
8	11	24	20	Children's Periodicals	7.8	3.4	3.3
				U.S. Periodicals Index Excluding Soviet Translations	9.1	9.5	9.5
				U.S. Periodicals Index Including Soviet Translations	9.4	8.2	9.4

The scope of this price index study is a selected sample of 3,942 periodical titles published in the United States, each of which has an established subscription price and fulfills the definition established in ANSI Z39.20-1983 as "a publication that constitutes one issue in a continuous series under the same title, published more than once a year over an indefinite period, with individual issues in the series numbered consecutively or with each issue dated. Newspapers are excluded."

Continuity with previous years' indexes is maintained by keeping the same periodical title sample as in previous years, except for those titles that ceased publication or otherwise changed for the 1990 subscription year and that no longer conform to the standard. Serial services, microform editions, electronic journals, annuals, and serial publications not adhering to the ANSI Z39.20-1983 definition of periodical are excluded from the survey. For the purposes of this study, periodicals that change title are considered to be the same publication if volume numbering remains continuous.

Because of the need to maintain historical continuity of current price index data with data appearing in previous years' studies, additional periodical titles meeting the criteria for inclusion in the study, over and above the 3,942 selected titles, have not been added to the survey title sample. Although the titles selection procedure represents a deviation from the ANSI Z29.20-1983 standard, LMPIC's emphasis on historical continuity justifies the title selection methodology used in this study.

Subscription price information for the 1990 subscription year is derived from the Faxon online periodical title subscription rate file as of January 31, 1990. This price information is added to Faxon's database from data provided directly by publishers and is applicable to U.S. libraries. Annual subscription prices employed in this study exclude any related service charges or discounts provided to Faxon by publishers.

The 1990 list subscription prices for the 37 titles included in this study not available through Faxon because of publisher arrangements were obtained directly from publishers through telephone contact. Prices for the three titles included in the 1990 study listed in Faxon's title database as suspended, delayed, slow, or "status-in-question," and for which Faxon has made no payment to publishers for 1990 subscriptions, are carried forward. If these titles reflect no activity for the 1991 subscription year, they will be dropped from next year's index and substitute titles will be indentified to replace them.

A total of 64 titles included in the 1989 price index study were dropped from the 1990 study for one of the following reasons:

- title suspended publication;
- subscription pricing variance;
- title no longer available on a subscription basis;
- title available free from publisher;
- delayed or slow appearance of issues;
- title no longer published in the United States; or
- title no longer conforms to the standard definition of periodical due to changes in pattern of publication.

Replacement titles for those 64 dropped from the 1990 price index study sample were selected according to criteria established by LMPIC. These replacement titles for the 1990 index study were selected as substitutes for dropped titles from the same subject category as listed in the 1989 index, on a title-by-title basis. In situations where multiple possible replacement titles were identified, those titles with the greatest number of Faxon client subscriptions were selected for inclusion in the 1990 study.

Replacement titles were identified using *Ulrich's International Periodicals Directory, 1989–1990*, *LJ*'s Magazines column, "New Scholarly Journals" in *The Chronicle of Higher Education*, and publishers' announcements. The Faxon online database was consulted for information related to serials undergoing changes in titles or in country of publication. Library of Congress classification, title, date of first issue, publisher, country of origin, and place of publication information for each replacement title were verified in the MARC-S resource database available through the Faxon online serials system.

Average annual subscription prices charged to libraries and price indexes for each subject category were computed using the methodology specified in the ANSI Z39.20-1983 standard. This procedure involves the following process:

- For each of the 25 subject categories, the total annual 1990 subscription price is divided by the number of titles included in the category to determine an average price by category.

- Each average subscription price for 1990 is divided by the average price for the base period (1977) and multiplied by 100 for each subject category, to arrive at the appropriate 1990 price index for each category.

Table III: Average of Average Annual Percentages of Increase Since 1981 by Broad Subject Categories (Excluding Soviet Translations)

GENERAL INTEREST & CHILDREN'S PERIODICALS	
General Interest	4.7
Children's	8.4
BOTH CATEGORIES	6.0 *
HUMANITIES	
Fine & Applied Arts	7.1
Literature & Language	7.2
Philosophy & Religion	7.7
ALL HUMANITIES CATEGORIES	7.3 *
SOCIAL SCIENCES	
Business & Economics	9.6
Education	9.2
History	8.5
Journalism	8.4
Labor & Industrial Relations	11.0
Law	8.2
Library & Information Sciences	9.6
Physical Education & Recreation	8.9
Political Science	10.0
Psychology	11.6
Sociology & Anthropology	11.0
ALL SOCIAL SCIENCES CATEGORIES	9.6 *
SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY	
Agriculture	10.8
Chemistry & Physics	11.7
Engineering	11.0
Home Economics	10.3
Industrial Arts	10.3
Mathematics, etc.	10.8
Medicine	11.6
Zoology	13.3
ALL SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY CATEGORIES	11.2 *
U.S. PERIODICALS INDEX Excluding Soviet Translations	9.6

* Simple average, not weighted average

1990 index highlights

This year's periodical price index study shows U.S. periodical prices continuing to escalate in 1990, at roughly the same rate of increase as in 1989. The 1990 rate of increase was the same 9.5 percent for U.S. periodicals (not including Soviet Translations). The average subscription price for 1990 (not including Soviet Translations) was $93.45, compared to $85.37 in 1989. The sample size was 3,731 titles. The number of titles in each subject category is given in Table VII.

With Soviet Translations included, the average 1990 U.S. periodical subscription price increased 9.4 percent over 1989. This rate of price increase for all titles in this year's price index study represents a 15 percent increase over a 1989 price increase of 8.2 percent. The average 1990 subscription price, including Soviet Translations, was $124.74 compared with $114.07 in 1989, a difference of $10.67. The sample size for 1989 remained at 3,942 titles.

The average annual subscription prices of U.S. periodicals, as demonstrated by this study, continue to outpace changes in the U.S. Consumer Price Index (CPI) as shown in Chart A. Over the past four years the LMPI has increased annually at a rate two-and-a-half times the rate of the CPI increase. For the purposes of this comparison, the CPI was recalculated to a base of 1977 as 100 in order to calculate relative rate increase from a common base year.[1]

Rankings of the average subscription prices for the 25 subject categories for 1990, once again this year, demonstrate that periodical titles for Chemistry and Physics represent the highest average subscription price of $412.66, with Soviet Translations excluded. Those titles in the subject category of Children's Periodicals rank lowest in subscription prices with an average price of $17.51. The average 1990 subscription price for titles in all 25 subject categories included in this study is $124.74, or $93.45 if Soviet Translations are excluded.

Chart A reflects the relationship between the U.S. Periodical Index (USPI) and the Consumer Price Index (CPI). In addition, for the first time this year, Chart A includes a comparison with the Higher Education Price Index (HEPI)[2]. In 1989, the average price of U.S. periodicals (including Soviet Translations) as measured by the USPI increased at a rate almost double the U.S. rate of inflation as measured by the CPI.

Table I provides a ranking of the average subscription prices for the 25 subject categories included in the survey. Grouping the subject categories into the following ten price ranges, based on 1990 subscription rate prices in U.S. dollars, results in the following breakdown:

Under $20	1 category
$20—$29	0 categories
$30—$39	6 categories
$40—$49	2 categories
$50—$59	5 categories
$60—$69	3 categories
$70—$79	1 category
$100–$149	2 categories
$150–$250	3 categories
Over $300	2 categories

The rankings differ only slightly from those compiled for 1988 and 1989. Beyond Soviet Translations, Chemistry and Physics titles included in the sample have the next highest average subscription price, followed by those in the categories of Medicine and Mathematics, etc. There has been no change in the eight subject categories ranked the highest in average price in the last five years. For 1990, the average price of titles in these eight subject areas was $249.04, or twice the average 1990 subscription price based on all 25 subject categories (including Soviet Translations).

Table II provides a ranking of subject categories by percent of average annual increase in subscription price in 1990 over the average increases reported for 1989. When percentage of increase is the same, the categories are assigned the same ranking. Titles in the Sociology and Anthropology sample showed the highest percent increase for 1990 going from 23rd in 1989 to first in 1990, breaking a trend noted in last year's study where titles in Labor and Industrial Relations increased at the greatest rate. Price increases for titles in Agriculture (going from ninth in 1989 to second in 1990), increasing 15.9 percent over 1989, reflected the next highest price percent increase. Average increases over ten percent in 1990 compared with 1989 were also recorded for titles in the History (16th to sixth), Political Sciences (12th to fifth), Chemistry and Physics (fifth to fourth), and Industrial Arts (eighth to third) samples.

Of the eight subject categories showing the highest average subscription price for 1990, only two also ranked among those that experienced the greatest percent increase in 1990 subscription prices: Chemistry and Physics, and Sociology and Anthropology. Those subject categories demonstrating the greatest increases in subscription prices in 1990 were not confined to the sciences, but also included social science titles.

Table III details the averages of average annual percentage increase since 1981 based on broad subject categories. These rates of change reveal general price increases for titles in the Science and Technology category outpace the changes in the other broad categories.

Table IV provides a three-year breakdown of the Mathematics, etc. category into five detailed subcategory components. In 1990, the average price of titles in the Earth Sciences sample rose to $129, an increase of 10.9 percent and the highest rate of increase recorded within the Mathematics and General Science category. The Life Sciences, which had the highest rate of increase in 1987 and 1988, ranked fifth both in 1989 with a rate increase of 6.9 percent, and again in 1990 with a rate of increase of only 5.7 percent. In general, 1990 continues the moderation of increases noted over the past three years for periodical title subscription prices in the Mathematics, etc. category.

Table V consists of a three-year comparison of the percentage of titles increasing in price in each subject category for the 1988–1990 period. Forty-four percent of titles in the sample increased in price in 1990 (47 percent including Soviet Translations). Soviet Translations increased 99 percent in 1990. Eighty-five percent of the Chemistry and Physics titles and 71 percent of the Medical titles increased in price in 1990.

Table VI provides average price for 1990 by a detailed subject breakdown of the titles in the periodical price index according to the initial single and two-letter LC classification assigned to each title in Faxon's online title database. Single letter LC classifications show the totals and average of the two-letter subclasses. The highest rates of increase in 1990 were for titles classified in Environmental Technology and Sanitary Engineering (TD) at 19.9 percent, Sociology, Public Welfare, and Criminology (HV) at 17.6 percent, and Geography and Oceanography (G-GC) at 18.5 percent. Titles in the T and G classes not broken down into finer subject divisions increased by 17.1 percent and 19.7 percent, respectively.

Table VII compares the price indexes for U.S. periodicals for each of the 25 individual subject categories using 1977 as the base period. With between 44 and 47 percent of sampled titles increasing in price, the 1990 price index reflects an average price increase trend of nearly 280 percent in a 13-year period. The average annual price increase since 1977 is ten percent, but over the past seven years (1984–1990) the average annual price increase has been 9.3 percent excluding Soviet Translations.

In all but six categories, the USPI has risen to 300 or above, indicating an increase in price of 300 percent over subscription prices compiled for 1977, the base year. In the case of Chemistry and Physics, Labor and Industrial Relations, Medicine, and Zoology, the USPI has risen above 400, indicating a price increase of over 400 percent since 1977. While the annual rate for U.S. periodicals has decreased from double to single digits in most categories in recent years, Table VII reveals that rising U.S. periodical subscription prices continue to be a significant trend.

Table IV: Breakdown of Mathematics, etc. Category

Subcategory	No. of Titles			Average Price			% Increase		
	1988	1989	1990	1988	1989	1990	1988	1989	1990
Mathematics	73	74	76	$216.18	$232.56	$251.99	8.2	7.6	8.4
Earth Sciences (incl. Geography titles)	63	63	61	106.25	116.29	129.00	8.6	9.5	10.9
Life Sciences	44	44	44	244.38	261.16	276.17	11.6	6.9	5.7
Botanical Sciences	29	29	29	76.90	84.86	93.31	6.1	10.4	10.0
General Science (incl. Astronomy titles)	29	28	28	84.93	97.75	104.07	9.5	15.1	6.5
MATHEMATICS, ETC.	238	238	238	159.33	173.21	188.20	9.1	8.7	8.7

Table V: Percentage of Titles Increasing in Price Per Subject Category: Three-Year Comparison

Category	1988	1989	1990	Average 1988–90
Agriculture	27	28	33	29
Business & Economics	37	39	37	38
Chemistry & Physics	81	85	85	84
Children's Periodicals	23	37	33	31
Education	35	52	47	45
Engineering	46	58	51	52
Fine & Applied Arts	34	35	30	33
General Interest Periodicals	28	33	31	31
History	21	30	28	26
Home Economics	31	41	37	36
Industrial Arts	35	53	44	44
Journalism & Communications	32	42	31	35
Labor & Industrial Relations	34	40	31	35
Law	33	30	29	31
Library & Information Sciences	36	31	42	36
Literature & Language	35	34	33	34
Mathematics, etc.	55	59	56	57
Medicine	72	77	71	73
Philosophy & Religion	26	29	34	30
Physical Education & Recreation	28	34	28	30
Political Science	33	46	39	39
Psychology	67	69	72	69
Sociology & Anthropology	46	34	59	46
Soviet Translations	97	55	99	84
Zoology	52	59	41	51
U.S. Periodicals Index Excluding Soviet Translations	41	46	44	44
U.S. Periodicals Index Including Soviet Translations	44	46	47	46

Chart A: Price Index Comparison (CPI, HEPI, USPI)

	Index						% Increase Over Previous Year			
	CPI 1977	CPI 1967	CPI 1982–84	HEPI 76/77	USPI excl. Sov. Trans.	USPI incl. Sov. Trans.	CPI	HEPI	USPI excl. Sov. Trans.	USPI incl. Sov. Trans.
1986	180.9	328.4	110.5	185.5	264.3	261.5	1.9	4.0	8.9	8.2
1987	187.5	340.4	115.4	193.6	290.4	288.3	3.7	4.4	9.9	10.3
1988	195.2	354.3	120.5	205.6	316.9	315.5	4.1	6.2	9.1	9.4
1989	204.6	371.3	126.1	n/a	347.2	341.3	4.8	--	9.5	8.2
1990	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	380.0	373.3	--	--	9.5	9.4

n/a = not available

The periodical prices and findings reported in this annual study of 3,942 U.S. periodical titles may vary from other periodical pricing studies performed using different sample selection criteria and from studies conducted by individual libraries that reflect unique local serials collections. Most published price indexes are not intended as a substitute for more precise, institution-specific statistical information based on actual individual library expenditure patterns. Libraries developing local indexes of U.S. periodical prices and price trends for multiple years can usefully employ information contained in this annual price index for

Table VI: 1990 Average Subscription Price by Library of Congress Classification (Including Soviet Translations)

Classification code	No. of Titles 1990	Average Price 1990	No. of Titles 1989	Average Price 1989	Average Price 1988	Percent Increase 1990/1989	Percent Increase 1989/1988
A General Works	112	$24.47	118	$23.07	$23.10	6.1	-0.1
B Philosophy, Psychology, Religion	209	59.21	210	55.47	48.83	6.7	13.6
B-BD, BJ Philosophy	39	53.71	39	50.42	48.64	6.5	3.7
BF Psychology	77	105.01	77	98.87	82.49	6.2	19.9
BL-BX Religion	93	23.61	94	22.02	21.05	7.2	4.6
C Auxiliary Sciences of History	13	42.62	13	37.85	38.75	12.6	-2.3
D History: General & Old World	66	45.64	66	42.03	38.97	8.6	7.9
E-F History: America	119	26.24	119	24.71	23.17	6.2	6.6
G Geography, Anthropology, Recreation	156	65.14	157	59.02	56.42	10.4	4.6
G-GC Geography, Oceanography	32	162.15	35	136.78	128.98	18.5	6.0
GN Anthropology	20	85.50	19	77.26	72.56	10.7	6.5
GV Recreation	95	29.54	94	27.98	26.79	5.6	4.4
All other G codes	9	50.67	9	42.33	41.38	19.7	2.3
H Social Sciences	569	69.42	572	62.86	58.46	10.4	7.5
H General	29	72.21	29	66.00	58.86	9.4	12.1
HB-HC Economic theory, hist. & cond.	50	88.32	50	82.06	76.26	7.6	7.6
HD Land, Agriculture, Industry	126	55.70	130	52.28	49.15	6.5	6.4
HE Transportation & Communication	29	41.19	29	39.36	38.34	4.6	2.7
HF Commerce	96	57.98	99	53.82	48.98	7.7	9.9
HG-HJ Finance, Public finance	76	69.91	76	61.72	56.94	13.3	8.4
HM Sociology (General)	30	114.62	28	100.93	94.50	13.6	6.8
HQ Family, Marriage, Woman	46	83.45	43	78.86	78.13	5.8	0.9
HV Social/public welfare, Criminology	50	86.30	47	73.41	67.26	17.6	9.1
All other H codes	37	63.92	41	56.54	50.69	13.1	11.5
J Political Science	79	55.37	77	50.08	45.61	10.6	9.8
K Law	268	52.01	265	47.43	44.47	9.6	6.7
L Education	184	52.92	182	49.20	45.12	7.6	9.0
M Music	38	32.52	38	31.00	28.70	4.9	8.0
N Fine Arts	79	37.88	76	36.43	34.24	4.0	6.4
P Language and literature	224	35.85	223	34.74	32.41	3.2	7.2
P Philology & linguistics	18	63.94	20	57.65	53.65	10.9	7.5
PN Literary history	116	37.15	113	36.69	33.97	1.3	8.0
PR-PS English literature, American literature	41	23.77	41	22.90	21.53	3.8	6.4
All other P codes	49	32.55	49	30.80	29.54	5.7	4.3
Q Science	589	380.96	588	346.68	320.22	9.0	7.6
Q Science (General)	37	145.86	37	134.50	119.27	7.8	11.3
QA Mathematics	112	323.92	108	297.69	280.01	8.1	5.9
QB Astronomy	16	364.83	16	336.50	317.12	7.8	5.8
QC Physics	99	580.56	101	521.71	482.61	10.1	7.5
QD Chemistry	79	553.14	80	493.44	459.99	10.8	6.8
QE Geology	28	211.68	29	188.59	177.97	10.9	5.6
QH Natural History (incl. General Biology)	81	385.42	81	352.26	329.67	8.6	6.4
QK Botany	19	137.21	19	125.63	118.26	8.4	5.9
QL Zoology	53	236.23	53	208.48	190.08	11.7	8.8
QP Physiology	45	352.84	44	332.55	290.74	5.8	12.6
QR Microbiology	20	377.25	20	355.05	342.75	5.9	3.5
R Medicine	279	139.26	277	127.48	116.51	8.5	8.6
R Medicine (General)	36	143.31	36	134.18	123.78	6.4	7.8
RA Public aspects of medicine	34	135.90	34	123.25	115.12	9.3	6.6
RC Internal medicine	110	140.15	108	128.61	118.92	8.2	7.5
RD Surgery	22	120.18	22	113.00	100.05	6.0	11.5
RM Therapeutics, Pharmacy	20	134.05	20	120.73	109.75	9.9	9.9
All other R codes	57	146.19	57	131.57	117.02	10.0	11.1
S Agriculture	215	57.07	216	52.57	46.45	7.9	11.6
S Agriculture (General)	70	67.17	71	59.29	54.19	11.7	8.6
SB Plant culture	46	53.85	47	49.47	46.65	8.1	5.7
SF Animal culture	72	38.77	72	37.31	33.89	3.8	9.2
All other S codes	27	85.16	26	82.09	60.50	3.6	26.3
T Technology	591	160.71	592	147.44	135.61	8.3	8.0
T Technology (General)	28	118.75	29	113.26	103.44	4.6	8.7
TA Engineering, Civil engineering	74	251.45	72	228.90	219.09	9.0	4.3
TD Environmental tech., Sanitary eng.	24	152.02	27	121.72	107.76	19.9	11.5
TH Building construction	27	64.77	26	59.26	56.14	8.5	5.3
TJ Mechanical engineering & machinery	57	233.46	58	213.58	194.67	8.5	8.9
TK Electricrical eng., Electronics	60	188.58	58	180.03	163.89	4.5	9.0
TL Motor vehicle, Aeronautics, Astronautics	29	83.46	30	74.58	67.63	10.6	9.3
TN Mining engineering, Metallurgy	41	242.33	41	273.55	257.73	-12.9	5.8
TP Chemical technology	83	229.57	85	211.36	190.09	7.9	10.1
TS Manufactures	65	67.36	63	62.78	58.25	6.8	7.2
TT Handicrafts, Arts & Crafts	31	25.15	32	24.58	22.80	2.3	7.3
TX Home Economics	42	53.01	41	48.92	42.37	7.7	13.4
All other T codes	30	68.30	30	56.63	52.30	17.1	7.6
U-V Military Science, Naval Science	23	24.76	22	23.39	26.20	5.6	-12.0
Z Bibliography, Library Science	129	69.08	131	64.72	60.67	6.3	6.2

Table VII: U.S. Periodicals: 1977–1990
Index of 100.0 Equivalent to Average Prices for 1977
Parenthetical information applies to 1990

U.S. PERIODICALS Excluding Soviet Translations
(64 titles dropped; 64 added;
44% of the titles increased in price)

Year	No. of Titles	Average Price	Percent Increase	Index
1977	3,218	24.59	--	100.0
1982	3,544	44.80	14.5	182.2
1983	3,674	50.23	12.1	204.3
1984	3,731	54.97	9.4	223.5
1985	3,731	59.70	8.6	242.8
1986	3,731	65.00	8.9	264.3
1987	3,731	71.41	9.9	290.4
1988	3,731	77.93	9.1	316.9
1989	3,731	85.37	9.5	347.2
1990	3,731	93.45	9.5	380.0

U.S. PERIODICALS Including Soviet Translations
(64 titles dropped; 64 added;
47% of the titles increased in price)

Year	No. of Titles	Average Price	Percent Increase	Index
1977	3,418	33.42	--	100.0
1982	3,750	58.72	14.7	175.7
1983	3,881	65.74	12.0	196.7
1984	3,942	72.47	10.2	216.8
1985	3,942	80.78	11.5	241.7
1986	3,942	87.38	8.2	261.5
1987	3,942	96.36	10.3	288.3
1988	3,942	105.45	9.4	315.5
1989	3,942	114.07	8.2	341.3
1990	3,942	124.74	9.4	373.3

AGRICULTURE
(1 title dropped; 1 added;
33% of the titles increased in price)

Year	No. of Titles	Average Price	Percent Increase	Index
1977	138	11.58	--	100.0
1982	149	19.76	14.6	170.6
1983	150	21.27	7.6	183.7
1984	153	24.06	13.1	207.8
1985	153	26.05	8.3	225.0
1986	153	28.71	10.2	248.0
1987	153	31.14	8.4	268.9
1988	153	33.56	7.8	289.8
1989	153	36.62	9.1	316.2
1990	153	42.43	15.9	366.4

BUSINESS & ECONOMICS
(5 titles dropped; 5 added;
37% of the titles increased in price)

Year	No. of Titles	Average Price	Percent Increase	Index
1977	236	18.62	--	100.0
1982	253	32.67	13.1	175.5
1983	257	35.67	9.2	191.6
1984	262	38.87	9.0	208.8
1985	262	44.41	14.3	238.5
1986	262	47.15	6.2	253.2
1987	262	50.39	6.9	270.6
1988	262	53.89	6.9	289.4
1989	262	57.93	7.5	311.1
1990	262	63.25	9.2	339.7

CHEMISTRY & PHYSICS
(0 titles dropped; 0 added;
85% of the titles increased in price)

Year	No. of Titles	Average Price	Percent Increase	Index
1977	135	93.76	--	100.0
1982	165	177.94	13.8	189.8
1983	167	207.94	16.9	221.8
1984	170	228.90	10.1	244.1
1985	170	238.43	4.2	254.3
1986	170	264.05	10.7	281.6
1987	170	294.05	11.4	313.6
1988	170	329.99	12.2	352.0
1989	170	367.99	11.5	392.5
1990	170	412.66	12.1	440.1

CHILDREN'S PERIODICALS
(3 titles dropped; 3 added;
33% of the titles increased in price)

Year	No. of Titles	Average Price	Percent Increase	Index
1977	67	5.82	--	100.0
1982	76	9.90	15.7	170.1
1983	78	11.49	16.1	197.4
1984	78	12.21	6.3	209.8
1985	78	13.31	9.0	228.7
1986	78	13.76	3.4	236.4
1987	78	15.19	10.4	239.7
1988	78	16.39	7.8	281.5
1989	78	16.95	3.4	291.2
1990	78	17.51	3.3	300.9

EDUCATION
(2 titles dropped; 2 added;
47% of the titles increased in price)

Year	No. of Titles	Average Price	Percent Increase	Index
1977	168	17.54	--	100.0
1982	190	28.18	11.9	160.7
1983	199	31.36	11.3	178.8
1984	203	34.01	8.5	193.9
1985	203	37.81	11.2	215.6
1986	203	40.47	7.0	230.7
1987	203	43.30	7.0	246.9
1988	203	47.95	10.7	273.4
1989	203	51.43	7.3	293.2
1990	203	56.33	9.5	321.2

ENGINEERING
(7 titles dropped; 7 added;
(51% of the titles increased in price)

Year	No. of Titles	Average Price	Percent Increase	Index
1977	235	35.77	--	100.0
1982	248	61.54	12.8	172.0
1983	265	73.18	18.9	204.6
1984	265	78.70	7.5	220.0
1985	265	84.38	7.2	235.9
1986	265	92.66	9.8	259.0
1987	265	103.49	11.7	289.3
1988	265	114.83	11.0	321.0
1989	265	128.37	11.8	358.9
1990	265	138.84	8.2	388.2

FINE & APPLIED ARTS
(3 titles dropped; 3 added;
30% of the titles increased in price)

Year	No. of Titles	Average Price	Percent Increase	Index
1977	141	13.72	--	100.0
1982	142	23.35	13.8	170.2
1983	145	25.17	7.8	183.5
1984	145	26.90	6.9	196.1
1985	145	27.03	0.5	197.0
1986	145	28.28	4.6	206.1
1987	145	30.58	8.1	222.9
1988	145	32.43	6.0	236.3
1989	145	35.07	8.1	255.6
1990	145	36.89	5.2	268.9

GENERAL INTEREST PERIODICALS
(2 titles dropped; 2 added;
31% of the titles increased in price)

Year	No. of Titles	Average Price	Percent Increase	Index
1977	161	16.19	--	100.0
1982	176	23.93	9.6	147.8
1983	177	26.43	10.4	163.2
1984	181	27.90	5.6	172.3
1985	181	26.41	-5.3	163.1
1986	181	26.95	2.0	166.4
1987	181	27.79	3.1	171.7
1988	181	28.29	1.8	174.7
1989	181	29.69	5.0	183.4
1990	181	31.24	5.2	193.0

HISTORY
(5 titles dropped; 5 added;
28% of the titles increased in price)

Year	No. of Titles	Average Price	Percent Increase	Index
1977	138	12.64	--	100.0
1982	143	20.37	13.4	161.2
1983	151	22.43	10.1	177.5
1984	151	23.68	5.6	187.3
1985	151	25.55	7.9	202.1
1986	151	26.04	1.9	206.0
1987	151	27.64	6.2	218.7
1988	151	30.16	9.1	238.6
1989	151	32.27	7.0	255.3
1990	151	35.51	10.0	281.0

HOME ECONOMICS
(4 titles dropped; 4 added;
37% of the titles increased in price)

Year	No. of Titles	Average Price	Percent Increase	Index
1977	74	18.73	--	100.0
1982	84	34.27	25.3	183.0
1983	88	35.68	4.1	190.5
1984	90	37.15	4.1	198.3
1985	90	41.04	10.5	219.1
1986	90	45.59	11.1	243.4
1987	90	48.67	6.8	259.9
1988	90	54.73	12.5	292.2
1989	90	60.92	11.3	325.3
1990	90	64.49	5.8	344.3

INDUSTRIAL ARTS
(3 titles dropped; 3 added;
44% of the titles increased in price)

Year	No. of Titles	Average Price	Percent Increase	Index
1977	87	14.37	--	100.0
1982	99	27.13	19.9	188.8
1983	104	28.83	6.3	200.6
1984	106	30.40	5.4	211.6
1985	106	35.09	15.4	244.2
1986	106	39.75	13.3	276.6
1987	106	41.45	4.3	288.4
1988	106	44.20	6.6	307.6
1989	106	48.68	10.2	338.8
1990	106	54.69	12.3	380.6

JOURNALISM & COMMUNICATIONS
(3 titles dropped; 3 added;
31% of the titles increased in price)

Year	No. of Titles	Average Price	Percent Increase	Index
1977	85	16.97	--	100.0
1982	86	33.91	13.8	199.8
1983	88	37.39	10.3	220.3
1984	90	39.25	5.0	231.3
1985	90	46.08	17.4	271.5
1986	90	47.54	3.2	280.1
1987	90	50.66	6.6	298.5
1988	90	53.39	5.4	314.6
1989	90	58.13	8.9	342.6
1990	90	60.85	4.7	358.6

LABOR & INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS
(0 titles dropped; 0 added;
31% of the titles increased in price)

Year	No. of Titles	Average Price	Percent Increase	Index
1977	61	11.24	--	100.0
1982	65	24.72	14.0	219.9
1983	69	29.22	18.2	260.0
1984	70	29.87	2.2	265.7
1985	70	34.75	16.3	309.2
1986	70	37.14	6.9	330.4
1987	70	38.65	4.1	343.9
1988	70	44.06	14.0	392.0
1989	70	50.65	15.0	450.6
1990	70	52.74	4.1	469.2

Table VII (Continued): U.S. Periodicals: 1977–1990
Index of 100.0 Equivalent to Average Prices for 1977
Parenthetical information app!ies to 1990

Year	No. of Titles	Average Price	Percent Increase	Index	Year	No. of Titles	Average Price	Percent Increase	Index	Year	No. of Titles	Average Price	Percent Increase	Index
LAW (2 titles dropped; 2 added; 29% of the titles increased in price)					MEDICINE (0 titles dropped; 0 added; 71% of the titles increased in price)					PSYCHOLOGY (2 titles dropped; 2 added; 72% of the titles increased in price)				
1977	229	17.36	--	100.0	1977	172	51.31	--	100.0	1977	110	31.74	--	100.0
1982	255	27.53	11.0	158.6	1982	172	102.87	19.1	200.5	1982	131	54.21	14.7	170.8
1983	267	29.66	7.7	170.9	1983	177	112.72	9.6	219.7	1983	136	59.31	9.4	186.9
1984	273	31.31	5.6	180.4	1984	182	125.57	11.4	244.7	1984	138	69.74	17.6	219.7
1985	273	35.13	12.2	202.4	1985	182	137.92	9.8	268.8	1985	138	76.34	9.5	240.5
1986	273	36.44	3.7	209.9	1986	182	151.77	10.0	295.8	1986	138	83.71	9.7	263.7
1987	273	39.82	9.3	229.4	1987	182	169.36	11.6	330.1	1987	138	92.05	10.0	290.0
1988	273	43.33	8.8	249.6	1988	182	180.67	6.7	352.1	1988	138	100.57	9.3	316.8
1989	273	46.01	6.2	265.0	1989	182	199.22	10.3	388.3	1989	138	114.52	13.9	360.8
1990	273	50.32	9.4	289.8	1990	182	217.87	9.4	424.6	1990	138	125.31	9.4	394.8
LIBRARY & INFORMATION SCIENCES (2 titles dropped; 2 added; 42% of the titles increased in price)					PHILOSOPHY & RELIGION (0 titles dropped; 0 added; 34% of the titles increased in price)					SOCIOLOGY & ANTHROPOLOGY (9 titles dropped; 9 added; 59% of the titles increased in price)				
1977	89	16.97	--	100.0	1977	107	10.89	--	100.0	1977	128	19.68	--	100.0
1982	111	33.52	17.7	197.5	1982	117	17.92	16.4	164.6	1982	145	36.38	16.0	184.9
1983	117	36.72	9.5	216.4	1983	126	20.21	12.8	185.6	1983	149	40.54	11.4	206.0
1984	118	38.85	5.8	228.9	1984	130	21.94	8.6	201.5	1984	149	43.87	8.2	222.9
1985	118	40.66	4.7	239.6	1985	130	24.30	10.8	223.1	1985	149	50.87	16.0	258.5
1986	118	42.82	5.3	252.4	1986	130	24.85	2.3	228.2	1986	149	56.31	10.7	286.1
1987	118	48.42	13.1	285.3	1987	130	25.60	3.0	235.1	1987	149	60.29	7.1	306.4
1988	118	51.61	6.6	304.1	1988	130	27.09	5.8	248.8	1988	149	64.27	6.6	326.6
1989	118	54.45	5.5	320.8	1989	130	28.62	5.6	262.8	1989	149	66.73	3.8	339.1
1990	118	57.34	5.3	337.9	1990	130	30.76	7.5	282.5	1990	149	77.61	16.3	394.4
LITERATURE & LANGUAGE (4 titles dropped; 4 added; 33% of the titles increased in price)					PHYSICAL EDUCATION & RECREATION (0 titles dropped; 0 added; 28% of the titles increased in price)					SOVIET TRANSLATIONS (0 titles dropped; 0 added; 99% of the titles increased in price)				
1977	138	11.82	--	100.0	1977	130	10.00	--	100.0	1977	200	175.41	--	100.0
1982	156	19.39	12.1	164.0	1982	142	16.91	9.7	169.1	1982	206	298.22	17.5	170.0
1983	157	21.19	9.3	179.3	1983	150	19.07	12.8	190.7	1983	207	341.04	14.4	194.4
1984	158	23.02	8.6	194.8	1984	151	20.54	7.7	205.4	1984	211	381.86	12.0	217.7
1985	158	24.18	5.0	204.6	1985	151	23.72	15.5	237.2	1985	211	453.47	18.8	258.5
1986	158	25.21	4.2	213.3	1986	151	24.78	5.3	249.8	1986	211	483.09	6.5	275.4
1987	158	26.21	4.0	221.7	1987	151	26.67	6.8	266.7	1987	211	537.54	11.3	306.4
1988	158	28.04	7.0	237.3	1988	151	28.60	7.2	286.0	1988	211	592.22	10.2	337.6
1989	158	29.41	4.9	248.8	1989	151	30.16	5.4	301.6	1989	211	621.70	5.0	354.4
1990	158	30.63	4.1	259.1	1990	151	32.20	6.8	322.0	1990	211	678.09	9.1	386.6
MATHEMATICS, BOTANY, GEOLOGY, & GENERAL SCIENCE (2 titles dropped; 2 added; 56% of the titles increased in price)					POLITICAL SCIENCE (4 titles dropped; 4 added; 39% of the titles increased in price)					ZOOLOGY (1 title dropped; 1 added; 41% of the titles increased in price)				
1977	185	47.13	--	100.0	1977	123	14.83	--	100.0	1977	81	33.69	--	100.0
1982	217	87.99	16.4	186.7	1982	133	25.99	14.1	174.6	1982	89	61.07	26.4	181.3
1983	228	97.26	10.5	206.4	1983	136	28.97	11.9	195.3	1983	93	70.74	15.8	210.0
1984	238	106.56	9.6	226.1	1984	136	32.43	11.9	218.7	1984	94	78.35	10.8	232.6
1985	238	116.93	9.7	248.1	1985	136	32.72	0.9	220.6	1985	94	90.75	15.8	269.4
1986	238	129.95	11.1	275.7	1986	136	35.19	7.5	237.3	1986	94	102.83	13.3	305.2
1987	238	146.08	12.4	310.0	1987	136	39.95	13.5	269.4	1987	94	112.91	9.8	335.1
1988	238	159.33	9.1	338.1	1988	136	41.55	4.0	280.1	1988	94	127.33	12.8	378.0
1989	238	173.21	8.7	367.5	1989	136	45.03	8.4	303.6	1989	94	142.13	11.6	421.9
1990	238	188.19	8.7	399.3	1990	136	49.67	10.3	334.9	1990	94	153.78	8.2	456.5

comparison purposes and as a context for monitoring trends from a national framework.

Ongoing responsibility for continuing the price indexes for periodicals and serials services rests with the ALA ALCTS Library Materials Price Index Committee. Comments may be addressed to Kathryn Hammell Carpenter, Bibliographer for the Health Sciences, University of Illinois at Chicago, Box 8198,M/C 234, Chicago, IL 60680, the current committee chair.

References

1. Consumer Price Information obtained from the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics for the 1988 calendar year was recalculated to a base year of 1977. For the purposes of this article, the USPI 1977 base period has been maintained to provide consistency with prior years' U.S. periodical price indexes. The CPI numbers (1967 = 100) were converted to a base year of 1977 = 100 by multiplying each index number by 100 and then dividing by the CPI for 1977 (181.5).
2. Research Associates of Washington. *Higher Education Prices and Price Indexes: 1989 Update.* From 2605 Klingle Rd. NW, Washington, DC 20008.

□ CALENDAR □

Montana Library Association, Alabama Library Association, Wisconsin Association of Academic Librarians Conference

APRIL

22-25—Montana Library Association, Heritage Inn, Great Falls. Theme: "Images of Service." Contact: Gwen Carter, Great Falls PL, 301 2d Ave. N., Great Falls, MT 59401-2593.

24-27—Alabama Library Association, Perdito Beach Hilton, Orange Beach. Theme: "Cajun Kaleidoscope: Look What's Cooking on the Coast." Guest speaker: Justin Wilson, Cajun cook and author. Contact: Mary Ann Johnson, 307 N. Summit St., Fairhope, AL 36532; 205-460-7043.

25-27—Wisconsin Association of Academic Librarians Annual Conference, Concourse Hotel, Madison. Theme: "Capitalizing on the Future: Challenges and Opportunities for Academic Librarians." Contact: Lois Komai or Jean Gilbertson, Univ. of Wisconsin Lib., 550 Babcock Dr., Madison, WI 53706; 608-263-6373.

25-28—New Jersey Library Association Spring Conference, Meadowlands Hilton, Secaucus. Theme: "Libraries: Endless Possibilities." Contact: Cynthia Czesak, Clifton PL, 292 Piaget Ave., Clifton, NJ 07011.

MAY

2-4—Illinois Library Association, Prairie Capitol Convention Center, Springfield. Theme: "Agenda for the 90's: Libraries, Leadership, Legislation, Literacy." Information: Illinois Library Association, 312-644-1896.

2-5—The Mountain Plains Library Assocation/Utah Library Association Joint Conference, Red Lion Hotel, Salt Lake City. Theme: "The Best for the Patron." Three program tracks available: "Understanding the Clientele," "Organizational/Professional Development," and "Service Vitality." Contact: Merna Smith, Salt Lake City PL, 209 E. Fifth S., Salt Lake City, UT 84111; 801-363-5733.

4-6—University of South Florida Seminar on International and Comparative Librarianship, Tampa. Conducted by Dr. John A. McCrossan. Those who register for credit must also attend a second session in June. Contact: Holly Hill, School of Library and Information Science, HMS 301, University of South Florida, Tampa, FL 33620-8300; 813-974-3520.

6-18—Library Administrators Development Program Twenty-Fourth Annual Session, University of Maryland. Director: Dr. John Rizzo, Professor of Management, Western Michgan University. Sessions will concentrate on the principal administrative issues for senior managers, strategic planning and management by objectives, leadership, employee motivation, individual and group decision making, performance appraisal, conflict management, financial planning and analysis, marketing, and managing change. Contact: Rosemary Miller, Administrative Assistant, Library Administrators Development Program, CLIS, Univ. of Maryland, College Park, MD 20742; 301-454-6080.

8-10—New York Home Video Show, New York Passenger Ship Terminal. Exposition/seminar program for producers, distributors, mass merchandisers, and retailers of home video programs. Contact: Debbie Rotolo, Knowledge Industry Pubns., 701 Westchester Ave., White Plains, NY 10604; 914-328-9157 or 800-248-KIPI.

9-11—The National Library History Seminar, Bloomington, Ind. Theme: "Reading and Libraries." Guest speakers: Harvey J. Graff, an authority on history/philosophy of literacy; Carl F. Kaestle, historian of American education. Fee: $125. Contact: Dr. Donald G. Davis, Jr., Austin, TX; 512-471-3821.

NATIONAL/ INTERNATIONAL

American Association of Law Libraries: Minneapolis, Jun. 16-21; New Orleans, Jul. 21-24, 1991.

American LA: Chicago, Jun. 23-28; Atlanta, Jun. 29-Jul. 4, 1991. **Midwinter:** Chicago, Jan. 12-17, 1991.

American Theological LA: Evanston, Ill., Jun. 25-30.

British LA Conference and Exhibition: Brighton, United Kingdom, Sept. 4-7.

Canadian LA: Ottawa, Ontario, Jun. 13-17.

Church and Synagogue LA: Portland, Oreg., Jul. 1-3.

Integrated Online Library Systems '90: Sheraton Centre, New York, May 2-3.

International Association for Social Science Information Service and Technology: Poughkeepsie, N.Y., May 30-Jun. 3.

International Conference of Judaica and Israeli Librarians: Jerusalem, Jul. 3-5.

International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions: Stockholm, Sweden, Aug. 18-24.

Medical LA: Detroit, May 18-24.

National Library Week: Apr. 22-28.

Sixth National Bookmobile Conference: Columbus, Ohio, Jun. 3-5.

Special LA: Pittsburgh, Jun. 9-14.

White House Conference on Library and Information Services: Washington, D.C., Jul. 9-13, 1991.

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JOURNA

A CAHNERS/R.R. BOWKER PU

Joanne R. Euster

The New Hierarchy: Where's the Boss?

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The Most Productive Faculty

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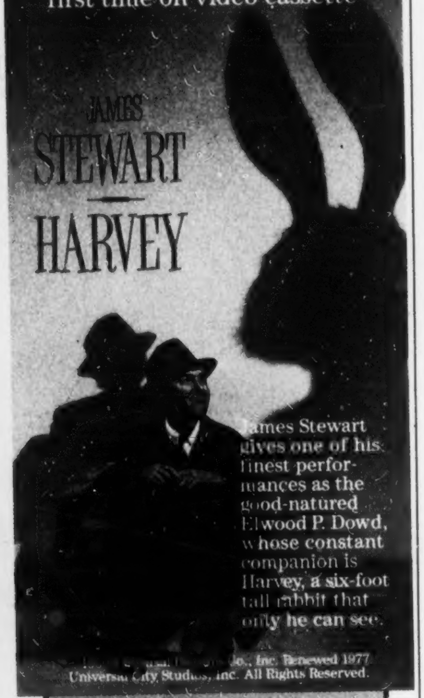
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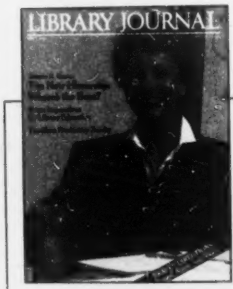

Rutgers's Joanne R. Euster makes some "seductive" points as she reconfigures the hierarchy of organizational structures in "The New Hierarchy: Where's the Boss?" on page 40.

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MAY 1, 1990

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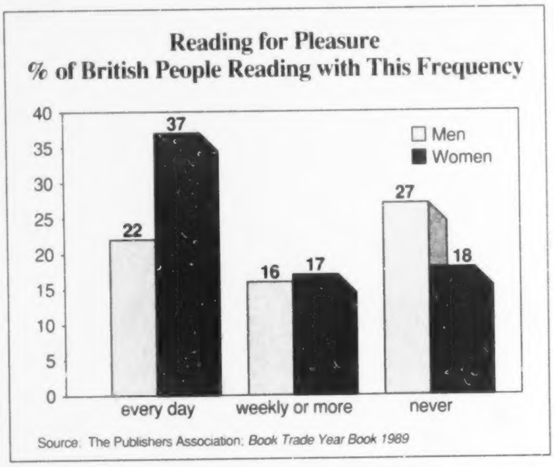
LIBRARY MARKET OUTLOOK

BY DEBORAH SELSKY

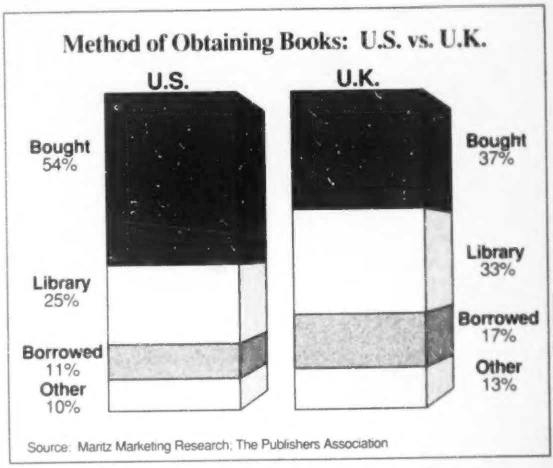
Reading Gains in Popularity in the United Kingdom

According to the Publishers Association's *Book Trade Year Book 1989*, book readership in the United Kingdom is increasing. Nearly 60 percent of the people interviewed in 1986 claimed to have read a book during the previous month, as compared to only 54 percent in 1977. Reading books as a leisure activity is more popular in the summer than in the winter. In the summer, 53 percent spent some of their weekly leisure time reading a book. In the winter, 46 percent indicated they had read a book.



Reading for Pleasure
% of British People Reading with This Frequency

Source: The Publishers Association; *Book Trade Year Book 1989*



Method of Obtaining Books: U.S. vs. U.K.

Source: Maritz Marketing Research; The Publishers Association

CHARTS BY LISA HILGERS

In terms of frequency, 30 percent of the British population read a book for pleasure every day. An additional 16 percent read at least once a week, eight percent once a month, and ten percent less than monthly. Of the remainder, 14 percent read for pleasure only on holidays or when they are ill, while 22 percent never read a book for pleasure.

Women read more frequently than men; 37 percent of the women read every day, compared to 22 percent of the men. More of those people who never read a book for pleasure are men than women: 27 percent of the men claim they never read a book for pleasure, as compared to only 18 percent of the women. As can be expected, reading patterns also differ greatly by social class. Of the people in the highest social class, 46 percent read a book for pleasure every day, while only eight percent never read.

Men and women differ in terms of the types of books read for pleasure, but everyone reads more fiction than nonfiction. In general, women read more fiction (76 percent) than men (59 percent) and men read more nonfiction (37 percent) than women (22 percent).

The most popular types of books among women are romance novels. More than half of the women surveyed were reading either a romance, crime, or modern novel. Men primarily read crime books, but show a great deal more variety in their reading lists than women.

Of those people who indicated they were currently reading a book, 37 percent bought it and 33 percent borrowed it from the library. These trends are similar across all sex and age groups except the over 55-years-of-age group. This older population visits the library much more frequently; nearly half borrowed the book from the library and 26 percent bought the book.

Interestingly, the British population differs from the American population in their method of obtaining the books they read. According to a Maritz Marketing Research Survey, Americans are twice as likely to buy the books they read than to borrow them from the library.

In the course of a year, British people visit a bookshop more frequently than they do a library. In 1988, 62 percent of the population indicated they went to the public library up to ten times or more during 1988, while the remaining 38 percent did not visit a library at all. In comparison, 76 percent of the population had been to a bookshop in 1988 and 24 percent had not.

Still, as a source for getting books, the library remains a favorite. Over one-third of the population borrowed at least one book from the library ten times or more in 1988. This compares to only 18 percent of the population that bought a book for themselves more than ten times in that year.

Deborah Selsky is an economist with Cahners Economics, which provides industry analyses and forecasting services for the markets its magazines serve

Are cocktail hour comparisons of library and information science education programs valid?

The Most Productive Faculty

By Danny P. Wallace

ANY OBSERVER of the library and information science education scene is familiar with the seemingly endless discussion of which schools are best and what makes them so. The library press frequently carries commentaries, analyses, and rankings. Quality assessment and comparison is a common topic, both formally and informally, at the annual meeting of the Association for Library and Information Science Education (ALISE).

Although it is clear that faculties are expected to perform in many arenas, including teaching and public service, the criterion for comparison that is most often discussed, extolled, and reviled is the productivity of faculty members as represented by their publication records. Wilson has argued convincingly that research and publication are the most important activities of schools of library and information science, and that researchers and writers provide the most visibility for a school.

In contrast to teaching, research produces "a highly visible product that can be evaluated externally by members of a discipline or a field." Furthermore, the prestige associated with research and publication "accrues even to the benefit of faculty members who themselves produce no research and no writing."[1] Heim has suggested that research and publication are essential components of the "normative university model."[2] There have been several quantitative studies of library and information science faculty publication and citation, each with its own strengths and weaknesses.[3]

The study presented here was inspired by two sets of remarks made by speakers and members of the audience at a preconference on promotion and tenure at the 1989 ALISE meeting. These remarks led to the development of a new approach to assessing publication output.[4]

Conforming to institutional demands

The first set of remarks revolved around the notion that publication expectations may differ according to the type of institution with which a school is affiliated; that is, some institutions are more research oriented than others, and the publication activities of library and information science educators will conform to the demands of the institution. This idea has been mentioned in passing by Daniel.[5]

It was implied by several individuals at the ALISE conference that there is substantial uniformity within each of these two categories; that is, schools in research institutions are much alike, as are schools in nonresearch institutions. If it is indeed true that there are differences in schools associated with both research and nonresearch institutions, then previous studies that have compared publication productivity for all schools have apparently been comparing apples and oranges.

To avoid that problem, this study presents data only for schools associated with institutions that have been assigned the Carnegie Foundation's ranking of "Research Universities I."[6] Although one would expect some variation within this category, the notion that all institutions covered are considered highly research oriented should help avoid the apples and oranges problem.

Research and doctoral programs

The second set of remarks suggested that schools that offer doctoral programs are more conducive to faculty research and publication than those that do not. Bobinski found that at least some deans of schools with doctoral programs felt that the doctoral program "pushed faculty to do more research."[7]

If there is truly a difference between schools that offer doctoral programs and those that do not, it could be expected to be particularly obvious among those schools that all share the same research orientation; that is, any variations in the publication records of schools at Research I institutions could be expected to be a function of the presence or absence of a doctoral program.

Of the 20 schools of library and information science at Research I institutions, 13 offer Ph.D. programs, while seven do not. The major questions addressed by this study are:

- How uniform is the recent publication record of schools of library and information science in research universities?
- Is there a difference in the publication records of schools that offer a doctoral program and those that do not?

Sources of this data

The data used in comparing schools were drawn from the online version of Library Literature, searched on Wilsonline. Library Literature online provides access to publications from late 1984 to the present, for a total of about four years of data. This means that the data are not comprehensively retrospective, but since the ongoing productivity of a school is probably of more interest than its historical pro-

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Faculty Size and Publication Data for Schools of Library and Information Science Affiliated with Carnegie Research I Institutions

Institution	No. of Faculty[1]	Total Publications[2]	Publications per Faculty Member[3]	Doctoral Program?[4]
Arizona	9	41	4.56	No
California–Berkeley	12	39	3.25	Yes
California–Los Angeles	12	69	5.75	Yes
Columbia	12	30	2.50	Yes
Hawaii	7	58	3.29	Yes
Illinois	12	71	5.92	Yes
Indiana	15	108	7.20	Yes
Iowa	6	36	6.00	No
Kentucky	12	31	2.58	No
LSU	8	73	9.13	No
Maryland	13	29	2.23	Yes
Michigan	10	61	6.10	Yes
Missouri	9	28	3.11	No
North Carolina–Chapel Hill	12	67	5.58	Yes
Pittsburgh	29	74	2.41	Yes
Rutgers	16	90	5.63	Yes
Tennessee	8	17	2.13	No
Texas	13	52	4.00	Yes
Washington	10	34	3.40	No
Wisconsin–Madison	11	66	6.00	Yes
Total	236	1074		
Mean	12	54	4.55	
Total, schools with doctoral programs	174	814		
Mean, schools with doctoral programs	13	63	4.68	
Total, schools without doctoral programs	62	260		
Mean, schools without doctoral programs	9	37	4.19	

[1] Faculty listings as given in the 1987-88 directory issue of *Journal of Library and Information Science* were updated and corrected by telephone calls placed to the schools

[2] From online searches of Library Literature conducted February 27, 1989

[3] Derived by dividing Total Publications by Number of Faculty

[4] From *Graduate Library Education Programs Accredited by the American Library Association Under Standards for Accreditation*, 1972. ALA/COA, Oct. 1988

ductivity, the coverage provided by Library Literature online seems very appropriate.

To ensure that schools were adequately represented, the 20 schools were contacted by telephone and asked to verify or correct their faculty listings in the most recent directory issue of *Journal of Education for Library and Information Science*. Data were gathered only for faculty members identified as being full-time and at the ranks of assistant professor, associate professor, or professor. Part-time, adjunct, and visiting faculty and faculty in nonprofessorial ranks were excluded on the grounds that they frequently are not required to meet the same productivity standards as full-time tenure-track faculty.

Every effort was made to accommodate individuals who have experienced name changes or who have published under differing versions of their names. Book reviews were excluded on the grounds that they are primarily service publications; all other types of publications were included in the publication counts. The counts represent publication as an activity rather than an object: if a publication was indexed as being authored by two or more faculty members, each received publication credit.

The question of uniformity

The question of uniformity among schools in Research I institutions was addressed by tabulating faculty publications for each school. Total publication varied considerably, from a low of 17 to a high of 108, with a mean of 54. The total publication output of a school is an important consideration, since the perception of a school held by the profession may be in part a function of the frequency with which the name of the school is encountered in print.

Total publication is deceptive, however, in that it is very closely tied to the sizes of the schools. At the extremes, Pittsburgh, with a faculty of 29, has a readily apparent advantage over Iowa's six-person faculty. The correlation between faculty size and total publication ($r = .42$) is only moderate but indicates a clear if not totally consistent relationship between size and publication output.

To account for this variation in size, a figure for the average number of publications per faculty member was calculated by dividing the total number of publications by the number of faculty members for each school. This figure ranged from 2.13 to 9.13, with an overall mean of 4.55, again a substantial variation. There is actually a slight negative correlation between faculty size and the mean number of publications per faculty member ($r = .31$).

The conclusions are obvious: publication output is not consistent for schools associated with Research I institutions, and the larger schools do not necessarily have more-productive faculty members.

> *"Book reviews were excluded on the grounds that they are primarily service publications; all other[s] . . .were included"*

Doctoral vs. nondoctoral

The publication data were divided into two groups to address the issue of whether Research I schools that offer doctoral programs are different from those that do not. The 13 doctoral granting schools as a group produced 814 publications, compared to 260 for the seven nondoctoral schools. The mean number of publications for schools offering doctoral programs was 63, compared to 37 for nondoctoral schools.

This difference, however, is also deceptive, since the doctoral schools as a group have 174 faculty members, compared to 62 for the nondoctoral schools. The mean faculty size for doctoral schools is 13 and that for nondoctoral schools is only nine.

If a doctoral program truly does act as an incentive to faculty research, it can be expected that individual faculty members in schools with doctoral programs will, on the average, be more productive than those in nondoctoral schools. The number of publications per faculty member was 4.68 for the doctoral schools and 4.19 for the nondoctoral schools, a difference that is surely too small to be considered meaningful. Again, the conclusions are easily drawn: the Research I schools that offer doctorates have, as a group, much larger faculties than those that do not, but their average publication per faculty member is no greater.

It is readily apparent that the answers to both questions raised above are negative. The publication output of the schools in Research I institutions is not at all uniform, and there is no appreciable difference between the average number of publications per faculty member of the Research I schools that offer doctorates and those that do not.

There are still some open questions, such as how schools in Research I institutions compare to schools in other institutions, but the two sets of remarks that led to this study appear to be of questionable validity. Why these venerable tenets of cocktail hour comparisons of programs of library and information science education are not valid is another question, one that will have to wait for further examination.

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7. Bobinski, George S., "Doctoral Programs in Library and Information Science in the United States and Canada," *Library Trends*, Spring 1986, p. 712.

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6-18—Library Administrators Development Program Twenty-Fourth Annual Session, University of Maryland. Director: Dr. John Rizzo, Professor of Management, Western Michigan University. Sessions will concentrate on the principal administrative issues for senior managers, strategic planning and management by objectives, leadership, employee motivation, individual and group decision making, performance appraisal, conflict management, financial planning and analysis, marketing, and managing change. Contact: Rosemary Miller, Administrative Assistant, Library Administrators Development Program, College of Library and Information Services, University of Maryland, College Park, MD 20742; 301-454-6080.

8-10—New York Home Video Show, New York Passenger Ship Terminal. Exposition and seminar program for producers, distributors, mass merchandisers, and retailers of home video programs. Contact: Debbie Rotolo, Knowledge Industry Pubns., 701 Westchester Ave., White Plains, NY 10604; 914-328-9157 or 800-248-KIPI.

9-11—The National Library History Seminar, Bloomington, Ind. Theme: "Reading and Libraries." Guest speakers: Harvey J. Graff, an authority on history/philosophy of literacy; Carl F. Kaestle, historian of American education. Fee: $125. Contact: Dr. Donald G. Davis Jr., Austin, TX, 512-471-3821

10-11—Maryland Library Association, Hunt Valley Inn, Baltimore. Theme: "MLA—The Next Generation; Launching a New Decade." Contact: Shirley Peck, Catonsville Community College, 800 S. Rolling Rd., Catonsville, MD 21228; 301-887-6177.

14—New York Professional Development Seminar, Sixty East Club, 60 E. 42nd St., New York. Theme: "Book Indexing: Principles and Techniques." Taught by: Dr. Bella Haas Weinberg, Associate Professor, Division of Library and Information Science, St. John's University. Fee: $75 including lunch, coffee breaks, and handouts. Contact: Dr. Emmett Corry, Director, Division of Library and Information Science, St. John's University, Jamaica, NY 11439; 718-990-6200.

18-21—Association of Architectural Librarians National Conference, Houston. Contact: Laura Dickinson, Gensler & Associates Architects, 700 Louisiana St., Suite 900, Houston, TX 77002.

23-24—The Vermont Library Conference Committee, Sheraton Conference Center, Burlington. Offers seminar on desktop publishing and tour of Burlington-area libraries to view computer-based systems applications. Contact: Joan Robinson, Planning Committee Chair, Ilsley Public Library, Middlebury, VT 05753; 802-388-4095.

30-31—University of Wisconsin-Madison School of Library and Information Studies Conference, The Wisconsin Center, Madison. Theme: "Library Services for the New Majorities: Improving Services to African, Asian, Hispanic and Native Americans." Speakers: Representative Major R. Owens (D-N.Y.), keynote Professor Caleb Rosado, and Mary Carter Smith (African folklorist). Workshop topics include: "Finding the New Majorities in Library Catalogs," "Family Literacy Activities," "Designing a Community Analysis," etc. Contact: Linda Mundt, University of Wisconsin-Madison, School of Library and Information Studies, 600 N. Park St., Madison, WI 53706; 608-263-4452.

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American Association of Law Libraries: Minneapolis, Jun. 16-21; New Orleans, Jul. 21-24, 1991.

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American Society for Information Science: Toronto, Nov. 4-8

American Theological LA: Evanston, Ill., Jun. 25-30.

Association of College and Research Libraries: Phoenix, Apr. 1-4, 1992.

Canadian LA: Ottawa, Ontario, **Jun.** 13-17.

Church and Synagogue LA: Portland, Oreg., Jul. 1-3.

International Association for Social Science Information Service and Technology: Poughkeepsie, N.Y., **May 30**-Jun. 3.

International Conference of Judaica and Israeli Librarians: Jerusalem, Jul. 3-5.

International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions: Stockholm, Sweden, Aug. 18-24.

Medical LA: Detroit, **May 18-24.**

Public LA: San Diego, **Mar. 20-23**, 1991.

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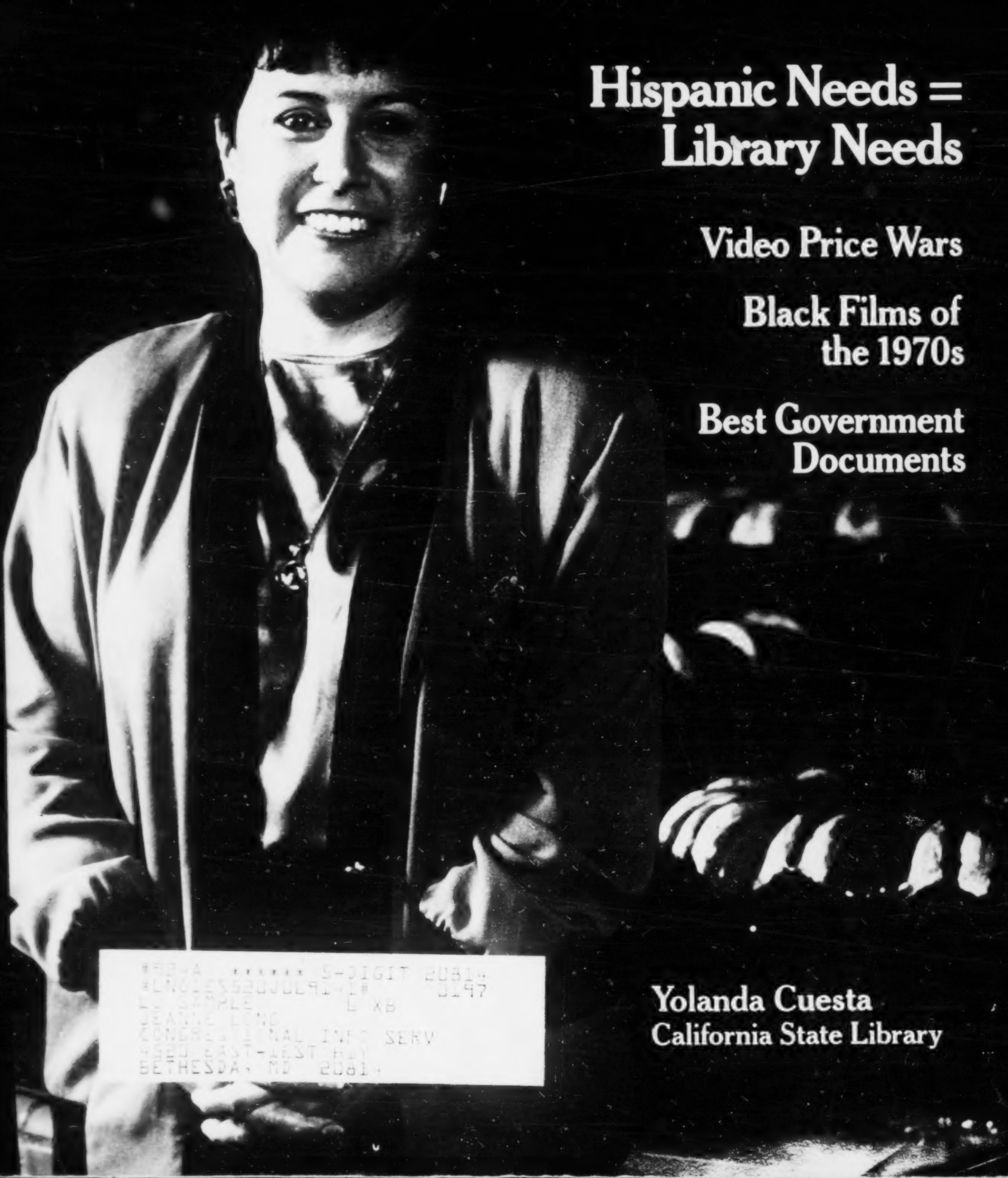

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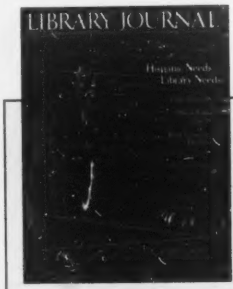

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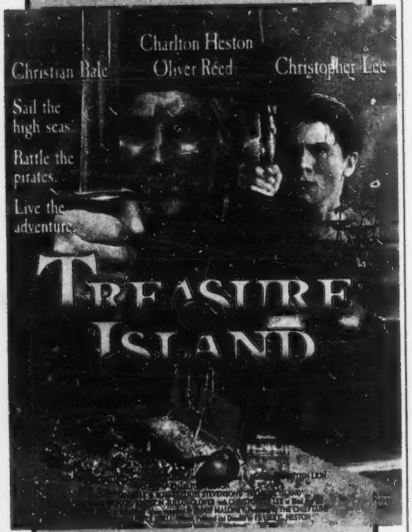

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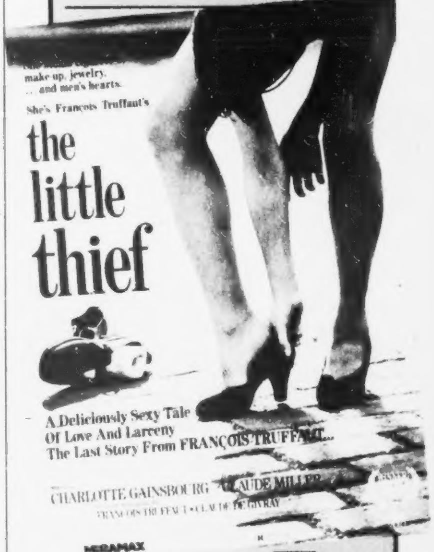

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BY DEBORAH SELSKY

Consumer Spending on Reading Materials: A Regional Analysis

Consumers stepped up their spending behavior in 1988. According to the recently released Consumer Expenditure Survey for 1988, average household expenditures on reading materials increased 5.6 percent to $150—significantly higher than the 1.4 percent rise of 1987.

This growth, however, was not as high as growth in overall expenditures. Total consumer expenditures rose 2.3 percent in 1987 and 6.5 percent in 1988.

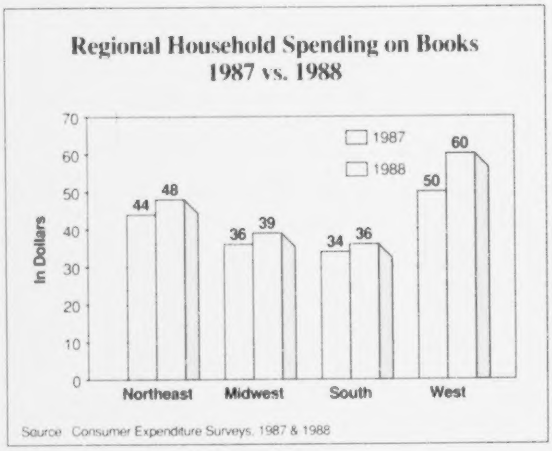
Mapping the gains

The largest gain in reading expenditures, as well as in overall expenditures, was seen in the Northeast. Average annual reading expenditures increased 9.7 percent to $181.

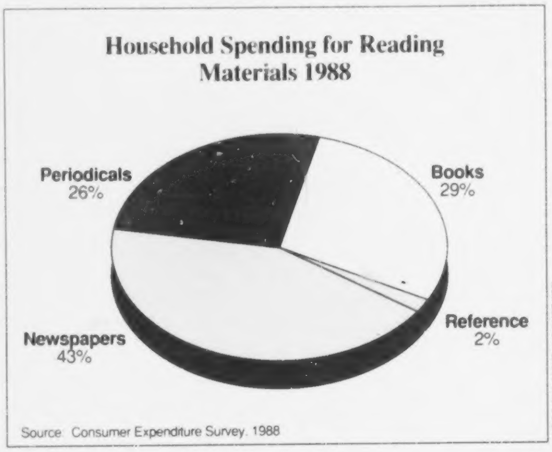
Consumer households in the South spent the least amount on reading at $121 in 1988—5.2 percent above the year before. Reading expenditures in the Midwest rose 3.4 percent to an average $147 per household, while reading expenditures in the West gained 3.8 percent to $162.

Within all consumer households, newspapers consume the highest proportion of reading materials expenditures at 43 percent or $65.

Books represent 29 percent, periodicals and magazines represent 26 percent, and reference materials—specifically encyclopedias—represent two percent.


Regional Household Spending on Books 1987 vs. 1988

Source: Consumer Expenditure Surveys, 1987 & 1988


Household Spending for Reading Materials 1988

Source: Consumer Expenditure Survey, 1988

CHARTS BY LISA HILGERS

The changing face of reading

These percentages are slowly changing: books and periodicals continue to gain an increasing share of the total reading expenditure pie, while newspapers are on the decline.

In 1988, expenditures on books jumped 11.4 percent to more than $44 per household and expenditures on periodicals rose 8.6 percent to $38 per household. In comparison, newspaper spending advanced a slower 3.2 percent.

Reading expenditures by type of material vary substantially among different regions of the country. Specifically, households in the Northeast spend 50 percent of their reading expenditures on newspapers and 27 percent on books. Meanwhile, in the West, households spend the most—37 percent—on books and only 34 percent on newspapers.

Bookstore data confirm the fact that consumers in the West buy the greatest number of books. On a per capita basis, the West has the highest concentration of bookstores—one for every 18,000 people. This compares to a U.S. average of one bookstore for every 22,200 people.

Trends out West

Westerners tend to buy and read the most books due to their high income and education levels. In 1988, the West had the highest income per household nationwide. Also, 54 percent of the heads of these households have a college education, compared to the national average of 44 percent.

One further explanation of why consumers in the West are the heaviest book buyers may be that libraries are not as easily accessible as bookstores. On the West Coast, there are over 47,000 people for every public library, whereas the East Coast has a public library for every 18,000 people.

Since Westerners enjoy reading books, have the money to spend, and have more bookstores to choose from than libraries, Westerners spend a higher amount of their reading expenditures on books than consumers throughout the rest of the country.

Deborah Selsky is an economist with Cahners Economics, which provides industry analyses and forecasting services for the markets its magazines serve

CALENDAR

New York Metropolitan Area Chapter/Association of Jewish Libraries, Univ. of Wisconsin–Madison SLIS Conference,

MAY

24—The New York Metropolitan Area Chapter of the Association of Jewish Libraries, The Birnbaum Music Center of the Hebrew Arts School, Abraham Goodman House, New York. Speakers include Dr. Kenneth Libo, curator, Museum of the Jewish Heritage. Admission: members, $3; nonmembers, $5. Contact: Esther Nussbaum, 212-517-5955, x336.

30-31—University of Wisconsin-Madison School of Library and Information Studies Conference, The Wisconsin Center, Madison. Theme: "Library Services for the New Majorities: Improving Services to African, Asian, Hispanic and Native Americans." Speakers: Major R. Owens, keynote Professor Caleb Rosado, and Mary Carter Smith (African folklorist). Workshop topics include: "Finding the New Majorities in Library Catalogs," "Family Literacy Activities," "Designing a Community Analysis," etc. Contact: Linda Mundt, UWM, SLIS, 600 N. Park St., Madison, WI 53706; 608-263-4452.

1-June 2—Knoxville Conference Designed for College Libraries Serving Under 2000, cosponsored by Maryville College/University of Tennessee. Theme: "The Practical Librarian: Managing Collections and Services in the College Library." Contact: Dr. William C. Robinson, GSLIS, UTK, 804 Volunteer Blvd., Knoxville, TN 37996-4330; 615-974-2148.

JUNE

2-5—The North American Serials Interest Group's Fifth Annual Conference, Brock University, St. Catharines, Ontario, Canada. Contact: Esther Sleep, Serials Department, Brock University Library, St. Catharines, Ontario, Canada L2S 3A1; 416-688-5550, x3266.

11-22—24th Annual Georgia Archives Institute, Atlanta. An introduction to archives administration. General instruction in basic concepts and practices of archival administration, and management of traditional and modern documentary materials. Fee: $400. Contact: Dr. Patrice McDermott, School of Library and Information Studies, Clark Atlanta University, Atlanta, GA 30314.

12-13—Fourth Annual Conference for Library Assistants, Seton Hall University, South Orange, N.J. Workshop topics include: Public Image of the Paraprofessional, Inter-Cultural Differences, Marketing Your Library Thru Book Displays and Bulletin Boards, Assertiveness Workshops, Stress Workshops, Communication Between Public and School Libraries, Safety in the Library, Outreach Libraries Are More Than Books, Problem Patrons, Communication Within Main Library and Branches, Negotiations and Contracts, Self-Esteem Workshop. Contact: Rosemary Kaiser or Fran Oakes, Clifton Public Library, 201-772-5500; AnnaMarie Kehnast, Gloucester County College, 609-468-5000, x325.

16-21—The 83rd Annual Meeting of The American Association of Law Libraries, Minneapolis. Two three-day institutes precede the meeting: "Financial Management of Law Libraries," Hamline Univ.; "International, Foreign and Comparative Law," Univ. of Minnesota. Five one-day workshops cover "The Creation and Use of In-House Databases," "Law Serials Management," "Library of Congress 'Law of Europe' Classification Schedule," "Teaching for Learning—Improving Your Teaching Skills," and "Supervisory Training—The Legal Issues." Contact: AALL, 53 W. Jackson Blvd., Suite 940, Chicago, IL 60604; 312-939-4764.

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American LA: Chicago, Jun. 23-28; Atlanta, Jun. 29-Jul. 4, 1991. **Midwinter:** Chicago, Jan. 12-17, 1991.

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Church and Synagogue LA: Portland, Oreg., Jul. 1-3.

Guadalajara International Book Fair: Guadalajara, Mexico, Nov. 24-Dec. 2.

International Association for Social Science Information Service and Technology: Poughkeepsie, N.Y., May 30-Jun. 3.

International Conference of Judaica and Israeli Librarians: Jerusalem, Jul. 3-5.

International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions: Stockholm, Sweden, Aug. 18-24.

Medical LA: Detroit, May 18-24.

Sixth National Bookmobile Conference: Columbus, Ohio, Jun. 3-5.

Special LA: Pittsburgh, Jun. 9-14.

White House Conference on Library and Information Services: Washington, D.C., Jul. 9-13, 1991.

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JUNE 1, 1990

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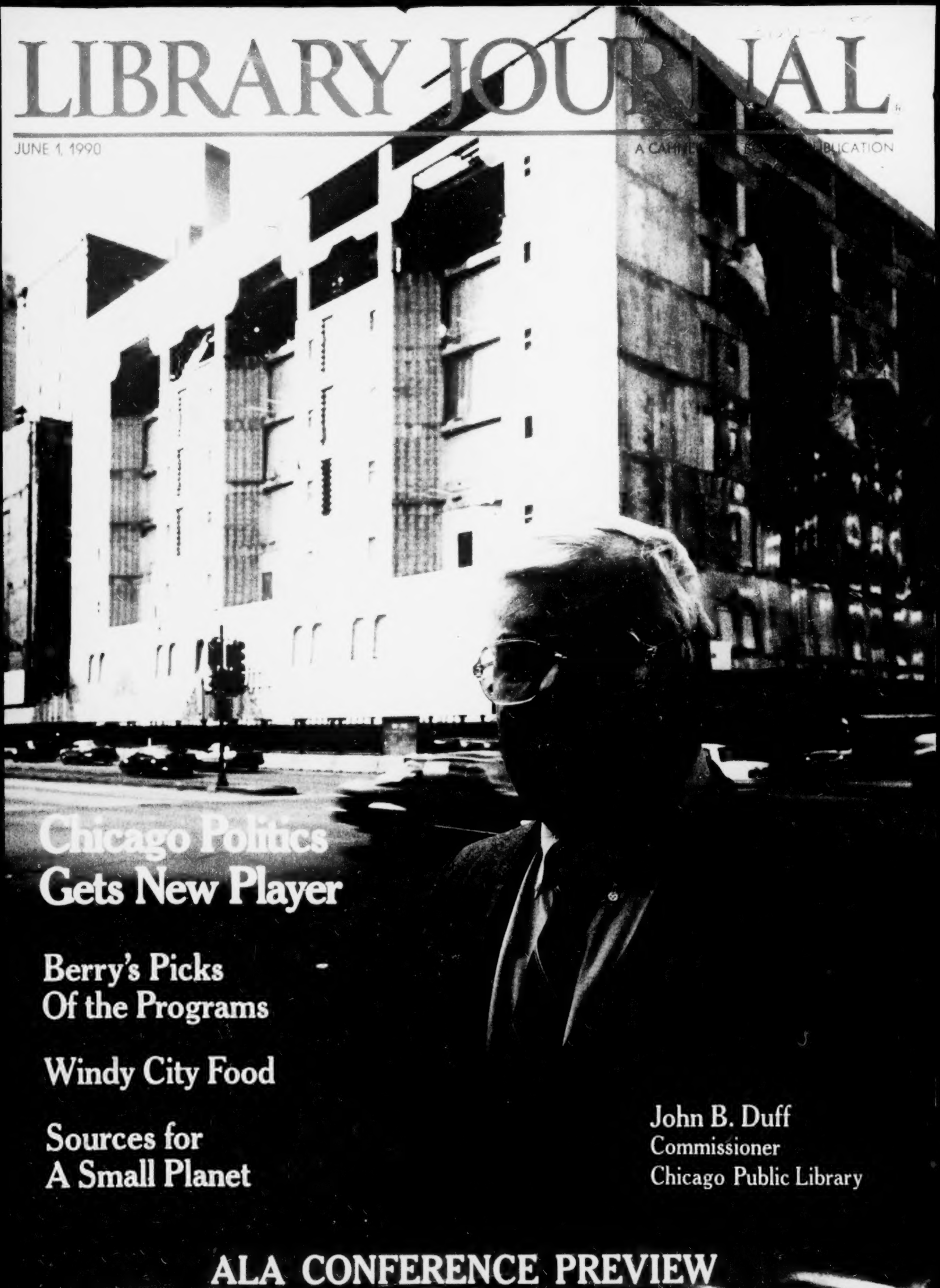

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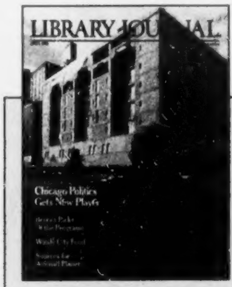

Commissioner John Duff is proud of the Chicago that conferees will see during the 109th Annual ALA Conference. But there's more than meets the eye; see his article on page 58.

PHOTOGRAPH BY ARNOLD ZANN/BLACK STAR

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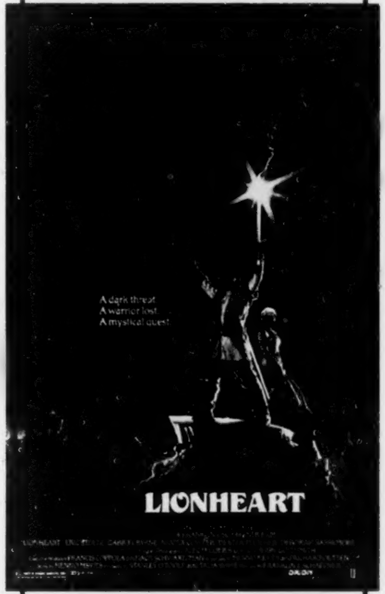

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□LIBRARY MARKET OUTLOOK□

BY DEBORAH SELSKY

Public Library Payroll Increased 9.3 Percent Per Year Through 1980s

American public libraries employed over 128,000 people in 1988 according to the Commerce Department's annual survey of government employment. The federal sector accounted for 5000 of these library jobs. State governments employed 686 library personnel, and local governments employed 122,328. Local government library employment is divided among municipal (48 percent), county (25 percent), township (eight percent), school districts (four percent), and special districts (15 percent).

**Library Salaries—
Top Ten States, 1988
(Full-time Equivalent Employees)**

State	# Employees	Salary
Alaska	280	$25,114
D.C.	431	24,752
California	11,168	21,683
Maryland	2,584	21,539
Michigan	4,408	21,302
Washington	2,502	21,127
Arizona	990	20,376
New York	6,364	20,320
Pennsylvania	2,004	20,090
Minnesota	2,226	19,865

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce

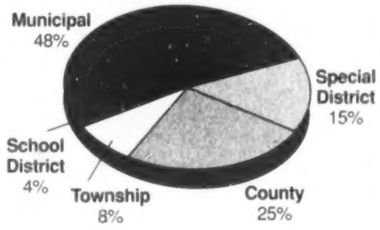
From 1980–1988, employment growth in libraries averaged 3.0 percent per year, slower than the 3.4 percent growth rate of all state and local government employees. Most of the growth in library employment occurred within part-time positions. Full-time employment increased only 2.2 percent per year during this period, while full-time equivalent employment—the number of full-time employees (FTEs) that could have been employed based on total hours worked—increased an average 4.0 percent per year.

Library salaries on the rise

While employment growth has been slower, state and local library payrolls have been increasing faster than those for all state and local government employees. From 1980–1988, library payrolls have increased by 9.3 percent per year, as compared to 7.5 percent annual increases for all government employees.

Unfortunately, the Commerce Department does not distinguish between librarians, paraprofessionals, and clerical workers, making the statistics difficult to interpret. However, the increasing payroll and smaller growth rate of numbers of employees indicate that library salaries are growing at a faster pace than those of other government employees. This may indicate that former inequities are beginning to be addressed.

**Local Government
Library Employment**
1988 Total = 122,328



Source: U.S. Department of Commerce

FTEs represent three-quarters of all library employees and receive 83 percent of the total payroll. This proportion has been on the decline. Over the past decade, the size of the payroll for FTEs grew at a slower pace (9.1 percent annually) than the payroll for part-time employees (10.2 percent annually). Earnings of part-time employees increased only 5.1 percent per year from 1980–1988. In comparison, annual earnings of FTEs increased 6.3 percent on average. On average, FTE salaries ran 9.0 percent higher than full-time equivalent salaries in 1988.

Regional variations

Total government employment per 10,000 population stood at 504.6 in 1988; there were 3.7 public library jobs for every 10,000 population. The highest concentration of public employment was in the Northeast, with employment per 10,000 of the population at 522.6, while the Midwest had the lowest concentration at 482.9. In terms of public library jobs, however, the Midwest actually had the highest concentration, while the South had the lowest concentration.

Average annual salaries also vary a great deal by location (Library Market Outlook, *LJ*, October 15, 1989, p. 26). FTEs in the West earn the highest average annual salaries at $20,577. In the Midwest—the lowest-paying region—the average salary is $17,520. For all public employment, the West is also the highest-paying region, while the South is actually the lowest-paying region.

By state, average annual library salaries for FTEs range as high as $25,114 in Alaska and as low as $11,745 in Arkansas. Again, the Commerce Department does not differentiate professional levels of library workers, so the information is only useful for general comparisons. The *LJ* survey and the ALA annual survey of librarian's salaries (1990 edition should be available from ALA soon) are more useful for more specific comparisons.

Deborah Selsky is an economist with Cahners Economics, which provides industry analyses and forecasting services for the markets its magazines serve

CALENDAR

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20—Dun & Bradstreet Online Training Sessions, New York. Fee: Free. Seminars are on first come, first served basis. **June 26**, Cincinnati. To register, call 800-233-1026.

21-22—The 12th Annual New York State Library Assistants Conference, Tompkins Cortland Community College, Dryden, N.Y. Open Forum with the Executive Council of the association. Contact: Barbara Greene and Janice Lawrence, Tompkins Cortland Community Coll., 170 N. St., Dryden, NY 13053; 607-844-8211.

22—The Association for Library Collections and Technical Services, American Library Association Annual Conference, Chicago. Theme: "Preservation Issues in Collection Management." Limited to 100 persons. Fee: $95 for ALA/ALCTS members; $125, ALA personal members; $160, nonmembers. Contact: ALCTS, 50 E. Huron St., Chicago, IL 60611; 800-545-2433, x5035.

JULY

13-16—Study Conference: V.I.P. 25 Years of Library Service to Visually Impaired Persons, University College of Wales, Aberystwyth, Wales. Theme: "Library Services to the Visually Impaired." Fee: £45 (pounds sterling). Includes: three nights accommodation in a single study bedroom and all meals through lunch Monday, July 16. Contact: The conference secretary, V.I.P. Conference, Ulverscroft Large Print Books Ltd., The Green, Bradgate Rd., Anstey, Leicester, LE7 7FU; (0533) 36425; FAX (0533) 340205.

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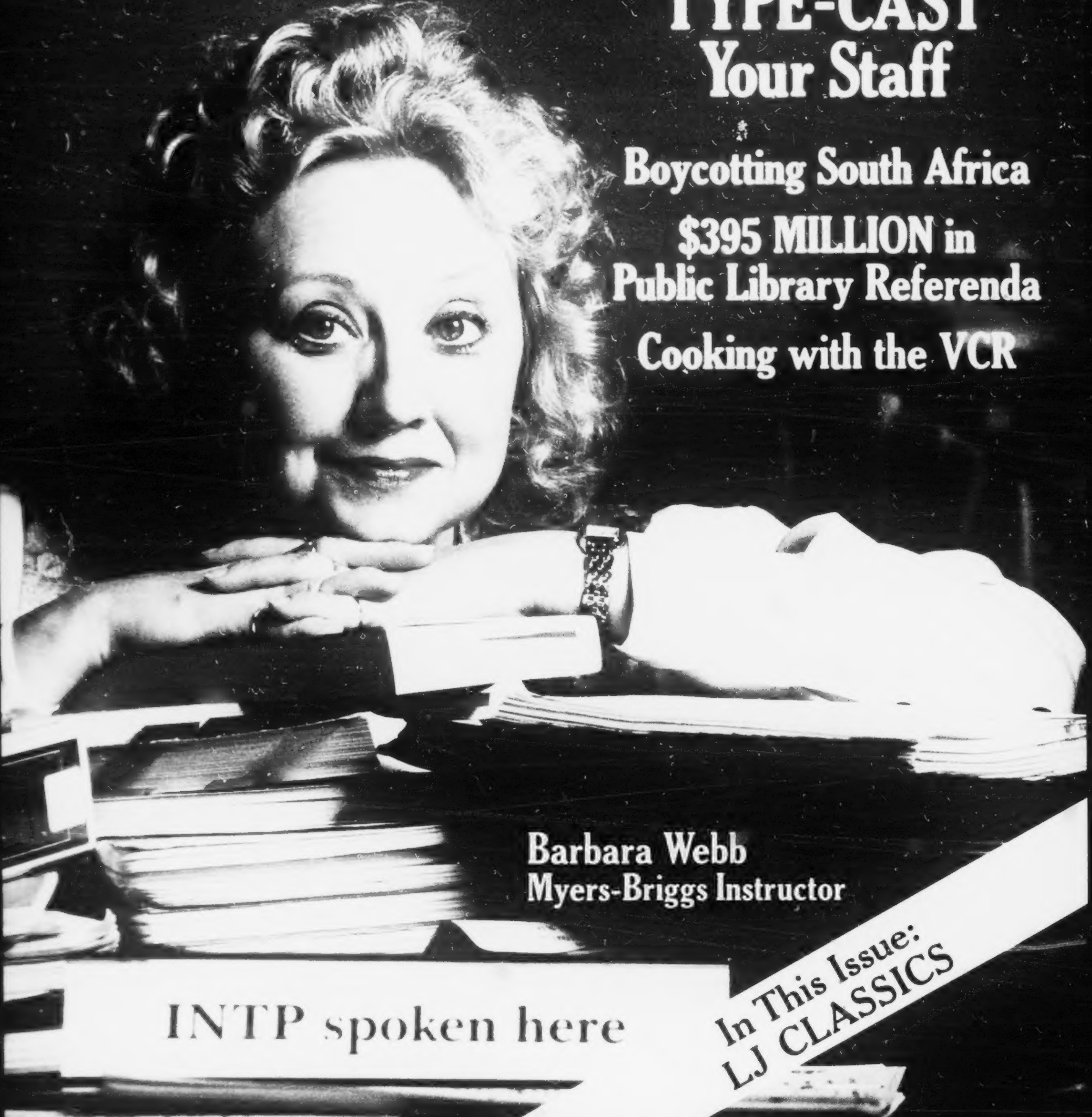

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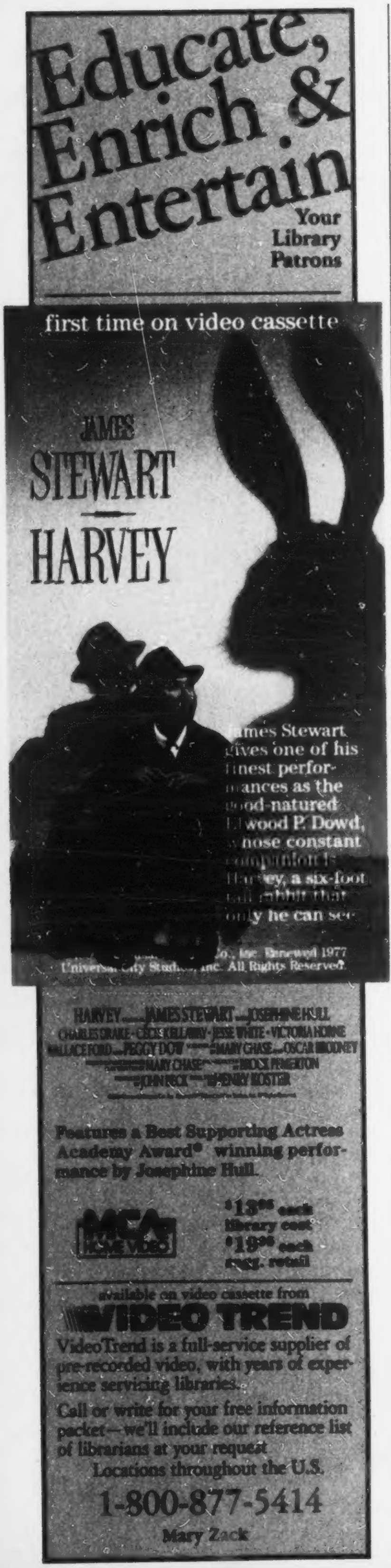
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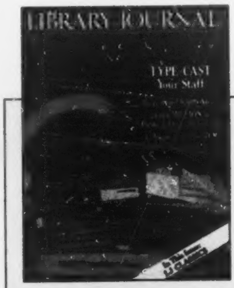

What's your type? Fairfax County Public Library's Barbara Webb explains why it's important in her discussion of the Myers-Briggs Type Indicator, page 32.

PHOTOGRAPH BY KATHERINE LAMBERT

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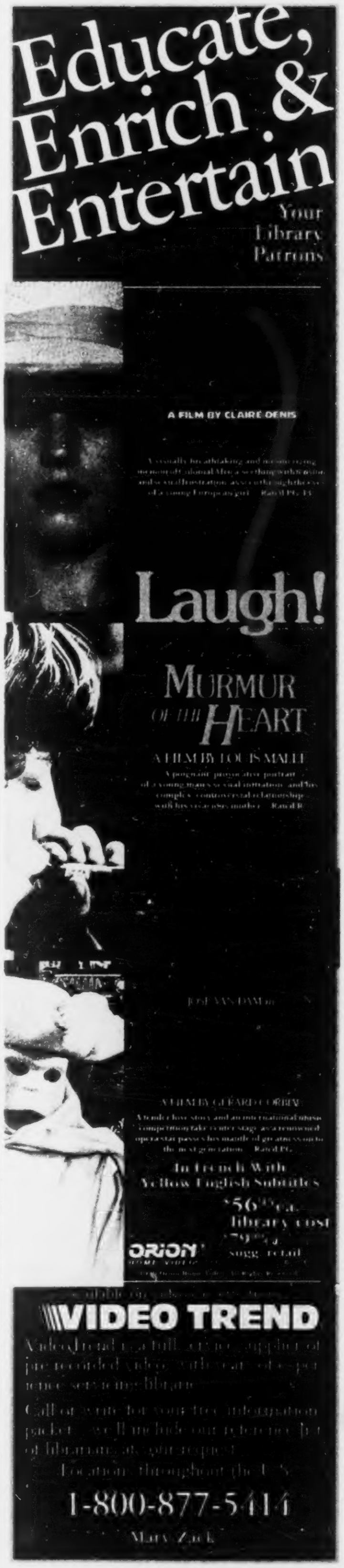
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□LIBRARY MARKET OUTLOOK□

BY DEBORAH SELSKY

U.S. Book Trade Registers $323 Million Surprise in 1989

Major U.S. Book Exports by Nation—1989 ($ millions)

Nation	U.S. Exports
Canada	$394.2
United Kingdom	167.2
Australia	112.6
Japan	79.2
West Germany	39.9
Total, all nations	$1123.2

Source: Commerce Department

Major U.S. Book Imports by Nation—1989 ($ millions)

Nation	U.S. Imports
United Kingdom	$189.5
Japan	120.7
Hong Kong	102.5
Italy	62.4
Canada	61.9
Total, all nations	$799.9

Source: Commerce Department

According to the latest figures from the Commerce Department, book exports hit a record level of $1.1 billion last year, surpassing the 1988 total by more than 21 percent. Imports, on the other hand, remained stable at the 1988 level of $800 million.

As a result, there was a $323 million trade surplus in books in 1989. This trade data must be interpreted with care, however, since imports include books published by U.S. publishers but printed in the low-cost Pacific Rim countries.

Benefits of devaluation

Book exports have benefited from the low value of the U.S. dollar. The value of the dollar relative to the currencies of our major trading partners dropped steadily from a peak in first-quarter 1985 to a low in fourth-quarter 1988—the lowest point since 1978.

The dollar appreciated a slight 1.7 percent in 1989, as measured by a trade-weighted index of 18 major currencies.

The rise was over seven percent against European currencies, but the Canadian dollar strengthened 2.8 percent resulting in a smaller overall gain for the U.S. dollar.

A sunny forecast?

Cahners Economics forecast a stable dollar in 1990—almost unchanged from its average 1989 level. Thus, the U.S. book industry should continue to benefit from a favorable trade position. On the flip side, book imports will continue to be thwarted.

The largest foreign markets for U.S. books were Canada ($394 million), the United Kingdom ($167 million), Australia ($113 million), and Japan ($79 million). Together, these four nations account for more than 70 percent of U.S. book export shipments.

By type of book, the United States exported $383 million—over one-third of all exports—in technical, scientific, and professional books.

The next largest categories, in descending order, were textbooks, mass market paperbacks, and hardbound trade books.

Exports and total book sales

As a percentage of total book sales, exports accounted for eight percent, up from only 5.8 percent in 1985.

Assuming that the foreign exchange value of the dollar remains stable throughout 1990, exports are expected to increase at a double-digit pace for the third consecutive year.

Where imports come from

Major suppliers of books to this country are the United Kingdom ($189 million), Japan ($121 million), Hong Kong ($102 million), Italy ($62 million), and Canada ($62 million). More than one-third of the books imported are hardbound trade books.

Other large import categories include technical, scientific, and professional books, textbooks, and children's books.

Imported reference books

Imports of dictionaries and encyclopedias totaled nearly $10 million last year. More than 36 percent of the imported dictionaries came from the United Kingdom, while most of the encyclopedias were imported from Mexico and Spain.

Deborah Selsky is an economist with Cahners Economics, which provides industry analyses and forecasting services for the markets its magazines serve

Our third annual survey found citizens voting on $395 million for capital improvement and new libraries nationwide; but how much did they actually approve?

THE VOTES ARE IN

By Richard B. Hall

SEVENTY-FIVE PERCENT of the referenda reported in 1989 passed. This compares favorably with the 64 percent success rate for 1988, but slightly below the 78 percent success rate for the combined data collected from 1987 through 1989. The long-term data show that the chances for passing a referenda for a public building are pretty good, since almost four referenda have passed for every one that failed.

The level of funds voters were asked to approve increased dramatically this year, up to an astounding $395 million. Nationally, $266 million of $395 million attempted was approved; $129 million of funding was turned down by the voters. In 1989, approximately two-thirds of the funding sought was approved; in the long run, the combined data show that over three quarters of the funding sought was approved.

California campaigns

Three very large local referenda in California (two in Los Angeles and one in San Francisco) account for over $250 million of the $395 million total. Two out of three of these California referenda passed, with 64 percent of the funding sought being approved by the voters (see sidebars, p. 44 and 45). Also, it should be noted that in fall 1988, Proposition 85, a statewide California referenda providing $75 million of state general obligation bonds for public library capital improvements, passed by a close majority vote. This is particularly significant in a state like California that requires a two-thirds approval rate for local bond referenda.

Public Library Referenda 1989

Table 1
Referenda Pass/Fail Ratio by Season for Combined (87–89) Data

	Spring P/F	Summer P/F	Fall P/F	Winter P/F
Number of Referenda	41/ 23	14/ 2	51/ 7	11/ 1
Percentage	64/ 36	88/ 12	88/ 12	92/ 8

Table 2
Library Referenda by Authorizing Agency

Agency	1989 Data	1987–1989 Combined Data
Municipality	55%	45%
New England town	17	19
County	10	16
School district	6	13
Library district	8	5
Parish	0	1
Township	2	.5
City/County	2	.5

As a result of Proposition 85's passage, an entirely new state-funded construction program for public library buildings is currently being set up by the California State Library (Cy H. Silver, "Construction Standards for California Public Libraries," *LAMA Bulletin*, Vol. 4, No. 2, Spring 1990, p. 82-86). While other states such as Nevada, Georgia, and Massachusetts have passed large bond issues to support public library facilities, the approval of $75 million in California is the largest one-time amount on record to date. If this $75 million is added to the $395 million local referenda figure, the grand total comes to $470 million—definitely a bumper crop for capital campaigns this year.

The 1989 data picture

For data to be included in this year's report, the referenda must have been held between July 1, 1988 and June 30, 1989. A total of 51 local referenda were reported during that time, with 38 passing and 13 failing. Chart A shows all of the referenda reported, listed by state and municipality.

When the percentages of votes for and against all of the 1989 referenda are averaged, the national success rate is just over 60 percent. This is somewhat below the three-year combined rate of 64 percent. However, it should be kept in mind that an overall approval rate of 64 percent is one that most politicians would envy. Library referenda appear to consistently receive a very high rate of approval from the voters in this country. However, this optimism must be tempered

---

Richard B. Hall is Library Construction Bond Act Manager, California State Library

Chart A
Referenda for Public Library Buildings 1989

Community	Library	Vote		Amount of Referendum	General Special	Other Ballot Items
		For	Against			
ALASKA						
Soldotna	Soldotna PL	75 %	25 %	$1,100,000	G	N
CALIFORNIA **						
Livermore	Livermore PL	61	39	760,000	G	Y
* Los Angeles	Los Angeles PL	62	38	90,000,000	G	Y
Los Angeles	Los Angeles PL	68	32	53,400,000	G	Y
San Francisco	San Francisco PL	76	24	109,500,000	G	Y
Vacaville	Vacaville PL/Solano Cty. Lib.	52	48	2,900,000	G	Y
GEORGIA						
Villa Rica	Villa Rica PL	66	34	50,000	S	Y
ILLINOIS						
Lake Zurich	Ela Area PL	66	34	3,550,000	G	N
Prospect Heights	Prospect Heights PL	67	33	2,900,000	G	N
Richmond	Nippersink PL	54	46	695,000	G	N
IOWA						
Cresco	Cresco PL	75	25	269,500	S	N
Nevada	Nevada PL	61	39	600,000	S	N
* Slater	Slater PL	42	58	230,000	S	N
MASSACHUSETTS						
* Chelmsford	Chelmsford PL	49	51	1,000,000	S	N
* Anonymous	Anonymous	46	54	1,592,000	G	N
Lynnfield	Lynnfield PL	62	38	500,000	G	Y
North Reading	Flint Memorial Lib.	56	44	2,970,148	S	N
Plymouth	Plymouth PL	51	49	8,525,000	S	N
Spencer	Richard Sugden PL	61	39	455,000	S	Y
* West Tisbury	West Tisbury Free PL	59	41	280,000	G	Y
* Westminster	Forbush Memorial Lib.	48	52	1,250,000	G	Y
* Williamstown	Williamstown PL	57	43	310,000	S	N
MICHIGAN						
Howell	Howell Carnegie Dist. Lib.	66	34	4,525,000	S	N
Rochester	Rochester Hills PL	56	44	10,200,000	G	N
Saginaw	Thomas Township Lib.	67	33	165,000	G	N
NEW HAMPSHIRE						
* Grantham	Dunbar Free Lib.	49	51	350,000	G	Y
* Hampstead	Hampstead PL	65	35	825,000	G	Y
* Hollis	Hollis Social Lib.	55	45	600,000	G	Y
New Castle	New Castle PL	80	20	850,000	G	N
Rye	Rye PL	70	30	75,000	G	Y
NEW MEXICO						
Clovis	Clovis-Carter PL	65	35	2,800,000	S	N
OHIO						
Galion	Galion PL	67	33	900,000	G	N
Grafton	Grafton/Midview PL	55	45	650,000	S	N
* Grove City	Southwest PL	43	57	20,000,000	G	N
New Philadelphia	Tuscarawas Cty. Lib.	60	40	1,500,000	G	Y
Oberlin	Oberlin PL	64	36	1,500,000	G	N
Shelby	Marvin Memorial Lib.	52	48	300,000	G	N
Zanesville	Muskingum Cty. PL	51	49	5,000,000	G	Y
OKLAHOMA						
Checotah	Checotah Jim Lucas Lib.	77	23	300,000	S	Y
Tulsa	Tulsa City-Cty. Lib. Sys.	66	34	4,200,000	G	N
OREGON						
Dallas	Dallas PL	62	38	650,000	G	Y
* Eugene	Eugene PL	42	58	12,000,000	S	N
Stayton	Stayton PL	60	40	150,000	G	Y
SOUTH CAROLINA						
Columbia	Richland Cty. PL	72	28	27,000,000	S	N
TEXAS						
Freeport	Brazoria Cty. Lib. Sys.	64	36	750,000	G	N
VIRGINIA						
Chesapeake	Chesapeake PL	58	42	10,600,000	G	N
Richmond	Cty. of Henrico PL	67	33	3,000,000	S	Y
WASHINGTON						
Enumclaw	Enumclaw PL	72	28	1,250,000	S	N
* Kennewick	Mid-Columbia Lib.	52	48	183,000	G	N
WEST VIRGINIA						
Morgantown	Morgantown PL	71	29	600,000	S	Y
WISCONSIN						
Stoughton	Stoughton PL	65	35	1,000,000	G	N
TOTALS		**61 %**	**39 %**	**$394,759,648**	**S35%/** **G65%**	**Y41%/** **N59%**

* Referenda that failed

** A statewide referenda (Proposition 85) also passed in California providing $75,000,000 for public library facilities somewhat with the acknowledgement that during the last three years, the nation has been in a period of relative economic stability with slow, but consistent growth.

In 1989, as with all three years combined, 65 percent of the referenda were held during general elections as opposed to special elections. In comparing the success rates of referenda held during special elections and those held during general elections, it appears that special elections still have a slight edge overall. This year, 78 percent of the special elections passed compared to 73 percent of the general elections. This is comparable with the combined three-year success rate of 83 percent for special elections and 75 percent for general elections. Of the 13 referenda that failed in 1989, almost 70 percent of them were held during general elections.

Calendar watching & voters

While special elections have a slight advantage, the time of the year the election is held seems to have more significance on the possibility

If at first you don't succeed, run a second campaign and change your strategy

A Tale of Two Bond Campaigns: The Los Angeles Public Library

By Robert Reagan

A SNAPSHOT taken of the Los Angeles Public Library in August 1987 would not have been a pretty picture. It would have shown a library system with its Central Library closed by a devastating arson fire; a proposal to expand and renovate the Central Library making its way through the myriad stages of review; 13 branch facilities cited for not meeting existing earthquake safety codes; a number of other branch buildings in need of expansion or remodeling; three branches operating out of inadequate, rented storefronts; and three parcels of vacant land awaiting funds to make good on the promise "A New Branch Library Will Be Built on This Site."

On August 17, into this snapshot stepped Los Angeles City Councilman Zev Yaroslavsky to propose a $70 million bond measure to meet some of the library needs and to replace an aged police station. Specifically it called for $30 million to meet the city's obligation for the funding of the Central Library project; $12.5 million for repairs to nine branches to bring them up to seismic code standards; $3.5 million to build a new branch in the San Fernando Valley and to rebuild the Watts Branch Library; $9 million for other library capital needs; and $15 million for the police station.

Trekkies, political-style

The proposal gained immediate support and began its trek through the political process. What emerged was a bond issue slated for the June 7, 1988 ballot totaling $88.9 million that concentrated on just the library needs and included at least one project in each of the 15 council districts.

It would meet the Central Library obligation, replace or renovate 15 branches that did not meet earthquake standards, replace five inadequate branch buildings, expand and remodel five others, and build facilities for three new branch libraries in the San Fernando Valley. A snafu in the election procedure, involving the cost of the election itself, caused the measure to be withdrawn from the June ballot and held over for the November general election. The task facing those who sought passage of this ballot issue, appropriately given the designation Proposition L (for library), was enormous.

After the infamous Proposition 13, this new bond measure would need a two-thirds positive vote to pass. The first step was to gather an organizing committee and develop a strategy. Library employees were restricted in the degree to which they could participate, so it fell upon members of the Board of Library Commissioners to take the lead.

Celebrating the library campaign

The board obtained three outstanding library devotees—Ray Bradbury, Charlton Heston, Irving Wallace—as committee chairs. They assembled an impressive list of notables, many of them elected officials, to be honorary cochairs. And they hired the distinguished consulting firm Cerrell Associates, Inc. to plot the campaign. Joe Cerrell, a veteran of dozens of successful political battles, provided that needed savvy.

The next months were crammed with activity. Money was raised. Endorsements were obtained. Editorial support was acquired. A speakers bureau was assembled, trained, and deployed. Letters were written. Precincts were walked. Ads were placed. And arms were twisted. Hundreds of library employees, members of Friends groups, and other library supporters donated free time to take on the vital chores. It was an exhausting, united effort.

Well, an almost united effort. One member of the City Council, Nate Holden, opposed the proposition because he was against one of the methods of funding the Central Library project. He wrote the opposing ballot message and campaigned for its defeat.

On November 8, 1988, the voters went to the polls. When all the ballots had been counted, Proposition L had missed passage by the smallest of margins. The "yes" vote was 514,588, or 62.37 percent. The "no" vote was 310,385, or 37.62 percent. The measure received more than 50 percent "yes" votes in each of the 15 council districts, much better than the 1968 results, but gained the necessary two-thirds in only six districts. Ironically, it passed by the third largest margin, 73 percent, in Councilman Holden's district.

Political analysts reasoned that the councilman's opposition was enough to worry the normally conservative voters, particularly those in the San Fernando Valley. Undaunted, and heartened by the number of positive votes, the library commissioners decided to try again.

Never say die

To be eligible for the next election, to be held in April 1989, the ballot measure had to be "significantly different" than the one turned down by the voters; the Central Library project was removed and the issue was restricted to the 28 branches. Now working for the passage of Proposition #1—The Branch Library Facilities Bond—the committee went back to work.

There was more fundraising, more mailings, more speeches, more walking, more talking, etc., etc., etc. This time there was no organized opposition. But on the other hand, not being a presidential election, and with no major local contests, there would be a much smaller turnout, which usually favors the conservative point of view.

There were two major changes in the strategy. The campaign was divided: one approach for the San Fernando Valley, headlining the creation of three new branches, and another for the rest of the city, concentrating on the seismic problems. And, the printed materials were brightened and given more punch.

On April 11, 1989, once again the voters of Los Angeles cast their ballots. In the early hours of the next morning it was learned that 68.2 percent of the voters had approved the expenditure of $53.4 million to improve the branches of the Los Angeles Public Library. All the hard work, the extra hours, and the support from the wallets and pocketbooks had turned the tide. Now there would be money to address the building needs of one of the major library systems in the United States. [Money for refurbishing the Central Library was subsequently obtained through other channels.]

Robert Reagan is Public Information Director, Los Angeles Public Library

Table 3
Ranked Importance of Campaign Methods
(combined 1987–1989 data)

Campaign Method	Avg. Ranking
Pamphlets, fact sheets, bookmarks, etc.	7.93
Newspaper ads, feature articles	7.49
Press releases	7.08
Letters to the editor, editorials	6.42
Community group presentations	6.34
Endorsements by community leaders	6.29
Library Friends group	6.21
Mass mailings (postcards, flyers, etc)	5.56
Volunteers' telephone contact	4.69
Public forums	4.55
Use of previous precinct voting records	3.33
Private business participation	2.95
Chamber of Commerce participation	2.63
AV (slide or videotape) presentations	2.60
Radio spots	2.51
Yard signs	2.45
Organized door-to-door contact	2.21
Hire a public relations firm or consultant	1.47
Television spots	1.39
Pre-vote poll of registered voters	1.34

Table 4
Significance for Success of Campaign
(combined 1987–1989 data)

Item	Avg. Ranking
Need for new/improved buildings	9.35
Quality of library service in the past	8.50
Public relations efforts	7.84
Activity of Friends group/library board	7.50
Campaign organization efforts	7.22
Educational level of community	6.44
Timing of vote	6.38
Endorsements by community leaders	6.37
Building design, cost of location	5.86
Socioeconomic level of community	5.76
Economic climate	5.48
Involvement of the business community	3.37
Increase in taxation	3.27
Competing item on ballot	1.73
Organized opposition	1.53

Table 5
Significance for Failure of Campaign
(combined 1987–1989 data)

Item	Avg. Ranking
Increase in taxation	7.94
Timing of vote	7.42
Economic climate	7.06
Organized opposition	6.36
Building design, cost of location	5.33
Public relations efforts	5.15
Socioeconomic level of community	4.61
Campaign organization efforts	4.49
Educational level of community	4.39
Activity of Friends group/library board	4.21
Need for new/improved buildings	3.70
Competing item on ballot	3.70
Quality of library service in the past	3.33
Endorsements by community leaders	3.18
Involvement of the business community	2.73

for success when the data for the last three years are analyzed. Table 1 shows the number of referenda and the percentage of referenda that passed or failed during the four seasons.

Summer, fall, and winter all have a success rate of approximately 90 percent. However, in the spring, the success rate drops significantly to only 64 percent. If this trend in the data continues over the next few years, it would certainly bring into question the wisdom of holding a capital improvement campaign in the spring. A success rate of 64 percent is not bad, but compared to 90 percent, a library board would have to have a very good reason for proceeding with a spring referendum.

Library boards often wonder what the effect of competition from other ballot items means to their chances for success. While there are obviously local situations that can make a difference, the three-year combined data show no significant difference in the success rate for those referenda with competition compared to those without it.

Table 2 shows the allocation of the referenda by the authorizing agency. Municipalities lead with 45 percent. When combined with New England towns, the figure jumps to almost two-thirds. The rest of the referenda are spread out over counties, school and library districts, parishes, and townships.

The name is bond

Bond issues continue to be the most popular method of financing for public library referenda. Three quarters of the referenda held in 1989 resulted in bond issues. For the three-year period, over 80 percent resulted in the issuance of bonds. All of the bonds issued in 1989 for library referenda were general obligation (G.O.) bonds, whereby the full taxing authority of the funding agency stands behind the debt instrument.

Library directors again were asked to quantify the relative importance of various campaign methods. A scale of one to ten was used, with ten indicating the most important and one the least. Table 3 shows the campaign methods ranked in priority order of importance for the three-year combined data.

While it is certain that not all campaigns use the same methods, it is significant that on average, the perception of the importance of various campaign methods by library directors is very similar throughout the nation.

Significant to the campaign?

In addition to the campaign methods used, library directors were asked to assess the relative significance of various items to the success or failure of the referendum. Table 4 shows, in priority order, the reasons for success for all of the combined data; Table 5 shows the reasons for failure. Here, the differences are dramatic.

The need for the new or improved library building was the most important factor in those campaigns that passed, but it was one of the least important factors in those campaigns that failed. The quality of service offered in the past as well as the public relations efforts put forth during the campaign were also rated as very important in campaigns that passed. Further, library directors felt that the campaign organization efforts, activities of the Friends and Library Board were also important along with the timing of the vote. From here, the importance of the factors ranked dropped off significantly.

The primary reason given for the reason for failure was the increase in taxation; the old nemesis of bond campaigns still reigns as the most perceived reason library capital campaigns fail. The timing of the vote was reported as the second most significant factor. This factor is obviously very important, since it also scored high in the rankings for reasons for success. Especially in light of the information regarding the relatively low rate of success in the spring, the timing of the referendum may be the single most important decision for the library board.

The economic climate and organized opposition also scored very high as reasons for failure. Obviously, if the local economy is in bad shape or if there is highly organized opposition to the library issue or, more likely, to any capital campaign that will raise taxes, the chances of success are greatly diminished.

A library board would be well advised to test the waters to see if either of these problems exist in the community. If so, it may be wise to delay the referendum until the situation improves or to at least take these factors into account in planning the campaign strategy. At this point, the factors for failure begin to drop off significantly, although any of the factors listed can have an important impact on a campaign if they are not handled adequately or well researched.

☐ CALENDAR ☐

Annual Georgia Archives Institute, Conference for Library Assistants, The 83rd Meeting of the American Association of Law Libraries

JUNE

20—Dun & Bradstreet Online Training Sessions, New York. Fee: Free. Seminars are on first come, first served basis. **June 26**, Cincinnati. To register, call 800-233-1026.

21-22—The 12th Annual New York State Library Assistants Conference, Tompkins Cortland Community College, Dryden, N.Y. Open Forum with the Executive Council of the association. Contact: Barbara Greene and Janice Lawrence, Tompkins Cortland Community Coll., 170 N. St., Dryden, NY 13053; 607-844-8211.

22—The Association for Library Collections and Technical Services, American Library Association Annual Conference, Chicago. Theme: "Preservation Issues in Collection Management." Limited to 100 persons. Fee: $95 for ALA/ALCTS members; $125, ALA personal members; $160, nonmembers. Contact: ALCTS, 50 E. Huron St., Chicago, IL 60611; 800-545-2433, x5035.

JULY

8-13—Lilly Library and Bloomington Division of the Indiana University School of Continuing Studies. Theme: "Reference Sources for Rare Books." The course will concentrate on bibliographies and other reference sources of the library's 400,000 books, 100,000 pieces of music, and six million manuscripts. Fee: $300. Contact: Alice Fleming, School of Continuing Studies, 204 Owen Hall, Bloomington, IN 47405; 812-855-6329.

10—Dun & Bradstreet Online Training Sessions, Philadelphia. Fee: Free. Seminars are on first come, first served basis. **July 12**, Minneapolis; **July 17**, Boston; **July 19**, Chicago; **July 26**, Washington, D.C. To register, call 800-233-1026.

13-16—Study Conference: V.I.P. 25 Years of Library Service to Visually Impaired Persons, University College of Wales, Aberystwyth, Wales. Theme: "Library Services to the Visually Impaired." Fee: £45 (pounds sterling). Includes: three nights accommodation in a single study bedroom and all meals through lunch Monday, July 16. Contact: The conference secretary, V.I.P. Conference, Ulverscroft Large Print Books Ltd., The Green, Bradgate Rd., Anstey, Leicester, E7 7FU; (0533) 36425; FAX (0533) 340205.

23-27—The Cammp Show, Expo-Center/Downtown, Chicago. Exposition and seminar program for professionals involved with computer graphics–aided multimedia and presentations. **September 10-14**, Jacob K. Javits Convention Center, New York. **February 11-15, 1991**, Civic Auditorium, San Francisco. Contact: Debbie Rotolo, Knowledge Industry Publications, Inc., 701 Westchester Ave., White Plains, NY 10604; 914-328-9157; outside NY, 800-248-KIPI.

23-August 3—Institute on Federal Library Resources, Washington, D.C. Sponsored by Catholic University of America, School of Library and Information Sciences. Curriculum will: identify the role of federal libraries, information centers, and data banks in the federal library community; discuss the implication of the National Commission on Libraries and Information Science's posture as related to federal libraries; identify resources available through major government clearinghouses; compare the in-operation or the in-process development of the major federal library. Contact: The School of Library and Information Science, Catholic University of America, Washington, DC 20064; 202-635-5085.

NATIONAL/ INTERNATIONAL

American Association of Law Libraries: Minneapolis, Jun. 16-21; New Orleans, Jul. 21-24, 1991.

American LA: Chicago, Jun. 23-28; Atlanta, Jun. 29-Jul. 4, 1991. **Midwinter:** Chicago, Jan. 12-17, 1991.

American Society for Information Science: Toronto, Nov. 4-8

American Theological LA: Evanston, Ill., Jun. 25-30.

Asian Pacific Special and Law Librarians: Adelaide, Australia, Aug. 6-11.

Association of Jewish Libraries: Washington, D.C, Jun. 18-21.

ACRL Rare Books and Manuscripts Section: Cambridge, England, Sept. 5-8.

British LA Conference and Exhibition: Brighton, United Kingdom, Sept. 4-7.

Church and Synagogue LA: Portland, Oreg., Jul. 1-3.

Guadalajara International Book Fair: Guadalajara, Mexico, Nov. 24-Dec. 2.

International Congress on Medical Librarianship: New Dehli, India, Sept. 24-28.

International Conference of Judaica and Israeli Librarians: Jerusalem, Jul. 3-5.

International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions: Stockholm, Sweden, Aug. 18-24.

White House Conference on Library and Information Services: Washington, D.C., Jul. 9-13, 1991.

LIBRARY JOURNAL is published by Bowker Magazine Group, Cahners Magazine Division, Terrence M. McDermott, President; Jerry D. Neth, Vice President/Publishing Operations; J. J. Walsh, Financial Vice President/Magazine Division; Thomas J. Dellamaria, Vice President/Production & Manufacturing. Bowker Magazine Group is also an affiliate of R. R. Bowker Co., Gordon Graham, Chairman of the Board; Ira Siegel, President. Copyright © 1990 by Reed Publishing, USA; Saul Goldweitz, Chairman; Ronald G. Segel, President/CEO; Robert L. Krakoff, Executive Vice President; William M. Platt, Sr. Vice President. Direct editorial and advertising correspondence to 249 West 17th Street, New York, NY 10011. Telephone: 212-463-6819. Subscription inquiries and changes of address should be directed to Library Journal, PO Box 1977, Marion, OH 43305-1977. Telephone: 1-800-669-1002 (in continental U.S. only). In Alaska, Hawaii, Canada and all other countries, telephone: 614-382-3322. Issued 20 times a year, twice a month, February through June and September through November, and once a month in January, July, August, and December. Second class postage paid at New York, N.Y., and additional mailing offices. Cahners Publishing Company, A Division of Reed Publishing USA ☐ Specialized Business Magazines for Building & Construction, Manufacturing, Foodservice & Lodging, Electronics & Computers, Interior Design, Printing, Publishing, Industrial Research & Technology, Health Care, and Entertainment. ☐ Specialized Consumer Magazines: *American Baby* and *Modern Bride*.

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LIBRARY JOURNAL

JULY 1990

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Do Libraries Pay Fair?

Margaret Myers & Janice Feye-Stukas Fight Wage Discrimination

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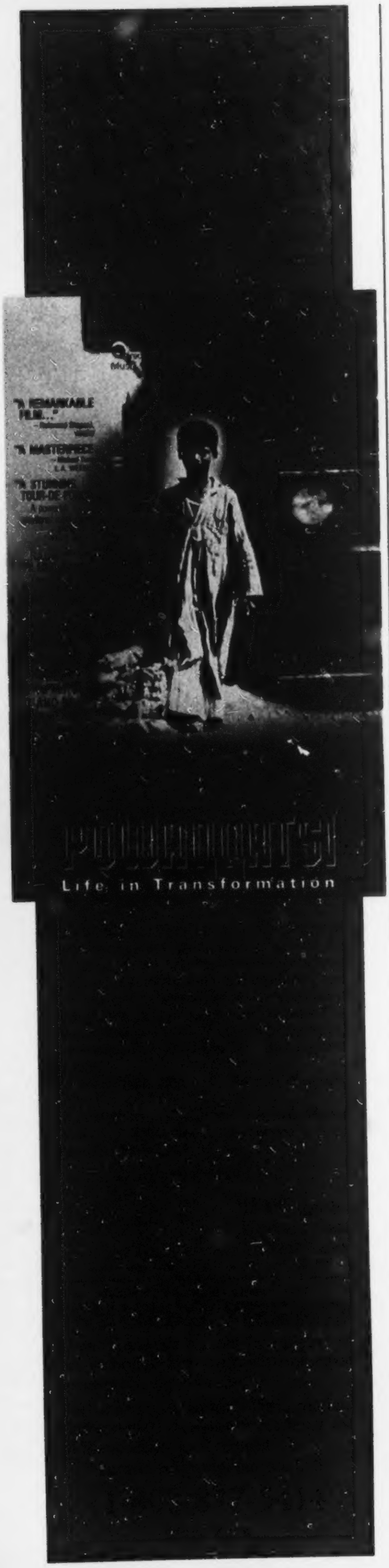

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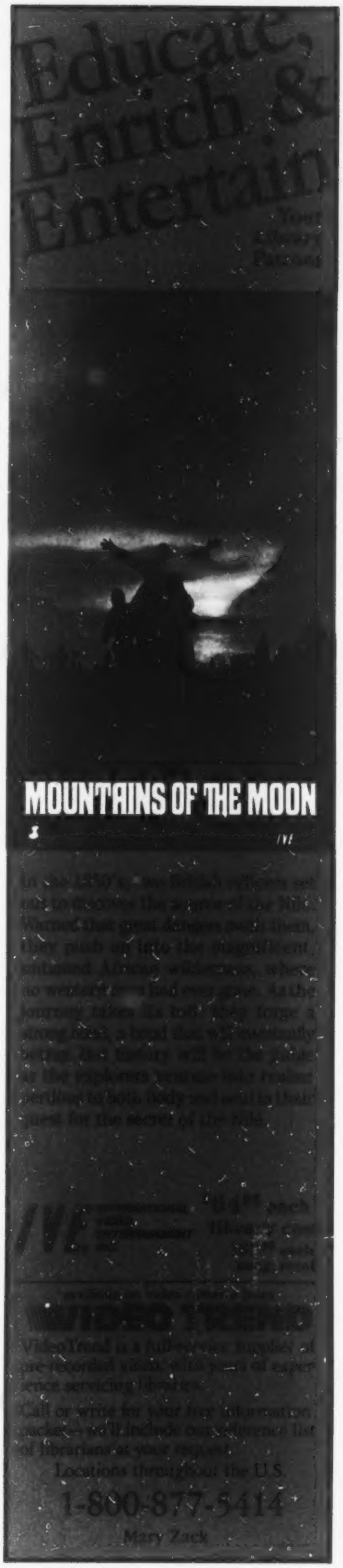


☐LIBRARY MARKET OUTLOOK☐

BY DEBORAH SELSKY

Compact Discs Now 26 Percent of Recorded Music Sales

Over the past three years, the recorded music industry has experienced a grand recovery from the stagnant growth of the early 1980s.

According to the Recording Industry Association of America, 800.7 million units of recorded music were shipped in 1989—a gain of 5.1 percent over 1988 totals and a new all-time high for units shipped. Manufacturers' revenues from sales of recorded music reached nearly $6.5 billion, up 3.4 percent above the year before.

Compact discs continue to be the recorded music industry's success story. For the sixth consecutive year, the majority of growth in recorded music shipments in 1989 stemmed from sales of compact discs. Since their introduction in 1983, compact disc sales have grown at a staggering pace. Last year, CD sales jumped 38.4 percent, blossoming into a $2.6 billion market.

LPs are fading away

Much as the cassette replaced the 8-track cartridge, the CD is quickly replacing the LP in consumer preferences. Dollar volume sales of CDs surpassed LPs in 1987, while unit volume sales topped LPs in 1988. In 1989, CD sales accounted for 26 percent of recorded music sales, up from 0.1 percent in 1983.

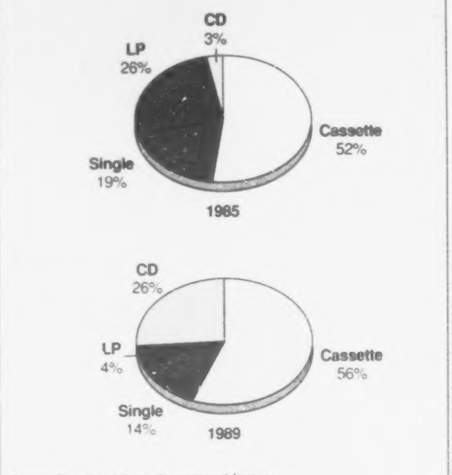
Meanwhile, the LP share of music sales dropped from 36.3 percent in 1983 to 4.3 percent in 1989. LP sales dropped steadily throughout the past decade. Last year, only 35 million LP records were sold, as compared to 322.8 million in 1980.

While only about 20 percent of all households have CD players, consumer spending on CDs and CD players is expected to continue to grow at a rapid pace. CD sales will prosper from both the new music market and the need to replace old music on LPs.

CD growth expected to continue

The advantages of the CD include superior audio quality and greater convenience. As prices of both CD players and the discs themselves decline, more consumers will make the investment into this new technology. Also, with the selection of LP records becoming scarce—many manufacturers have stopped producing LP records altogether—consumers will need to resort to other formats of music.

Recorded Music Shipments by Format



Source: Recording Industry Association of America

CHART BY ANNABELLE CARTER

Libraries have found the greater durability of the CD a real advantage. This is offset by the fact that the small size of the discs makes them harder to protect from theft. Since the majority of library patrons do not yet own CD players, libraries buy a mix of cassettes and CDs that reflect community usage patterns. Many have long since abandoned the less durable LP and this trend is increasing now that fewer LPs are available.

Cassettes still lead sales

While CDs are the fastest-growing recorded music format, cassettes remain the highest-selling format. Cassettes have accounted for at least 50 percent of recorded music shipments since 1984. In 1989, unit shipments slipped one percent to 446 million—the only decline the whole decade.

The low market penetration of the CD will allow cassette tapes to maintain their dominant position in the recorded music market for quite a few years.

Cassettes in trouble

Still, there are potential threats to the cassette market, namely recordable, erasable CDs and digital audio tape (DAT). Record companies, fearful that the introduction of DAT will reduce sales by providing a medium that permits high-quality taping of CDs, have thus far prevented the introduction of the DAT into the United States, although some have found their way in via the "gray market."

DAT hardware manufacturers and record companies have recently entered into an agreement on a copy-limiting system to prohibit unauthorized recording. Currently, record companies are pushing for legislation to mandate the use of this system in DAT recorders. With or without this legislation, the Electronics Industry Association expects the first DAT recorders to appear in stores later this year.

Unfortunately the DAT holds no advantages for libraries. Its sound quality is better, but since it is a tape medium, it is no more durable than analog cassettes. In addition, its smaller size makes it even more difficult to protect from theft.

Deborah Selsky is an economist with Cahners Economics, which provides industry analyses and forecasting services for the markets its magazines serve

Libraries use fundraising to help with operating costs but also to improve public relations

Public Libraries and

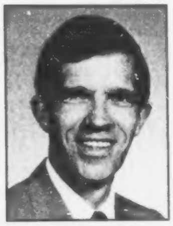
By Dwight F. Burlingame

BEFORE AND SINCE the first public library was established by tax dollars in this country in 1833,[1] private support has been a crucial element in public library development. Prior to this time, in fact for almost two centuries, private libraries and social libraries opened their doors for public use. One of the earliest public libraries so created was by bequest in the 1650s by Robert Keayne for a library in Boston.[2]

The public library movement was stimulated greatly by private philanthropy in the latter part of the 19th century. John Jacob Astor, James Lennox, Samuel Tilden, Enoch Pratt, and, of course, Andrew Carnegie were major benefactors to public libraries. Carnegie's gifts alone sparked the creation of over 1400 public library buildings. More recently, the Library Services and Construction Act (enacted in 1964) has been credited with being the major impetus for contemporary development. However, with the cut back of federal support in the 1980s, libraries once again sought greater support from private sources.

Some librarians may argue that public libraries should be suspect of private fundraising because it may suggest to the public that private dollars can replace crucial tax dollars, and, therefore, actually decrease library revenues.[3] But most librarians appear to view private fundraising efforts as a way to accomplish library goals and provide services that otherwise would not be possible. Private support supplements tax support to create a degree of excellence that otherwise would not be possible.

Dwight F. Burlingame is Associate Director of Academic Programs and Research, Center on Philanthropy, Indiana University, Indianapolis. He served as chair of the Survey Subcommittee of the Fundraising Development Section of LAMA during the completion of the recent survey



This view is consistent with America's capitalistic stance in which contemporary philanthropy is recognized as being primarily concerned with the improvement of life for all members of society. Public libraries represent an important informational, recreational, and cultural element in this "improvement-of-life" philanthropy. It is not surprising that the American Library Association's (ALA) Library Administration and Management Association (LAMA) division would be interested in finding out more about fundraising in public libraries.

The design of the study

In 1985, the Alternative Resource Development Committee of the Fund Raising and Financial Development Section (FRFDS) of LAMA conducted a survey of academic, public, and state libraries to determine the status of library fundraising in the United States. Results were reported by Fischler[4] and Burlingame[5] in the library literature. As a follow-up, the Survey Committee of FRFDS conducted a study of public libraries in fall 1989. (It is anticipated that a follow-up of academic libraries will be conducted in concert with the Office of Research of ALA and the Association of College and Research Libraries [ACRL] in the near future.)

A questionnaire was sent to a stratified random sample of public libraries, which was drawn from an earlier survey of public libraries reported by Lynch.[6] During 1988 the survey instrument was developed, tested, and revised. Many questions were the same as in the 1985 survey. However, by design, additional questions were added to try to measure more clearly the success of fundraising efforts when compared to goals, potential, and dollars spent on fundraising. Questionnaires were sent to 516 public libraries in October 1989. The first round yielded 296 responses. A follow-up survey resulted in another 98 responses with a total of 394 usable questionnaires returned by the cutoff date of December 19, 1990 (a response rate of 76.4 percent).

It was no surprise that the primary source of funding for the vast majority (over 95 percent) of public libraries was tax support. Only 15 libraries (3.8 percent) indicated that their primary support came from private sources. All 15 were libraries with budgets under $100,000.

Slightly more than 44 percent of the respondents felt that fundraising was extremely or very important, while 29 percent felt fundraising was not very important or not important at all. Many librarians felt private fundraising was important because it helped the library meet special needs and gain valuable support.

However, several indicated their concern about maintaining tax support if they did private fundraising. One respondent wrote: "The library would be better served if it had a *tax-based* total support package. The fundraising is at best a very small part of the budget because it *cannot* be counted on." The perception of fundraising was not significantly different when analyzed by size of library. Interestingly, librarians working in libraries with budgets in the $500,000 to $2 million range viewed fundraising as less important than their counterparts in smaller or larger libraries.

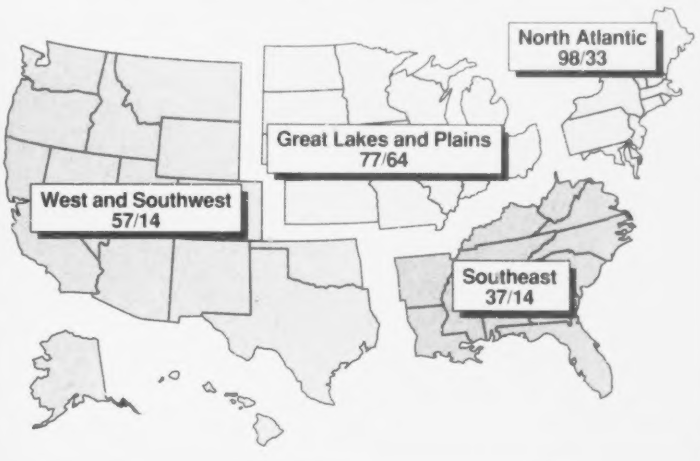
So goes the nation

Do public libraries in different geographic regions view the importance of fundraising differently? In order to address this issue, the re-

Fundraising:

Not-So-Strange Bedfellows

Figure 1: Respondents to 1989 Survey of Fundraising During Past Four Years by Region (active/not active=269/125)



LISA HILGERS

spondents were first divided into four major regions—North Atlantic, Great Lakes and Plains, Southeast, and West and Southwest (Figure 1).

Respondents by region placed little difference on the importance of fundraising, except for the libraries in the Great Lakes and Plains and the Southeast that did not consider fundraising as important as librarians in the North Atlantic and West and Southwest regions. This may be partially explained by public funding levels varying by region, by attitude toward private support for public libraries, or other factors not identified in this study.

Of the 269 librarians (68.3 percent) that indicated that their libraries were involved in fundraising in the last four years, 235 respondents indicated individuals were contacted and 181 indicated businesses were contacted. Governmental organizations and outside foundations each received 95 responses. This is consistent with national fundraising statistics that indicate individuals represent the greatest source of support of dollars for nonprofit organizations. Of the 44 who indicated other publics contacted, the vast majority were local service clubs and community groups such as Lions, Rotary, the American Association of University Women (AAUW), etc.

In reviewing the data by region, a couple of trends appeared; libraries in the Southeast contact businesses, governmental organizations, and outside foundations more frequently than their counterparts in the other regions.

Direct person contact is considered by experts to be the best method of fundraising. Sixty-seven percent of the public libraries used this technique; direct mail was used by 61 percent; special events by 40 percent; telephone solicitation by 28 percent; and 14 percent used other techniques such as newspaper, radio publicity, posters, and contact at library book sales.

No. 1: The book sale

The most common type of fundraising event is still the library book sale. One hundred and six libraries used this technique for their last

Table 1: Purposes for Funds Raised*
(n=269)

		Regional Breakdown			
	All	NA	GL&P	SE	W&SW
General operations	22.3%	38.8%	14.3%	16.2%	8.8%
Equipment	54.3	50.0	57.1	59.5	54.4
Capital construction	29.4	26.5	23.4	48.6	29.8
Books/materials	63.2	57.1	63.6	70.3	68.4
Special programs	43.9	36.7	46.8	43.2	52.6
Other	12.6	12.2	13.0	16.2	10.5

* Because respondents could check more than one item, percentages exceed 100%

event, which represented 39 percent of all respondents.

Special events and programs have been used by public libraries for a long time as a means of attracting public support: from exhibits, story hours, lectures, films, book clubs, musical events to more recently video clubs, restaurants, computer labs, specialty shops and fee-based services—all with an eye to building a broader public base and to making the library an attractive and vital component of the local community.

These activities still rank high in the total picture of a library's fundraising component. Over 25 percent of the libraries used this method in their last fundraising appeal. Other sales, membership drives, capital campaigns, and annual campaigns made up the majority of the remaining methods employed in the library's latest fundraising event. Of the 149 libraries that had more than one fundraising event in 1988 or 1989, over 75 percent had between two and four. Only ten (6.7 percent) libraries had more than ten events in 1988 or 1989.

When asked to respond to what percentage of funds raised by your last event came from individuals, businesses, governmental organizations, outside foundations, or other, the clear majority credited individuals with the highest percentages. Over 111 respondents (48.7 percent) indicated 100 percent came from private individuals. Businesses represented the next most frequent source of dollars with "other" sources next. Governmental organizations and outside foundations had an equal number of respondents with 28 libraries each seeking funds from those sources.

Typical of responses by librarians about the role individuals and businesses play in their fundraising is the following: "The Friends of the Library sold engraved tiles to pave the lobby of a new library. Public response was very enthusiastic . . . and our library has a permanent reminder of the many individuals, businesses, and groups who supported us." Some libraries, particularly smaller ones, which sought grants for a capital campaign, tended to emphasize requests from governmental bodies and local foundations. One librarian responded: "We could never have raised enough through appeals to individuals, book sales, bake sales, etc., to build an addition on to our building." Clearly, the nature of the appeal and the local situation must influence the choice of the prospective donor.

The hows, the whys, the "whatfors"

In the last four years, what did the libraries raise money for? "Books/materials" was cited the most often with "equipment" a close second. "Special programs," "capital construction," and "general operations" and "other" followed in rank order (see Table 1). When analyzing the data by region, a significant difference was found in general operations and capital construction between regions.

Many respondents indicated the nonmonetary benefits of fundraising to be more important than the dollars raised. One librarian wrote: "Although the funds are useful to the library, the primary benefit is public support and public relations, not fundraising." Or as another librarian put it, "Many events raise money, but are run more for prestige and community support than just fundraising." And finally, this librarian's comment was quite revealing: "I see the Friends more as a lobbying effort than as a source of desperately needed funds."

Library development has seen an increase in the use of professional staff for fundraising. Slightly less than 54 percent of the respondents indicated library staff did most of the fundraising. However, volunteers continue to be important. In fact, most libraries have developed volunteer support groups in the form of "Friends" groups. Just under 56 percent of the respondents indicated Friends did most of the fundraising. "Board of Trustees" was checked 33.8 percent of the time and "other volunteers" was checked 19.3 percent of the time. Only one library indicated a paid external professional did most of the fundraising in the last four years.

When analyzing the data by region it was discovered that librarians in the Southeast more often did "most of the fundraising" when compared to their counterparts in the other regions. Friends were used less often in the Southeast. Boards of Trustees were used much more often in the North Atlantic region than the rest of the country. Perhaps this reflects the longer and more established role of boards in this part of the country.

Fundraising and existing budgets

There was no significant difference between size of budget and importance attributed to fundraising. There was a significant difference between perception of amount raised vs. potential by size of library, i.e., librarians from smaller institutions ranked the amount raised vs. potential as more successful than larger libraries. As might be expected, larger libraries raised more money per event.

The questions that asked the degree of amount pledged vs. amount received were so seldom answered that no analysis could be made. It is clear that most public libraries do not conduct pledge campaigns or simply do not keep the results.

Where does this leave fundraising?

It appears clear that a growing number of public libraries are engaged in private fundraising. Not only for the purposes of helping out on operating costs, special projects, and buildings, but also geared toward improving public relations and educating the public about the unmet financial needs of the library. As one librarian put it: "[our campaign] . . . is not only directed at raising cash, but also directed at earning 'brownie points' with local government funding bodies who appreciate the library's attempt to raise a portion of its requested budget increase from nontax sources."

On behalf of the Survey Committee and LAMA, special thanks are expressed to the respondents in this study. Without their participation, important information would not be shared. With the establishment of the Fundraising Clearinghouse at ALA Headquarters, many librarians will be able to take advantage of their colleagues' experiences in the area of library development and thereby, in the final analysis, improve library service to their constituents.

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CALENDAR

Institute on Federal Library Resources, Dun & Bradstreet Online Training Sessions, 1990 Pacific Northwest LA Conference

JULY

23-27—The Cammp Show, Expo-Center/Downtown, Chicago. Exposition and seminar program for professionals involved with computer graphics-aided multimedia and presentations. **September 10-14**, Jacob K. Javits Convention Center, New York. **February 11-15, 1991**, Civic Auditorium, San Francisco. Contact: Debbie Rotolo, Knowledge Industry Publications, Inc., 701 Westchester Ave., White Plains, NY 10604; 914-328-9157; outside NY, 800-248-KIPI.

23-August 3—Institute on Federal Library Resources, Washington, D.C. Sponsored by Catholic University of America, School of Library and Information Sciences. Curriculum will identify the role of federal libraries, information centers, and data banks in the federal library community; discuss the implication of the National Commission on Libraries and Information Science's posture as related to federal libraries; identify resources available through major government clearinghouses; compare the in-operation or the in-process development of the major federal library. Contact: SLIS, Catholic Univ. of America, Washington, DC 20064; 202-635-5085.

26—Dun & Bradstreet Online Training Sessions, Washington, D.C. Free. **August 8**, Northern New Jersey; **August 14**, Denver; **August 16**, Anaheim, CA; **August 21**, Cleveland; **August 23**, Detroit. Seminars are on first come, first served basis, 800-233-1026.

AUGUST

15-18—1990 Pacific Northwest Library Association Conference, Lloyd Center Red Lion, Portland, Oreg. Theme: "PNLA on the Pacific Rim." Speakers: Maxine Hong Kingston, author of *Tripmaster Monkey*; Dr. Robert Knapp, president of the Washington Council on International Trade. Contact: Dr. Jan Fortier, Local Arrangements Chair, Portland State University, Box 1151, Portland, OR 97207.

SEPTEMBER

19-22—Midcontinental and Pacific Northwest Chapters Medical Library Association, Seattle. Theme: "Coming of Age in the 21st Century." Contact: Kerry Skidmore, HCA St. Mark's Hospital, Library Services, 1200 E. 3900 S., Salt Lake City, UT 84124; 801-268-7004.

25-28—Association of Research Libraries, Office of Management Services Basic Management Skills Institute, Philadelphia. Contact: OMS, ARL, 1527 New Hampshire Ave. NW, Washington, DC 20036; 202-232-8656.

OCTOBER

6—The 1990 National Storytelling Festival, Mill Spring Park, Jonesborough, Tenn. Guest storytellers include: The Folktellers, Ray Hicks, Louis Killen, Ed Stivender, and Luisah Teish. Preregistration is encouraged. Admission: $5 for adults, $4 for children, free for children 6 and under. Group and family rates available. Contact: National Association for the Preservation of Storytelling, PO Box 309, Jonesborough, TN 37659; 615-753-2171.

17-19—The Online Audiovisual Catalogers Conference, Holiday Inn Rochester South, Rochester, N.Y. Theme: "Technology: Friend or Foe?" Registration fee: $65 for OLAC members; $75 for nonmembers; after August 15 add an additional $10. Contact: Sheila Smyth, Lorette Wilmot Library, Nazareth College of Rochester, PO Box 10996, Rochester, NY 14610-0996; 716-586-2525, x455.

NATIONAL/ INTERNATIONAL

American Association of Law Libraries: New Orleans, Jul. 21-24, 1991.

American LA: Midwinter: Chicago, Jan. 12-17, 1991.

American Society for Information Science: Toronto, Nov. 4-8

Asian Pacific Special and Law Librarians: Adelaide, Australia, Aug. 6-11.

ACRL Rare Books and Manuscripts Section: Cambridge, England, Sept. 5-8.

British LA Conference and Exhibition: Brighton, United Kingdom, Sept. 4-7.

Guadalajara International Book Fair: Guadalajara, Mexico, Nov. 24-Dec. 2.

International Congress on Medical Librarianship: New Dehli, India, Sept. 24-28.

International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions: Stockholm, Sweden, Aug. 18-24.

Library and Information Technology Association: Denver, Sept. 13-17, 1992.

Music Library Association 60th Annual Conference: Indianapolis, Feb. 13-16, 1991.

Society of American Archivists: St. Louis, Oct. 25-29.

Special Libraries Association: San Antonio, Tex., Jun. 8-13, 1991.

White House Conference on Library and Information Services: Washington, D.C., Jul. 9-13, 1991.

LIBRARY JOURNAL (**ISSN 0363-0277**) is published by Bowker Magazine Group, Cahners Magazine Division, Terrence M. McDermott, President; Jerry D. Neth, Vice President/Publishing Operations; J. J. Walsh, Financial Vice President/Magazine Division; Thomas J. Dellamaria, Vice President/Production & Manufacturing. Bowker Magazine Group is also an affiliate of R. R. Bowker Co., Gordon Graham, Chairman of the Board; Ira Siegel, President. Copyright © 1990 by Reed Publishing, USA; Saul Goldweitz, Chairman; Ronald G. Segel, President/CEO; Robert L. Krakoff, Executive Vice President; William M. Platt, Sr. Vice President. Direct editorial and advertising correspondence to 249 West 17th Street, New York, NY 10011. Telephone: 212-463-6819. Subscription inquiries and changes of address should be directed to Library Journal, PO Box 1977, Marion, OH 43305-1977. Telephone: 1-800-669-1002 (in continental U.S. only). In Alaska, Hawaii, Canada and all other countries, telephone: 614-382-3322. Issued 21 times a year, twice a month, February through June, September and November, three times a month in October and monthly in January, July, August, and December. Second class postage paid at New York, N.Y., and additional mailing offices. Cahners Publishing Company, A Division of Reed Publishing USA ☐ Specialized Business Magazines for Building & Construction, Research, Technology, Electronics, Computing, Printing, Publishing, Health Care, Foodservice, Packaging, Environmental Engineering, Manufacturing, Entertainment, Home Furnishings, and Interior Design. ☐ Specialized Consumer Magazines for Child Care, Boating and Wedding Planning.

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AUGUST 1990

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The 1990 Association Conferences:

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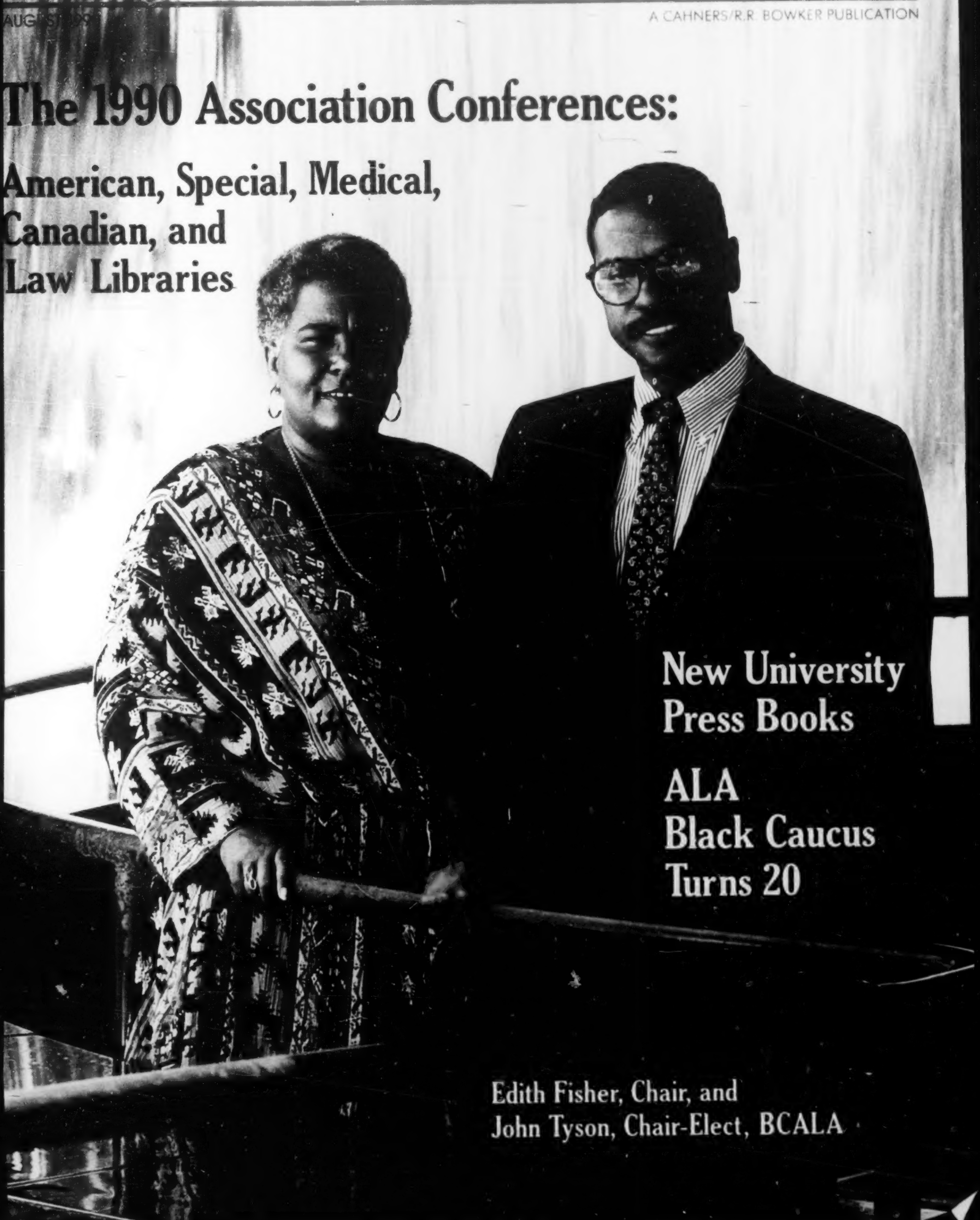

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ALA Black Caucus Turns 20

Edith Fisher, Chair, and
John Tyson, Chair-Elect, BCALA

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Chair Fisher and Vice-chair Tyson of the Black Caucus of the American Library Association, which celebrated its 20th anniversary in Chicago. Conference coverage begins on page 34.

PHOTOGRAPH BY STEVE LEONARD

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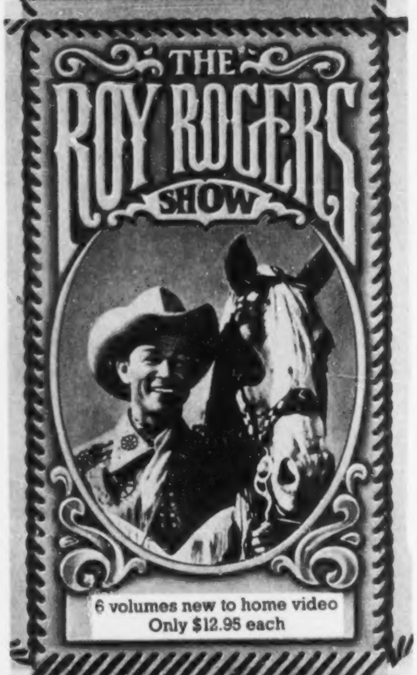

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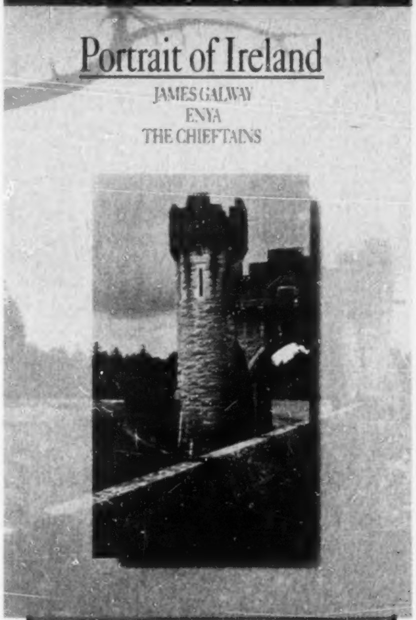
New from the Tapestry Series!



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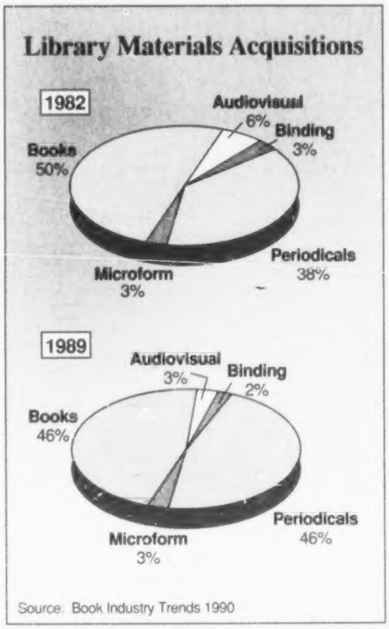
☐LIBRARY MARKET OUTLOOK☐

BY DEBORAH SELSKY

Libraries Expected To Spend $4.5 Billion on Materials in 1990



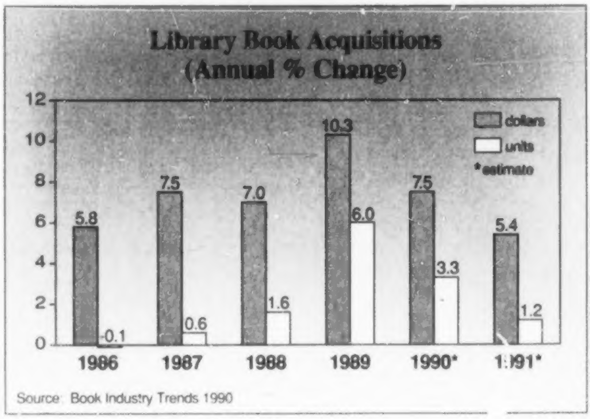
Source: Book Industry Trends 1990

Recently released data from the Book Industry Study Group (BISG) show libraries spent over $4.1 billion on materials last year—10.3% more than the previous year.

It is interesting to note that the actual 1989 increase was more than 1% higher than predicted by BISG in 1988. In that same year, they forecast a 9% increase in 1990, a forecast that has since been lowered to 7.5%. Some analysts feel that even the 9% forecast for 1990 growth in library materials budgets is low. One possible reason for this is that the forecasts are based on budget projections by libraries that actually spend more later, either from funds reallocated from within those budgets, or from funds acquired in addition to budgeted appropriations.

Since 1982, materials expenditures by libraries have grown at an average annual pace of 8.6%. Included in these tabulations are all public, academic, special, and school libraries.

Of the total materials expenditures in 1989, 46% was spent on books, 46% on periodicals, and the remainder on audiovisual, microform, and binding materials. This represents a significant change from 1982, when over 50% of expenditures went toward books and 38% was spent on periodicals.



Source: Book Industry Trends 1990

CHARTS BY ANNABELLE CARTER

Price relativity

These changes, however, are more reflective of changes in relative prices, as the prices of periodicals have grown faster than book prices over the past decade. From 1982 to 1989, periodical prices grew an average of 9.6% per year. Book prices, on the other hand, increased an average of 5.4% per year.

Book purchases by libraries increased 10.3% last year to $1.87 billion. From 1982 to 1989, book expenditures grew an average of 7% per year. In terms of actual units, however, library book purchases increased only 0.5% per year over this period. But 1989 was an especially good year as libraries bought 120 million books—6% more than the year before.

Library expenditures on books represent nearly 9% of all publishers' sales. Excluding textbooks, which are sold primarily to schools and college bookstores, libraries comprise 13% of all publishers' hardcover book sales.

The library book picture

More than one-third of the books bought by libraries last year were bought by public libraries—higher than the 30% bought by public libraries in 1982. Over this seven-year period, public libraries increased their book expenditures by an average 9.1% per year, more than the 9% annual increase in total materials expenditures.

Book budgets of all other types of libraries grew at a slower pace than overall materials expenditures. As a result, public libraries gained a higher share of all library book spending in 1989, while other types of libraries decreased their share. In 1989, school libraries represented 28% of all book purchases, special libraries 22%, and academic libraries 16%.

Book-buying estimates

Projections by BISG estimate that all libraries will purchase an additional 2.7 million books per year through 1994. Public libraries will buy one million more books per year, while academic, special, and school libraries will increase their book purchases by $400,000, $700,000, and $600,000, respectively.

Total materials expenditures are expected to increase at an average annual pace of 8.7% for the next five years. Expenditures on books will grow 6.9% per year. Libraries will spend nearly $4.5 billion on materials by the end of this year, including $2 million on books.

Deborah Selsky is an economist with Cahners Economics, which provides industry analyses and forecasting services for the markets its magazines serve

CALENDAR

Dun & Bradstreet Online Training Sessions, Midcontinental/Pacific Northwest Medical LA

AUGUST

21—Dun & Bradstreet Online Training Sessions, Cleveland; **August 23**, Detroit; **September 6**, New York; **September 18**, Toronto; **September 21**, Montreal; **September 26**, Chicago. Fee: Free. Seminars are on first come, first served basis. To register, call 800-233-1026.

SEPTEMBER

19-22—Midcontinental and Pacific Northwest Chapters Medical Library Association, Seattle. Theme: "Coming of Age in the 21st Century." Contact: Kerry Skidmore, HCA St. Mark's Hospital, Library Services, 1200 E. 3900 S., Salt Lake City, UT 84124; 801-268-7004.

25-28—Association of Research Libraries, Office of Management Services Basic Management Skills Institute, Philadelphia. Contact: OMS, ARL, 1527 New Hampshire Ave. NW, Washington, DC 20036; 202-232-8656.

OCTOBER

2-5—Association of Research Libraries' Library Analytical Skills Institute, Toronto. Focuses on the skills needed for sound planning and decision-making in the complex world of today's library organizations and operations. Fee: $425, ARL members; $475, nonmembers. Contact: OMS, ARL, 1527 New Hampshire Ave. NW, Washington, DC 20036; 202-232-8656.

6—The 1990 National Storytelling Festival, Mill Spring Park, Jonesborough, Tenn. Guest storytellers include: The Folktellers, Ray Hicks, Louis Killen, Ed Stivender, and Luisah Teish. Preregistration is encouraged. Admission: $5 for adults, $4 for children, free for children 6 and under. Group and family rates available. Contact: National Association for the Preservation of Storytelling, PO Box 309, Jonesborough, TN 37659; 615-753-2171.

11-12—The Northeast Document Conservation Center and the New England Museum Association Two-Day Seminar, Peabody Museum, Salem, Mass. Theme: "Considering Conservation in the Design of Museums." The agenda will cover: developing an architectural program, mediating between collections conservation and design needs, consultant and project management, and avoiding the pitfalls of a defective physical plant. Seminar faculty include Chien Chung Pei. Associate Partner, I.M. Pei and Partners; Karen Motylewski, NEDCC's Director of Field Services; Arthur Beale, Director of Conservation Research, Boston Museum of Fine Arts; Peter Fetchko, Director, Peabody Museum of Salem; and William Leisher, Chief Conservator, Chicago Institute of Art. Contact NEMA at 617-720-1573.

17-19—The Online Audiovisual Catalogers Conference, Holiday Inn Rochester South, Rochester, N.Y. Theme: "Technology: Friend or Foe?" Registration fee: $65 for OLAC members; $75 for nonmembers; after August 15 add an additional $10. Contact: Sheila Smyth, Lorette Wilmot Library, Nazareth College of Rochester, PO Box 10996, Rochester, NY 14610-0996; 716-586-2525, x455.

28-30—32nd Allerton Institute, Allerton Park, Monticello, Ill. Theme: "Evaluation of Public Services and Public Services Personnel." Registration fee: $350, includes room, meals & conference registration expense. Contact: Annetta Holt, 217-333-3280.

NATIONAL/ INTERNATIONAL

American Association of Law Libraries: New Orleans, Jul. 21-24, 1991.

American LA: Atlanta, Jun. 29-Jul. 4, 1991; **Midwinter:** Chicago, Jan. 12-17, 1991.

American Society for Information Science: Toronto, Nov. 4-8

ACRL Rare Books and Manuscripts Section: Cambridge, England, Sept. 5-8.

British LA Conference and Exhibition: Brighton, United Kingdom, Sept. 4-7.

Canadian LA: Montreal, Jun. 2-5, 1991.

Guadalajara International Book Fair: Guadalajara, Mexico, Nov. 24-Dec. 2.

International Congress on Medical Librarianship: New Dehli, India, Sept. 24-28.

International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions: Stockholm, Sweden, Aug. 18-24.

Music Library Association 60th Annual Conference: Indianapolis, Feb. 13-16, 1991.

Public LA: San Diego, Mar. 20-23, 1991.

Society of American Archivists: Seattle, Aug. 30-Sept. 3.

Special Libraries Association: San Antonio, Tex., Jun. 8-13, 1991.

White House Conference on Library and Information Services: Washington, D.C., Jul. 9-13, 1991.

LIBRARY JOURNAL (ISSN 0363-0277) is published by Bowker Magazine Group, Cahners Magazine Division, Terrence M. McDermott, President; Jerry D. Neth, Vice President/Publishing Operations; J. J. Walsh, Financial Vice President/Magazine Division; Thomas J. Dellamaria, Vice President/Production & Manufacturing. Bowker Magazine Group is also an affiliate of R. R. Bowker Co., Gordon Graham, Chairman of the Board; Ira Siegel, President. Copyright © 1990 by Reed Publishing, USA; Saul Goldweitz, Chairman; Ronald G. Segel, President/CEO; Robert L. Krakoff, Executive Vice President; William M. Platt, Sr. Vice President. Direct editorial and advertising correspondence to 249 West 17th Street, New York, NY 10011. Telephone: 212-463-6819. Subscription inquiries and changes of address should be directed to Library Journal, PO Box 1977, Marion, OH 43305-1977. Telephone: 1-800-669-1002 (in continental U.S. only). In Alaska, Hawaii, Canada and all other countries, telephone: 614-382-3322. Issued 21 times a year, twice a month, February through June, September and November, three times a month in October and monthly in January, July, August, and December. Second class postage paid at New York, N.Y., and additional mailing offices. Cahners Publishing Company, A Division of Reed Publishing USA ☐ Specialized Business Magazines for Building & Construction, Research, Technology, Electronics, Computing, Printing, Publishing, Health Care, Foodservice, Packaging, Environmental Engineering, Manufacturing, Entertainment, Home Furnishings, and Interior Design. ☐ Specialized Consumer Magazines for Child Care, Boating and Wedding Planning.

LIBRARY JOURNAL is indexed in *Educational Index*, *Library Literature*, *Library & Information Science Abstracts*, and *Magazine Index*. SUBSCRIPTIONS: USA: 1 year $74; 2 years, $126; 3 years, $178. Canada: 1 year $99, 2 years $168, 3 years $238. All other countries (air delivery): 1 year $130, 2 years $221, 3 years $312. (Remit in US funds only.) POSTMASTER: Please send address changes to *Library Journal*, P.O. Box 1977, Marion, OH 43305-1977.

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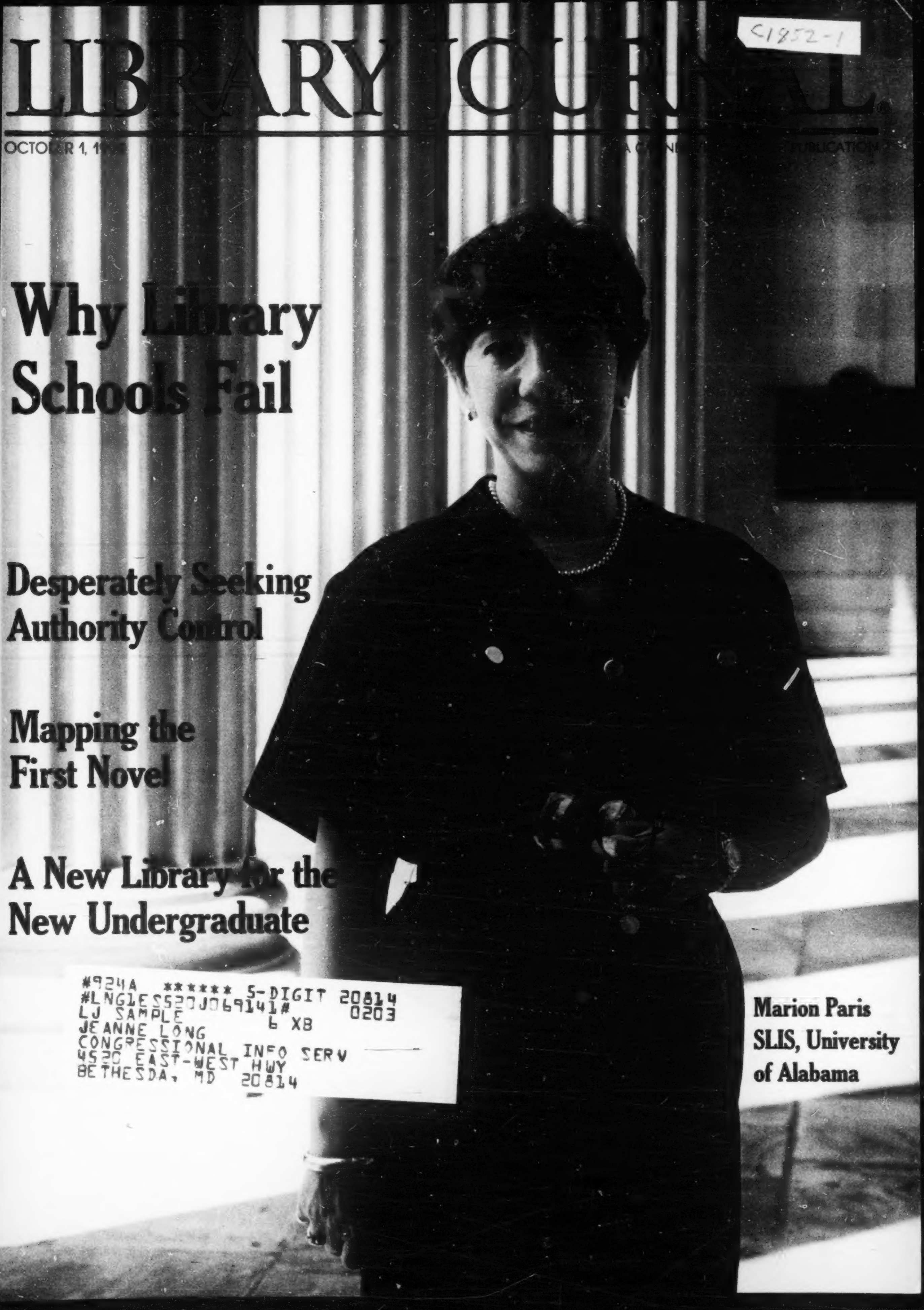

Why Library Schools Fail

Desperately Seeking Authority Control

Mapping the First Novel

A New Library for the New Undergraduate

Marion Paris
SLIS, University of Alabama

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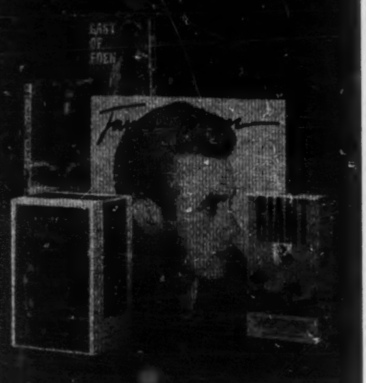

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OCLC is doing a little bit of everything

Alabama's Marion Paris tackles the thorny problem of library school closings, the perceptions and the realities, in "Why Library Schools Fail" on page 38.

PHOTOGRAPH BY BILLY BROWN

October 1, 1990

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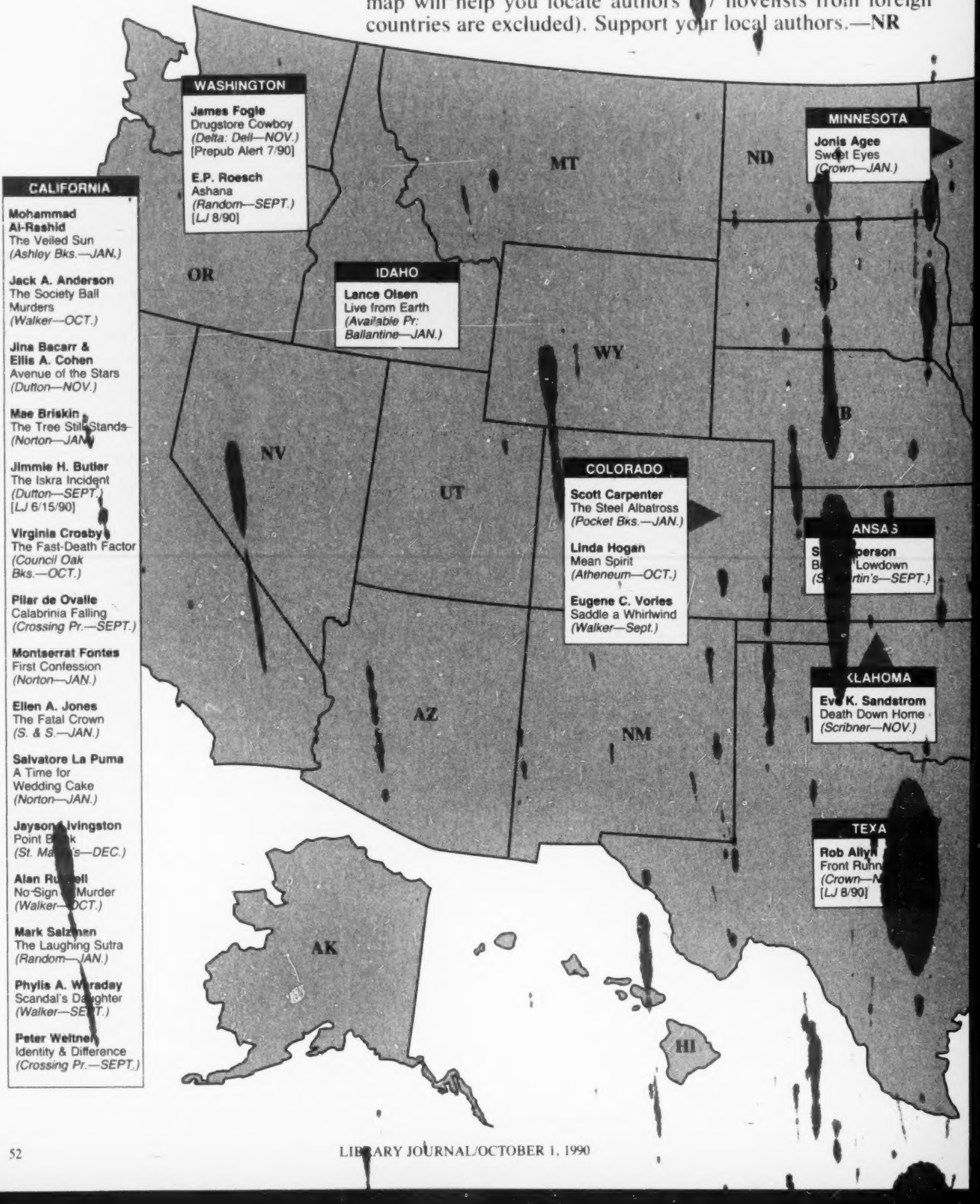
Mapping the First

Compiled by Ann Burns,
Staff Editor, *LJ*

Fewer first novels (85 from 41 publishers) are scheduled to be published between September 1—January 31, 1991 than in any season in the past decade, where the number rarely dipped below 120 and reached a high of 182 (spring 1987). The map will help you locate authors ([illegible]7 novelists from foreign countries are excluded). Support your local authors.—**NR**



WASHINGTON

James Fogle
Drugstore Cowboy
(Delta: Dell—NOV.)
[Prepub Alert 7/90]

E.P. Roesch
Ashana
(Random—SEPT.)
[*LJ* 8/90]

CALIFORNIA

Mohammad Al-Rashid
The Veiled Sun
(Ashley Bks.—JAN.)

Jack A. Anderson
The Society Ball Murders
(Walker—OCT.)

Jina Bacarr & Ellis A. Cohen
Avenue of the Stars
(Dutton—NOV.)

Mae Briskin
The Tree Still Stands
(Norton—JAN.)

Jimmie H. Butler
The Iskra Incident
(Dutton—SEPT.)
[*LJ* 6/15/90]

Virginia Crosby
The Fast-Death Factor
(Council Oak Bks.—OCT.)

Pilar de Ovalle
Calabrinia Falling
(Crossing Pr.—SEPT.)

Montserrat Fontes
First Confession
(Norton—JAN.)

Ellen A. Jones
The Fatal Crown
(S. & S.—JAN.)

Salvatore La Puma
A Time for Wedding Cake
(Norton—JAN.)

Jayson [illegible]ivingston
Point B[illegible]k
(St. Ma[illegible]'s—DEC.)

Alan Ru[illegible]ell
No Sign [illegible] Murder
(Walker—OCT.)

Mark Salz[illegible]n
The Laughing Sutra
(Random—JAN.)

Phyllis A. W[illegible]raday
Scandal's Daughter
(Walker—SEPT.)

Peter Weltner
Identity & Difference
(Crossing Pr.—SEPT.)

IDAHO

Lance Olsen
Live from Earth
(Available Pr: Ballantine—JAN.)

MINNESOTA

Jonis Agee
Sweet Eyes
(Crown—JAN.)

COLORADO

Scott Carpenter
The Steel Albatross
(Pocket Bks.—JAN.)

Linda Hogan
Mean Spirit
(Atheneum—OCT.)

Eugene C. Vories
Saddle a Whirlwind
(Walker—Sept.)

[illegible]ANSAS

S[illegible]person
B[illegible] Lowdown
(S[illegible]rtin's—SEPT.)

[illegible]KLAHOMA

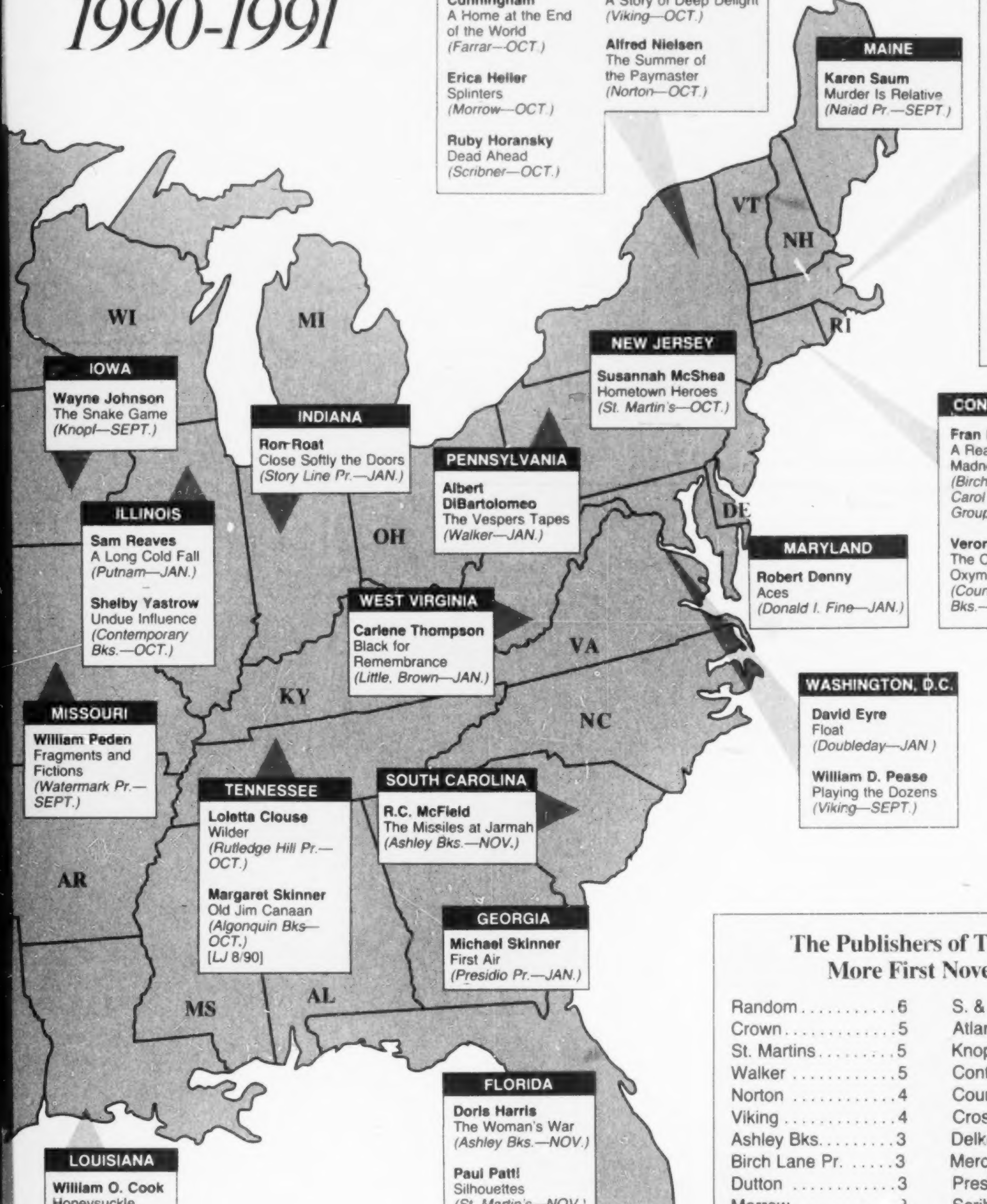
Ev[illegible] K. Sandstrom
Death Down Home
(Scribner—NOV.)

TEXA[illegible]

Rob Allyn
Front Runn[illegible]
(Crown—N[illegible]
[*LJ* 8/90]

Novel

Fall/Winter 1990-1991



NEW YORK

Meena Alexander
Nampally Road
(Mercury House—JAN.)

Letitia Baldrige
Public Affairs, Private Relations
(Doubleday—NOV.)
[Prepub Alert 6/15/90]

Pamela Brandt
Becoming the Butlers
(Bantam—OCT.)

Michael Cunningham
A Home at the End of the World
(Farrar—OCT.)

Erica Heller
Splinters
(Morrow—OCT.)

Ruby Horansky
Dead Ahead
(Scribner—OCT.)

Claire R. Jacobs
There Was a Little Boy
(Contemporary Bks.—OCT.)

Mark Jacobson
Gojiro
(Atlantic Monthly Pr.—JAN.)

David C. Lynch
Ventry
(Birch Lane Pr. Carol Pub. Group—SEPT.)

Thomas McNamee
A Story of Deep Delight
(Viking—OCT.)

Alfred Nielsen
The Summer of the Paymaster
(Norton—OCT.)

Susan S. Salter
Cheerleaders Can't Afford To Be Nice
(Donald I. Fine—JAN.)

Edward Sklepowich
Death in a Serene City
(Morrow—SEPT.)

Richard Stratton
Smack Goddess
(Birch Lane Pr. Carol Pub. Group—NOV.)

MASSACHUSETTS

Margaret-Love Denman
A Scrambling After Circumstance
(Viking—SEPT.)

Newton Frohlich
1492
(St. Martin's—OCT.)

Carolivia Herron
Thereafter Johnnie
(Random—JAN.)

Peter Jones
Delivery
(Crown—JAN.)

Roland Merullo
Leaving Losapas
(Houghton—JAN.)

Tema Nason
Ethel
(Delacorte—NOV.)

Melanie R. Thon
Meteors in August
(Random—SEPT.)
[LJ 8/90]

MAINE

Karen Saum
Murder Is Relative
(Naiad Pr.—SEPT.)

NEW JERSEY

Susannah McShea
Hometown Heroes
(St. Martin's—OCT.)

CONNECTICUT

Fran Dorf
A Reasonable Madness
(Birch Lane Pr. Carol Pub. Group—SEPT.)

Veronica S. Pierce
The Chinese Oxymoron
(Council Oak Bks.—OCT.)

IOWA

Wayne Johnson
The Snake Game
(Knopf—SEPT.)

INDIANA

Ron Roat
Close Softly the Doors
(Story Line Pr.—JAN.)

PENNSYLVANIA

Albert DiBartolomeo
The Vespers Tapes
(Walker—JAN.)

ILLINOIS

Sam Reaves
A Long Cold Fall
(Putnam—JAN.)

Shelby Yastrow
Undue Influence
(Contemporary Bks.—OCT.)

MARYLAND

Robert Denny
Aces
(Donald I. Fine—JAN.)

WEST VIRGINIA

Carlene Thompson
Black for Remembrance
(Little, Brown—JAN.)

WASHINGTON, D.C.

David Eyre
Float
(Doubleday—JAN.)

William D. Pease
Playing the Dozens
(Viking—SEPT.)

MISSOURI

William Peden
Fragments and Fictions
(Watermark Pr.—SEPT.)

TENNESSEE

Loletta Clouse
Wilder
(Rutledge Hill Pr.—OCT.)

Margaret Skinner
Old Jim Canaan
(Algonquin Bks—OCT.)
[LJ 8/90]

SOUTH CAROLINA

R.C. McField
The Missiles at Jarmah
(Ashley Bks.—NOV.)

GEORGIA

Michael Skinner
First Air
(Presidio Pr.—JAN.)

FLORIDA

Doris Harris
The Woman's War
(Ashley Bks.—NOV.)

Paul Patti
Silhouettes
(St. Martin's—NOV.)

A.M. Wellman
S.F.W.
(Random—JAN.)

LOUISIANA

William O. Cook
Honeysuckle, Creosote and Trainsmoke
(Mercury House—SEPT.)

The Publishers of Two or More First Novels

Random	6
Crown	5
St. Martins	5
Walker	5
Norton	4
Viking	4
Ashley Bks.	3
Birch Lane Pr.	3
Dutton	3
Morrow	3
Doubleday	2
Donald I. Fine	2
S. & S.	2
Atlantic Monthly	2
Knopf	2
Contemporary Bks.	2
Council Oak Bks	2
Crossing Pr	2
Delkey Archiv Pr.	2
Mercury House	2
Presidio Pr.	2
Scribner	2
Watermark Pr.	2

☐ CALENDAR ☐

The Northeast Document Conservation Center and the New England Museum Association Two-Day Seminar

OCTOBER

6—The 1990 National Storytelling Festival, Mill Spring Park, Jonesborough, Tenn. Guest storytellers include: The Folktellers, Ray Hicks, Louis Killen, Ed Stivender, and Luisah Teish. Preregistration is encouraged. Admission: $5 for adults, $4 for children, free for children 6 and under. Group and family rates available. Contact: National Association for the Preservation of Storytelling, PO Box 309, Jonesborough, TN 37659; 615-753-2171.

11-12—The Northeast Document Conservation Center and the New England Museum Association Two-Day Seminar, Peabody Museum, Salem, Mass. Theme: "Considering Conservation in the Design of Museums." The agenda will cover: developing an architectural program, mediating between collections conservation and design needs, consultant and project management, and avoiding the pitfalls of a defective physical plant. Seminar faculty include Chien Chung Pei, Associate Partner, I.M. Pei and Partners; Karen Motylewski, NEDCC's Director of Field Services; Arthur Beale, Director of Conservation Research, Boston Museum of Fine Arts; Peter Fetchko, Director, Peabody Museum of Salem; and William Leisher, Chief Conservator, Chicago Institute of Art. Contact NEMA at 617-720-1573.

17-19—The Online Audiovisual Catalogers Conference, Holiday Inn Rochester South, Rochester, N.Y. Theme: "Technology: Friend or Foe?" Registration fee: $75 for OLAC members; $85 for nonmembers. Contact: Sheila Smyth, Lorette Wilmot Library, Nazareth College of Rochester, PO Box 10996, Rochester, NY 14610-0996; 716-586-2525, x455.

21-23—North Atlantic Health Sciences Libraries, Omni Biltmore, Providence, R.I. Theme: "Discovering Our Value—Assessing Our Worth." Contact: Raynna Bowlby, Brown University, Sciences Library, Box I, Providence, RI 02912; 401-863-3181 or Tosca Carpenter, Mosher Library, Newport Hospital, Friendship St., Newport, RI 02840-2299; 401-846-6400, x1801.

25—The New York Metropolitan Area Chapter of the Association of Jewish Libraries, New York. Theme: "Archives." Contact: Marion Stein, 212-678-8836.

28-31—Pennsylvania Library Association, Hershey Lodge and Convention Center. Theme: "Building Bridges: Cooperating for Better Services." Contact: Curtis P. Moore, Lebanon County Library System, 125 N. 7th St., Lebanon, PA 17042; 717-273-7624.

28-30—Allerton Institute, Allerton Park, Monticello, Ill. Theme: "Evaluation of Public Services and Public Services Personnel." Registration fee: $350, includes room, meals, and registration. Contact: Annetta Holt, 217-333-3280.

NOVEMBER

2-3—The University of Maryland College of Library and Information Services Alumni Day, College Park. Theme: "The Impact of Information Professionals on Society"; 25th anniversary reception. Contact: Susan Boerner, 301-953-0600, x128, daytime; Karyn Pomerantz, 301-445-6204, evening.

3—Young Adult Conference on Literature and Library Services, Sam Houston State University, Huntsville, Tex. Guest Speakers: Sue Ellen Bridgers and William Sleator. Fee: $30. Contact: Dr. Lesta N. Burt, Sam Houston State University, Dept. of Library Science, PO Box 2236, Huntsville, TX 77341; 409-294-1149.

8-9—Florida Library Association, Holiday Inn, Tampa. Guest speakers: Carol Hole, outreach consultant; John N. Berry, Editor-in-Chief, *LJ*. Contact: Margaret Lindsey, Executive Secretary, FPLA, PO Box 8803, Lakeland, FL 33806-8803; 813-646-8749.

NATIONAL/ INTERNATIONAL

American Assn. of Law Libraries: New Orleans, Jul. 21-24, 1991.

American LA: Atlanta, Jun. 29-Jul. 4, 1991; **Midwinter:** Chicago, Jan. 12-17, 1991.

American Society for Info Science: Toronto, Nov. 4-8

Assn. of College and Research Libraries: Phoenix, Apr. 1-4, 1992.

Canadian LA: Montreal, Jun. 2-5, 1991.

Guadalajara Intl. Book Fair: Guadalajara, Mexico, Nov. 24-Dec. 2.

Library and Information Technology Assn.: Denver, Sept. 13-17, 1992.

Music LA: Indianapolis, Feb. 13-16, 1991.

Natl. Library Week: Apr. 14-20, 1991.

Pan Pacific Library Conference: Honolulu, Jan. 9-11, 1991.

Public LA: San Diego, Mar. 20-23, 1991.

Special LA: San Antonio, Tex., Jun. 8-13, 1991.

White House Conference on Library and Info Svcs.: Washington, D.C., Jul. 9-13, 1991.

LIBRARY JOURNAL (ISSN 0363-0277) is published by Bowker Magazine Group, Cahners Magazine Division, Terrence M. McDermott, President; Jerry D. Neth, Vice President/Publishing Operations; J. J. Walsh, Financial Vice President/Magazine Division; Thomas J. Dellamaria, Vice President/Production & Manufacturing. Bowker Magazine Group is also an affiliate of R. R. Bowker Co., Gordon Graham, Chairman of the Board; Ira Siegel, President. Copyright © 1990 by Reed Publishing, USA; Saul Goldweitz, Chairman; Ronald G. Segel, President/CEO; Robert L. Krakoff, Executive Vice President; William M. Platt, Sr. Vice President. Direct editorial and advertising correspondence to 249 West 17th Street, New York, NY 10011. Telephone: 212-463-6819. Subscription inquiries and changes of address should be directed to Library Journal, PO Box 1977, Marion, OH 43305-1977. Telephone: 1-800-669-1002 (in continental U.S. only). In Alaska, Hawaii, Canada and all other countries, telephone: 614-382-3322. Issued 21 times a year, twice a month, February through June, September and November, three times a month in October and monthly in January, July, August, and December. Second class postage paid at New York, N.Y., and additional mailing offices. Cahners Publishing Company, A Division of Reed Publishing USA ☐ Specialized Business Magazines for Building & Construction, Research, Technology, Electronics, Computing, Printing, Publishing, Health Care, Foodservice, Packaging, Environmental Engineering, Manufacturing, Entertainment, Home Furnishings, and Interior Design. ☐ Specialized Consumer Magazines for Child Care, Boating and Wedding Planning.

LIBRARY JOURNAL is indexed in *Educational Index*, *Library Literature*, *Library & Information Science Abstracts*, and *Magazine Index*. SUBSCRIPTIONS: USA: 1 year $74; 2 years, $126; 3 years, $178. Canada: 1 year $99, 2 years $168, 3 years $238. All other countries (air delivery): 1 year $130, 2 years $221, 3 years $312. (Remit in US funds only.) POSTMASTER: Please send address changes to *Library Journal*, P.O. Box 1977, Marion, OH 43305-1977.

C1852-1

LIBRARY JOURNAL

OCTOBER 15, 1990

A CAHNERS/R.R. BOWKER PUBLICATION

User Instruction Does Not Work

Tom Eadie
Mt. Allison University
New Brunswick, Canada

PLACEMENTS & SALARIES 1989

Beginners Now Make $24,581

The Answer to Public Demand

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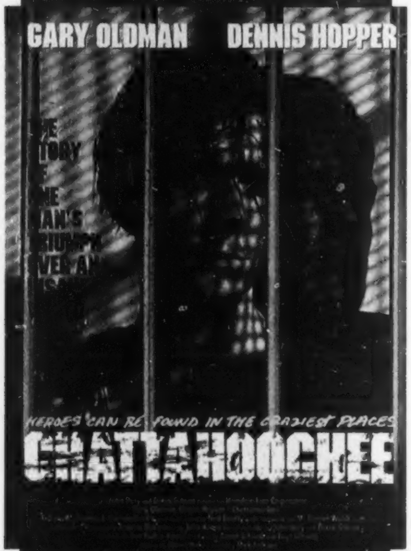

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VOL. 115 No. 17

LIBRARY

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LIBRARY JOURNAL
User Instruction Does Not Work
The Answer to Public Demand

Mt. Allison University's Tom Eadie finds user instruction to be a "redundant service" in today's universities. He makes some "Immodest Proposals" for change on page 42.

PHOTOGRAPH BY MARTIN BROWN

October 15, 1990

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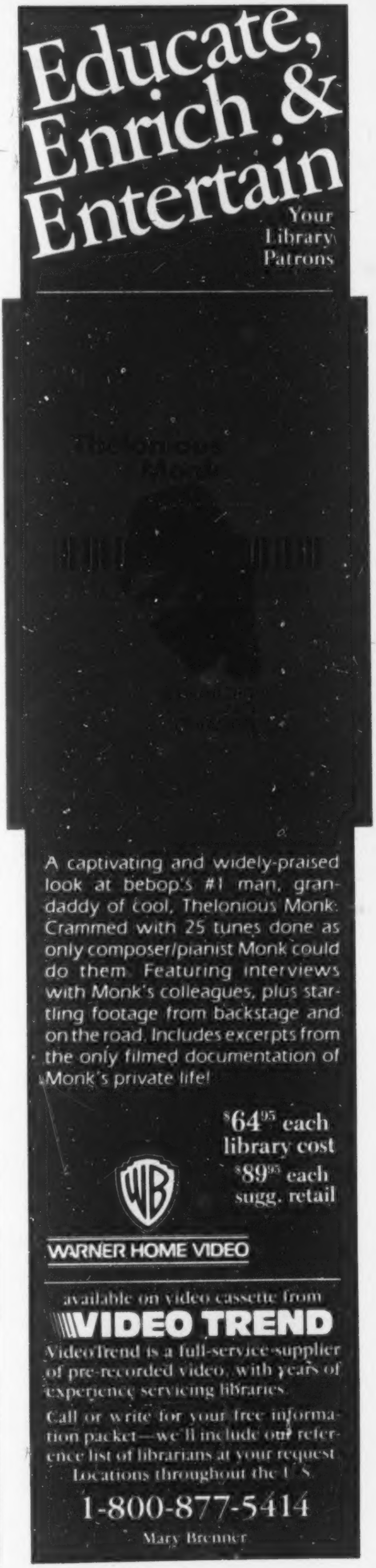

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Mary Brenner

BY DEBORAH SELSKY

ALA Survey Finds Healthy Gains in Librarian Salaries in 1989

Data from the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) show that over the 1982–1988 period, median earnings of all librarians increased an average 4.5 percent per year.

This salary growth outpaced inflation rates that averaged 3.5 percent per year, but was actually slower than other professional salaries, such as for teachers.

Strong growth continues

Strong growth in librarian salaries has continued, according to the American Library Association's recent salary survey of full-time professional librarians. Depending on the job position, librarians' average salaries increased by a healthy margin of nine to 15 percent in 1989.

These gains were much greater than both the general occupational wage gains reported by Bureau of Labor Statistics and the Consumer Price Index for 1989.

The American Library Association survey found that salaries of full-time professional librarians were highest in the largest institutions, i.e., large public libraries serving 100,000 people or more and universities. Librarian salaries were actually higher in two-year colleges than in four-year colleges.

Go West, librarians

For most library positions, average salaries were highest in the West and Southwest region. While not claiming the highest average, in many cases the North Atlantic region paid the highest range of salaries. Meanwhile, the Southeast paid the lowest average library salaries across the board.

Directors moving up

Library directors earned an average salary of $43,623 last year, up nine percent from 1988. Directors of large public and university libraries earned the highest salaries, averaging $54,453 and $51,678, respectively. On average, the West and Southwest regions paid the highest director salary at $48,311, while the Southeast paid the lowest at $37,743.

Assistant directors' salaries increased 14 percent last year to an average $40,054. Average salaries for this position ranged from $34,300 in the Southeast to $42,767 in the North Atlantic.

God bless the children's librarian

The position that saw the greatest salary increase (15 percent) in 1989 was Children's/Young Adult Services librarian. The average salary paid for this position was $26,008. Within large public libraries, these librarians earned an average $26,793; those at medium-sized libraries earned an average $23,347.

A wide range of beginning salaries

The American Library Association survey found that beginning librarians (full-time staff members with a master's degree but no professional experience) working in public and academic libraries were paid an average of $21,997 in 1989. Certainly the range of beginning salaries was quite wide, from $13,000 to $60,213.

The lowest average salary was in the Southeast, while the highest was in the West. Interestingly, the highest-paid beginning librarians worked in two-year or four-year colleges.

Average Salaries for 1989 by Library Type and Size

	Medium-Size Public	Large Public	Two-Year College	Four-Year College	University
Director	$36,077	$54,453	$41,846	$36,172	$51,678
Assistant Director	29,886	43,847	36,091	28,103	44,111
Collection Development	25,349	31,358	36,903	31,980	34,886
Dept./Branch Head	26,877	32,683	37,030	27,846	36,133
Cataloger/Classifier	23,933	27,176	35,544	25,117	29,955
Reference/Information	24,237	27,353	37,692	25,182	30,162
Children/Young Adult	23,347	26,793	26,008	n/a	n/a

Source: American Library Association Survey of Librarian Salaries, 1989

Deborah Selsky is an economist with Cahners Economics, which provides industry analyses and forecasting services for the markets its magazines serve

Our 39th annual survey shows an interesting range of salaries: from a low of $9360 to a high of $100,400

Placements & Salaries 1989

Steady On

By Carol Learmont & Stephen Van Houten

FOR THE 39th annual report of placements and salaries of graduates of American Library Association–accredited library school programs, 43 of the 53 eligible schools in the United States responded to all or part of the questionnaire. Two Northeastern, three Southeastern, two Midwestern, two Southwestern, and one Western school did not participate.

In 1989 the average beginning salary was $24,581 based on 1,575 known, full-time, permanent, professional salaries. Salaries for 1989 improved over 1988. For the seventh year, the increase in average beginning salary was higher than the increase in the cost of living. Table 8 shows the average salaries index based on the new Bureau of Labor Statistics base years (1982–84).

The 1989 salaries increased at

Table 1: Status of 1989 U.S. Graduates, Spring 1990*

	No. of Graduates			Not in Library Positions			Empl. Not Known			Permanent Prof. Placements			Temp. Prof. Placements			Nonprof. Library Placements			Total in Library Positions		
	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total
Northeast	916	234	1316	78	24	102	217	47	426	543	133	679	54	14	68	24	16	41	621	163	788
Southeast	381	112	567	32	14	46	40	19	131	281	73	356	23	5	28	5	1	6	309	79	390
Midwest	687	206	913	51	19	70	170	62	247	403	105	511	39	15	56	24	5	29	466	125	596
Southwest	180	52	253	23	9	32	16	6	41	127	33	162	10	1	11	4	3	7	141	37	180
West	210	97	307	29	14	43	20	11	31	130	56	186	23	12	35	8	4	12	161	72	233
All Schools	**2374**	**701**	**3356**	**213**	**80**	**293**	**463**	**145**	**876**	**1484**	**400**	**1894**	**149**	**47**	**198**	**65**	**29**	**95**	**1698**	**476**	**2187**

* Includes 281 placements undifferentiated by sex

Table 2A: Placements and Salaries of 1989 U.S. Graduates Summary by Region*

	Placements	Salaries			Low Salary			High Salary			Average Salary			Median Salary		
		Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total
Northeast	679	455	109	567	10500	16600	10500	52000	47000	65000	25859	25743	25908	25000	25000	25000
Southeast	356	253	68	323	14000	17000	14000	36648	32290	36648	23623	22074	23267	23000	21600	23000
Midwest	511	308	90	400	9360	15500	9360	48000	51000	51000	22858	24151	23148	22300	23000	22500
Southwest	162	112	31	145	10000	18000	10000	39000	49200	49200	23769	24988	23991	23000	22500	23000
West	186	96	44	140	12840	18000	12840	46090	100400	100400	26986	26851	26944	27000	25000	26128
All Schools	**1894**	**1224**	**342**	**1575**	**9360**	**15500**	**9360**	**52000**	**100400**	**100400**	**24539**	**24669**	**24581**	**23832**	**23500**	**23768**

* Includes placements undifferentiated by sex

Carol Learmont is Associate Dean, School of Library Service, Columbia University, and Stephen Van Houten is Head of the Cataloging Department, Library of Health Sciences, University of Illinois at Chicago

Table 2B: Placements and Salaries of 1989 U.S. Graduates*

Schools	Placements	Salaries			Low Salary			High Salary			Average Salary			Median Salary		
		Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total
Alabama	32	26	3	29	18000	19500	18000	28500	22214	28500	23060	20904	22837	23000	20999	23000
Atlanta	27	20	5	26	20500	20000	20000	36648	24000	36648	25967	22200	25128	25000	23000	24000
Brigham Young	30	14	13	27	20000	18000	18000	28900	100400	100400	23095	29992	26416	23000	25000	23100
Buffalo	56	44	7	51	17000	21000	17000	32000	28008	32000	23731	23851	23748	23500	22000	23500
California (Berk.)	38	18	11	29	20500	19100	19100	37500	33600	37500	29864	27009	28781	28620	26760	28600
California (L.A.)	51	24	8	32	20000	24000	20000	38400	28200	38400	28568	26540	28061	27520	26800	27520
Catholic	24	18	3	21	21000	19700	19700	43000	27500	43000	28636	24067	27983	26120	25000	26120
Columbia	46	23	2	25	21000	23000	21000	37000	25100	37000	25950	24050	25978	25154	23000	25100
Drexel	60	40	13	54	15000	20000	15000	41017	46000	65000	24685	28798	26422	22500	27500	23158
Florida State	40	24	15	39	16300	17000	16300	34500	32290	34500	24355	23741	24119	24000	25000	24000
Hawaii	20	11	2	13	16000	26000	16000	46000	28000	46000	30557	27000	30010	30000	26000	28000
Illinois	59	27	19	46	15000	15500	15000	34580	26250	34580	22559	21494	22119	22500	21600	22000
Indiana	73	43	16	59	13500	18000	13500	34000	26500	34000	22145	23283	22454	22000	23004	22800
Iowa	32	18	8	26	19500	20092	19500	28150	25000	28150	23188	21624	22707	23000	21000	22000
Kent State	67	38	4	42	17000	17250	17000	39200	25000	39200	23232	22013	23115	22000	22500	22080
Kentucky	51	29	13	42	14000	17100	14000	30000	24000	30000	21198	20623	21020	21000	21000	21000
Long Island	67	36	7	43	16000	21000	16000	35675	47000	47000	26888	29494	27312	27000	26000	27000
Louisiana State	40	30	7	38	15624	18200	14500	26594	25148	26594	21497	20483	21126	21000	20000	21000
Maryland	61	47	9	56	18000	20000	18000	52000	34500	52000	25855	27524	26123	25000	26300	25000
Michigan	61	37	13	52	20000	19500	19500	40100	40000	40100	24196	25892	24564	23650	24700	23650
Missouri	36	27	9	36	9360	19000	9360	28500	47100	47100	19614	27364	21551	20000	25000	20000
North Carolina	47	31	10	41	20000	19000	19000	29004	27325	29004	23055	22260	22861	22250	21000	22000
N.C. Central	26	21	3	24	18300	25000	18300	33000	27200	33000	25260	26067	25361	23768	26000	24000
N.C. Greensboro	36	27	6	33	17000	20000	17000	30000	25000	30000	23985	22763	23763	23500	23500	23500
Northern Illinois	20	16	1	17	18000	40400	18000	28000	40400	40400	22463	40400	23519	21500	40400	22000
North Texas State	51	40	8	49	13300	18000	13300	33000	31000	33000	23546	22163	23248	23200	19500	23000
Pittsburgh	49	35	9	44	12000	20000	12000	38000	26000	38000	22754	22889	22782	23000	23000	23000
Pratt	13	10	3	13	24800	18000	18000	37000	27000	37000	30430	23667	28869	30000	26000	28500
Queens	37	22	9	31	20000	23000	20000	38000	37000	38000	27752	27239	27603	25500	25140	25500
Rhode Island	32	19	7	26	10500	20000	10500	40000	28600	40000	25862	23093	25116	24000	22050	23000
Rosary	54	30	4	34	12000	22000	12000	42000	24000	42000	23431	23489	23438	22000	23956	22000
Rutgers	92	66	19	85	17000	21500	17000	49000	35000	49000	26541	26162	26456	25000	25000	25000
St. John's	14	10	3	13	18000	24000	18000	50000	27250	50000	32234	25750	30738	29000	26000	27250
Simmons	77	58	11	71	17000	18600	17000	42600	28500	42600	24453	24491	24517	23000	25000	24000
South Carolina	57	45	6	51	19000	19500	19000	35200	22680	35200	24909	20386	24377	23952	19800	23500
S. Connecticut	26	20	5	25	20900	22000	20900	40000	28000	40000	28493	24020	27598	27000	22500	27000
Syracuse	25	7	2	9	20000	16600	16600	38187	25900	38187	24879	21250	24072	22464	16600	22464
Texas (Austin)	65	35	19	55	18500	20500	18500	39000	40746	40746	24215	24628	24317	23000	22500	23000
Texas Woman's	46	37	4	41	17000	22500	17000	32000	49200	49200	23588	32350	24442	23000	26000	23000
Washington	47	29	10	39	12840	18075	12840	41600	28000	41600	24415	22814	24005	24000	22406	24000
Wayne State	42	31	3	34	13000	22500	13000	48000	51000	51000	23733	33484	24593	23000	26952	23000
Wisconsin (Mad.)	52	31	12	43	15360	19500	15360	33493	39000	39000	22910	24624	23388	22704	23100	23000
Wisconsin (Milw.)	15	10	1	11	19045	18500	18500	33000	18500	33000	24555	18500	24004	23000	18500	23000

* Includes placements undifferentiated by sex

the rate of five percent compared with six percent in 1988 and seven percent in 1987.

In 1989, the average (mean) beginning salary for women was $24,539, a five percent increase over 1988; for men, $24,669, a four percent increase. The median salary was $23,768 for all graduates; for women, $23,832; for men, $23,500.

For new graduates with relevant prior experience, the average beginning salary was $26,105, up from $24,931 in 1988; without experience, $22,823, up from $21,810 in 1988.

Table 3: Placements by Type of Library*

Schools	Public			Elementary & Secondary			College & Universities			Special			Other			Total		
	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total
Alabama	9	2	11	5	0	5	8	2	10	6	0	6	0	0	0	28	4	32
Atlanta	5	3	8	6	0	6	4	1	5	6	1	8	0	0	0	21	5	27
Brigham Young	8	3	11	3	1	4	1	4	5	1	1	2	3	4	7	16	13	29
Buffalo	7	0	7	17	0	17	14	5	19	8	2	10	3	0	3	49	7	56
California (Berk.)	4	2	6	0	0	0	10	4	14	9	2	11	0	4	4	23	12	35
California (L.A.)	16	5	21	1	0	1	3	4	7	12	5	17	2	0	2	34	14	48
Catholic	2	0	2	2	1	3	8	1	9	9	1	10	0	0	0	21	3	24
Columbia	12	7	19	2	0	2	9	2	11	10	2	12	1	0	1	34	11	45
Drexel	12	0	12	5	0	5	8	3	11	4	1	6	10	9	19	39	13	53
Florida State	8	7	15	8	1	9	4	3	7	4	2	6	1	2	3	25	15	40
Hawaii	1	0	1	9	0	9	3	5	8	1	0	1	0	0	0	14	5	19
Illinois	14	7	21	2	0	2	13	11	24	7	1	8	2	0	2	38	19	57
Indiana	24	7	31	4	0	4	15	11	26	6	2	8	2	0	2	51	20	71
Iowa	9	3	12	1	0	1	11	5	16	1	1	2	1	0	1	23	9	32
Kent State	22	5	27	11	0	11	16	1	17	7	1	8	0	1	1	56	8	64
Kentucky	14	3	17	5	0	5	12	6	18	5	4	9	0	2	2	36	15	51
Long Island	27	3	30	17	1	18	4	1	5	8	4	12	0	0	0	56	9	65
Louisiana State	18	6	25	5	0	5	7	1	8	2	0	2	0	0	0	32	7	40
Maryland	9	1	10	11	0	11	7	3	10	16	4	20	6	0	6	49	8	57
Michigan	8	1	10	6	1	7	17	7	24	12	4	17	0	0	0	43	13	58
Missouri	7	1	8	4	1	5	5	5	10	6	2	8	1	0	1	23	9	32
North Carolina	11	1	12	5	0	5	14	5	19	5	2	7	1	3	4	36	11	47
North Carolina Central	3	1	4	13	0	13	3	2	5	2	1	3	0	0	0	21	4	25
N.C. Greensboro	4	1	5	21	1	22	3	4	7	1	0	1	1	0	1	30	6	36
Northern Illinois	9	0	9	5	0	5	1	1	2	2	0	2	1	0	1	18	1	19
North Texas State	10	3	13	19	2	21	6	3	10	6	0	6	1	0	1	42	8	51
Pittsburgh	15	4	19	5	1	6	6	3	9	11	2	13	2	0	2	39	10	49
Pratt	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	2	6	1	7	1	0	1	9	3	12
Queens	12	8	20	7	2	9	4	0	4	3	0	3	0	1	1	26	11	37
Rhode Island	4	4	8	13	0	13	5	1	6	2	0	2	1	2	3	25	7	32
Rosary	16	2	18	7	0	8	7	2	9	11	2	13	0	0	0	41	6	48
Rutgers	31	8	39	12	2	14	12	4	16	15	7	22	1	0	1	71	21	92
St. John's	5	2	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	1	6	0	0	0	10	3	13
Simmons	16	3	19	5	0	5	13	4	18	22	4	27	4	1	5	60	12	74
South Carolina	10	4	14	25	1	26	9	0	9	5	1	6	2	0	2	51	6	57
Southern Connecticut	10	2	12	5	0	5	4	2	6	1	1	2	1	0	1	21	5	26
Syracuse	4	1	5	6	4	10	4	1	5	3	0	3	2	0	2	19	6	25
Texas	11	2	13	5	1	6	12	12	24	10	5	16	3	1	4	41	21	63
Texas Woman's	12	0	12	13	0	13	9	2	11	6	2	8	2	0	2	42	4	46
Washington	7	6	13	3	0	3	9	3	12	16	2	18	1	0	1	36	11	47
Wayne State	17	1	18	6	2	8	4	1	5	9	0	9	1	0	1	37	4	41
Wisconsin (Madison)	10	4	14	4	1	5	11	3	14	10	1	11	3	3	6	38	12	50
Wisconsin (Milwaukee)	6	1	7	3	0	3	3	0	3	1	0	1	0	0	0	13	1	14
Total	**461**	**124**	**587**	**306**	**23**	**330**	**318**	**140**	**460**	**292**	**72**	**369**	**60**	**33**	**93**	**1437**	**392**	**1839**

* Includes placements undifferentiated by sex or type of library

Table 4: Placements by Type of Library 1980–1989

Year	Public	School	College & Universities	Other Lib. Agencies*	Total
1980	659 (27.1)	473 (19.5)	610 (25.1)	687 (28.3)	2429
1981	642 (27.3)	451 (19.2)	556 (23.6)	704 (29.9)	2353
1982	588 (28.5)	358 (17.4)	505 (24.5)	612 (29.7)	2063
1983	501 (28.0)	308 (17.3)	424 (23.8)	552 (30.9)	1785
1984	548 (27.9)	284 (14.4)	551 (28.0)	583 (29.7)	1966
1985	565 (29.4)	300 (15.6)	522 (27.2)	533 (27.8)	1920
1986	576 (30.3)	288 (15.2)	488 (25.7)	548 (28.8)	1900
1987	610 (30.5)	355 (17.7)	434 (21.7)	602 (30.1)	2001
1988	624 (31.4)	386 (19.4)	464 (23.4)	511 (25.7)	1985
1989	587 (31.9)	330 (17.9)	460 (25.0)	462 (25.1)	1839

* From 1951 through 1966 these tabulations were for "special and other placements" in all kinds of libraries. From 1967 to 1979 these figures include only placements in library agencies that do not clearly belong to one of the other three groups. In the 1980 through 1989 report these figures include the sum of responses to placements in special libraries and in other information specialties. Figures for individual years are reported in preceding articles in this series

Table 6: Special Placements*

	Women	Men	Total
Government Jurisdictions (U.S.)			
State libraries	29	11	40
Other government agencies (except USVA hospitals)	22	3	25
National libraries	8	4	12
Armed Services libraries (domestic)	3	2	5
Overseas agencies (incl. Armed Services)	1	2	3
Library Science			
Advanced study	6	3	9
Teaching	3	2	5
Other			
Children's services (school libraries)	104	11	115
Children's services (public libraries)	102	4	106
Youth services (school)	73	4	77
Law	61	14	75
Business, (finance, industrial, corporate, banking, insurance, oil, etc.)	56	18	74
Youth services (public libraries)	59	12	71
Medicine (incl. nursing schools)	46	6	52
Science and technology	35	14	49
Systems analysis; automation	25	17	42
Audiovisual and media centers	25	8	33
Bibliographic instruction	22	7	29
Hospitals (incl. USVA hospitals)	26	3	29
Rare books, manuscripts, archives	15	13	28
Research and development	16	6	22
Communications industry (advertising, newspaper, etc.)	18	3	21
Government documents	10	9	19
Information services (nonlibrary)	10	9	19
Historical agencies and archives	11	7	18
Religion (seminaries, theological schools)	12	5	17
Art and museum	11	4	15
Databases (publishing, servicing)	12	3	15
Outreach activities and services	10	0	10
Social sciences	6	4	10
Indexing	7	2	9
Records management	8	1	9
Networks and consortia	7	1	8
Freelance	5	2	7
Pharmaceutical	6	0	6
Professional associations	4	2	6
Technical writing	5	1	6
International relations (incl. area studies)	1	4	5
Maps	3	2	5
Bookstore	2	2	4
Genealogical	3	1	4
Services to the handicapped	2	2	4
Theater, motion pictures, dance, music	3	1	4
Correctional institutions	2	1	3
International agencies	3	0	3
Total Special Placements	**898**	**230**	**1128**

* Includes special placements in all types of libraries

The number of graduates continues to rise, the average salary continues a steady increase, and a large number of placement officers report more beginning positions than qualified people to fill them.

There were 198 temporary professional placements reported in 1989, compared with 201 in 1988 and 279 in 1987. No salaries or placement information for Canadian schools appears this year. The category "Other Information Specialties" includes a wide variety of nontraditional positions.

Placement statistics

First professional degrees were awarded to 3,356 graduates of the 43 schools reporting in 1989 (Table 1). In 1988, the 51 reporting schools awarded 3,691 first professional degrees; in 1987, the 55 reporting schools awarded 3,702 first professional degrees. In 1989, the average number of graduates of schools reporting was 78; in 1988, it was 72; in 1987, it was 67.

Table 1 shows permanent and temporary professional placements, as well as nonprofessional library placements, and the totals for the three. These are library or information-related positions. Table 1 also shows the number of graduates reported who were not in library positions or whose employment status was unknown at the beginning of April 1990. Of these, nine percent were known not to be in library positions compared with eight percent in 1989, and ten percent in 1988. In April 1990, the employment status of 26 percent of the graduates was unknown compared with 27 percent in April 1989, and 23 percent in 1988.

Of the 1989 graduates, 65 percent were known to be employed either in professional or nonprofessional positions in libraries or information-related work, as were 64 percent of the 1988 graduates and 67 percent of the 1987 graduates. Of the 1989 graduates, 56 percent were known to be employed in permanent professional positions, compared with 56 percent of the 1988 graduates and 57 percent of the 1987 graduates.

Employment distribution of the 3,356 graduates (55 percent) is shown in Table 3, Table 4, and Table 11. In all, 1,894 permanent full-time professional placements were reported and 198 temporary placements. Of the 1,894 people finding permanent professional positions, 674 (36 percent) found jobs before graduation and 607 (32 percent) reported actively searching for less than 90 days for professional employment after getting their degrees.

There were 116 people (six percent) who looked for three or four months. Fifty-six (three percent) looked from four to six months, and 48 (three percent) looked for more than six months. A total of 321 people (17 percent) went back to their previous positions. Nothing is known about the length of time it took the 72 others (four percent) to find employment.

In 1989, 2.8 percent of the graduates were in nonprofessional library and related positions (Table 1). In 1988, 2.6 percent were in this category, as were 2.1 percent in 1987. Within the category, 68 percent are women and 31 percent are men.

The percentage of increase or decrease in placements in 1989 by type of library has remained remarkably similar to 1988 percentages.

Table 4 does not include 55 placements that were either foreign professional placements or placements undifferentiated by type of library. These placements do appear in Table 1 in the permanent professional placements category (a total of 1,894 placements).

SINCE CANADIAN PLACEMENTS ARE NO LONGER BEING INCLUDED IN THE SURVEY, TABLE 5 HAS BEEN DISCONTINUED. The tables which follow have not been renumbered in the interest of ease of comparability with previous years. Table 6, showing Special Placements, gives a rough picture of hiring activity in various specialties in 1989.

Openings and applicants

A total of 52,564 listings of open library positions were reported received by 35 schools, ranging in number of listings from 300 to 6100. The listings were for positions at all levels, and many were duplicated in several places. In 1988, 38 schools reported 62,230 listings.

Eighteen schools reported increases in position listings in 1989 over 1988. Increases reported in 1989 ranged from four percent to 25 percent. The median was ten percent. Fourteen schools reported no significant change from 1988; four reported a decrease ranging from seven percent to 24 percent. Thirty-seven placement officers reported no major difficulty in placing 1989 graduates. One reported major difficulty in placing these graduates. No placement officers indicated that they had more difficulty placing graduates in 1989 than in 1988. Ten reported having less difficulty, and 25 reported about the same level of difficulty in both years.

Demand for librarians still appears to be greater than supply although slow-downs in employment reflecting regional economic adversity are evident. The demand for catalogers is intense. Children's and young adult specialists are still in short supply in school and public libraries in most, but not all, regions of the country. Other specialties mentioned as in demand are medical, law, computers, science, and government documents.

Undergraduate majors that con-

Table 7: Salary Data Summarized

	Women	Men	Total
Average (Mean) Salary	$24539	$24669	$24581
Median Salary	23832	23500	23768
Individual Salary Range	9360–52000	15500–100400	9360–100400

Table 9: High Salaries by Type of Library

	Public			School			College & Univ.			Special			Other		
	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total
15,000															
16,000								1	1						1
17,000														1	1
18,000		1	1		1	1							1		1
19,000		2	2		2	2		2	2		1	1		1	1
20,000	1	1	2		2	2		1	1		2	2	1		1
21,000		3	3	1		1	1	1	2		2	2	2	1	3
22,000	1	3	4	2		2	2	5	6		1	1	1		1
23,000	8	3	11	1	1	2	4	2	6	3	1	4	1		1
24,000	1	5	6	1	1	2	2	1	3	3	3	6	1		1
25,000	8	6	14	1	1	2	3	4	7	3	6	9	3		3
26,000	4	6	10	2	1	3	2	4	6	4	1	5			
27,000	8	2	10	2		2	1	4	5	2	3	5		2	2
28,000	1	1	2	5		5	3	4	7	3	4	7	2	1	3
29,000	3		3	1		1	3		3	2		2	1		1
30,000	4		4	4		4	7		7	1	2	3	1		1
31,000	1	1	2	2	1	3	2	1	3	1	1	2	1		1
32,000		1	1	1		1	1	1	2	3	1	4			
33,000				4	1	5		3	3	2		2		1	1
34,000				2		2	1		1	3		3	1		1
35,000				2	2	4	1	1	2		1	1	4		4
36,000	2		2	2		2				1		1	2		2
37,000					1	1	1		1	2		2			
38,000				1		1				4		4	1		1
39,000				1		1	1		1	1		1		1	1
40,000				1		1	2	2	4	1	1	2			
41,000				1		1				1		1			
42,000				1		1	1		1	1		1			
43,000							1		1						
44,000															
45,000															
46,000				1		1								1	1
47,000					1	1					1	1			
48,000								1	1	1		1			
49,000										1		1			
50,000					1	1							1		1
51,000				1		1									
52,000															
65,000												1			
104,000														1	1

tinue to attract employers to graduates are math, engineering, languages, business, and, most especially, all types of science.

The bottom line

The salary statistics presented include only salaries that were reported as full-time annual salaries. Variables such as vacations and other fringe benefits, which may be part of the total compensation, are excluded. Salaries do not reflect differences in hours worked per week. Such information might provide more precise comparability, but such data are probably beyond the needs of most library schools in the profession. In any case, the validity of this analysis rests on comparable statistics collected since 1951.

All of the 43 reporting schools provided some salary data. Not all schools could provide all the information requested nor could they supply it for all employed graduates. Data for graduates in irregular placements—such as those for graduates from abroad returning to posts in their homelands; appointments in religious orders or elsewhere where remuneration is in the form of some combination of salary plus living; and all salaries for part-time employment—were excluded as best the authors can tell.

The exclusions were added to the number of salaries not known or reported. As a result, there is known salary information for 1,575 of the 1989 graduates (1,224 women, 342 men, and nine undifferentiated by sex). This represents 83 percent of the known permanent full-time placements and 47 percent of all graduates reported. These response ratios have remained fairly constant for the past few years. In 1988 there was salary information on 81 percent of the known placements, representing 44 percent of the number of graduates reported.

Salary data as reported by the 43 schools are contained in Table 2 and summarized in Table 7.

Average (mean) salaries; medians

The average salary for all 1989 graduates was $24,581, an increase of $1090 (4.6 percent) over the 1988 average of $23,491. The average salary for women was $24,539 and the average for men was $24,669, a difference of $130 (Table 7). Table 8 no longer shows the annual changes since 1967 but now shows the new Bureau of Labor Statistics base determined by averaging the average beginning salaries for 1982, 1983, and 1984. The consumer price index (CPI) for 1989 was 124.0, a gain of 2.9 percent over 1988. The beginning salary index was 138.9, an increase of 4.6 percent over 1988. Salaries are continuing to outpace the cost of living increase by a modest amount.

Salaries in 1989 in the category of average salaries for women ranged from a low of $19,614 to a high of $32,234, a difference of $12,620; for men, the range was $18,500 to $40,400, a $21,900 difference. In the 43 schools that reported average salaries for both men and women, the women's average was higher in 26 schools; the men's average salary was higher in 17 schools. In 1988, the women's average salary was higher in 22 schools, and the men's in 25 schools.

Table 8: Average Salary Index* Starting Library Positions, 1985–1989

Year	Library Schools	Fifth-Year Graduates	Avg. Beginning Salary	Dollar Increase in Avg. Salary	Beginning Index	BLS-CPI
1985	58	3484	19753	962	111.6	109.3
1986	54	3538	20874	1121	118.0	110.5
1987	55	3702	22247	1373	125.7	115.4
1988	51	3691	23491	1244	132.8	120.5
1989	43	3356	24581	1090	138.9	124.0

* Bureau of Labor Statistics Consumer Price Index based on 1982–84 = 100. Average beginning salary for 1982–84 figured at $17,693

Table 10: Low Salaries by Type of Library

	Public			School			College & Univ.			Special			Other		
	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total
9,000							1		1						
10,000				2		2									
11,000															
12,000	1		1				1		1	1		1			
13,000	1		1	2		2									
14,000	1		1	2		2									
15,000	3	1	4	1		1	3		3	1		1			
16,000	2		2	1		1	2	1	3	2		2			
17,000	3	1	4	1		1	5		5		1	1		1	1
18,000	8	5	11	3	1	4	4	4	8	4		4	2	1	3
19,000	2	4	6	5	2	7	5	4	9	5	1	6	1	1	2
20,000	9	5	14	7	2	9	8	11	19	3	4	7	4	1	5
21,000	4	4	8	3		3	6	3	9	3	4	7	1	2	3
22,000	2	4	6	2		2	1	4	5	5	5	10			
23,000	1	4	5	2	1	3	1	2	3	5	3	8	3	1	4
24,000	4	3	7	4	2	6	1	2	3	2	4	6	1	1	2
25,000	1	1	2	1	2	3		2	2	4	2	6	3		3
26,000		1	1	2	1	3	1	2	3	4		4	1		1
27,000		1	1	1		1				2	4	6		1	1
28,000		1	1	1		1					3	3	1		1
29,000										1		1	1		1
30,000													1	1	2
31,000								1	1				1		1
32,000															
33,000															
34,000															
35,000					2	2		1	1				2		2
36,000													1		1
37,000					1	1									
38,000										1		1			
39,000															
40,000								1	1						

In Table 11, the average salary is high for men in four categories (the differences ranging from $295 to $2,587). The median salary for all graduates in 1989 was $23,768, an increase of $1,268 over last year's $22,500. The median for women was $23,832; for men, $23,500. Of the 43 schools reporting on both men and women, the median salary for women was higher in 24 schools; for men in 15; and the same in four.

Table 11: Comparison of Salaries by Type of Library*

	Placements	Salaries Known			Low Salary			High Salary			Average Salary			Median Salary		
		Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total
Public Libraries																
Northeast	211	142	36	178	12000	18600	12000	36700	32000	36700	23292	24166	23469	23200	24000	23490
Southeast	111	79	27	107	15000	17100	14500	31080	27200	31080	21965	21894	21878	21800	22000	21800
Midwest	175	110	25	136	14400	15500	14400	30000	26952	30000	21480	21180	21429	21450	21009	21341
Southwest	38	21	5	36	13300	19500	13300	27000	24000	27000	21898	21980	21909	22500	22300	22500
West	52	26	15	41	20000	18000	18000	36700	27520	36700	25256	24291	24903	25000	25000	25000
All Schools	**587**	**388**	**108**	**498**	**12000**	**15500**	**12000**	**36700**	**32000**	**36700**	**22528**	**22823**	**22575**	**22500**	**22755**	**22500**
School Libraries																
Northeast	118	94	7	101	10500	19700	10500	52000	47000	52000	27795	30407	27976	27600	26000	27600
Southeast	96	84	3	87	14000	18700	14000	36648	23580	36648	25652	21020	25492	25000	20780	25000
Midwest	59	43	4	47	13000	24300	13000	40100	51000	51000	23844	36325	24907	23671	35000	24000
Southwest	40	29	3	32	10000	20500	10000	33000	31000	33000	24824	25500	24887	25000	25000	25000
West	17	12	1	13	14000	19800	14000	46000	19800	46000	28522	19800	27851	24518	19800	24518
All Schools	**330**	**262**	**18**	**280**	**10000**	**18700**	**10000**	**52000**	**51000**	**52000**	**26164**	**28751**	**26330**	**25500**	**25000**	**25500**
College/Univ. Libraries																
Northeast	131	80	29	110	15000	16600	15000	43000	35000	43000	24318	24586	24440	23000	25000	23158
Southeast	88	57	21	78	15000	19500	15000	34500	32290	34500	22360	22441	22382	22000	21000	22000
Midwest	150	84	43	127	9360	18000	9360	42000	40400	42000	22877	23473	23079	22500	23000	22800
Southwest	45	25	15	41	17000	18000	17000	31900	49200	49200	22222	25703	23441	21900	21500	21500
West	46	17	14	31	15360	18100	15360	37500	33500	37500	26702	24878	25878	28600	25000	26000
All Schools	**460**	**263**	**122**	**387**	**9360**	**16600**	**9360**	**43000**	**49200**	**49200**	**23388**	**23995**	**23588**	**22500**	**23000**	**22500**
Special Libraries																
Northeast	155	106	25	133	18000	21000	18000	50000	35000	65000	28135	26552	28076	26200	26300	26300
Southeast	48	29	10	40	16300	17000	16300	31000	25343	31000	24036	22202	23552	24500	22000	23562
Midwest	87	57	14	72	15360	20800	15360	34580	47100	47100	24559	27372	25092	24500	24705	24575
Southwest	30	21	7	29	18000	22188	18000	39000	31000	39000	26510	25955	26221	26000	25000	25000
West	49	36	7	43	12840	19240	12840	41600	30564	41600	27535	24643	27064	27300	27000	27300
All Schools	**369**	**249**	**63**	**317**	**12840**	**17000**	**12840**	**50000**	**47100**	**65000**	**26615**	**25766**	**26520**	**26000**	**25000**	**25500**
Other Libraries																
Northeast	45	24	10	34	20000	20000	20000	36500	46000	46000	28933	28930	28932	28500	26000	28000
Southeast	12	4	7	11	20000	18200	18200	35200	27325	35200	28783	21932	24423	29930	21000	22000
Midwest	15	9	4	13	18000	17250	17250	28783	39000	39000	23315	26563	24314	24300	24000	24300
Southwest	7	6	1	7	18200	21000	18200	35000	21000	35000	25187	21000	24589	23000	21000	23000
West	14	4	6	10	20000	27000	20000	38400	100400	100400	27900	42417	36610	22000	30000	30000
All Schools	**93**	**47**	**28**	**75**	**18000**	**17250**	**17250**	**38400**	**100400**	**100400**	**27278**	**29449**	**28089**	**26400**	**26000**	**26400**

* Includes placements undifferentiated by sex

Table 12: Effects of Experience on Salaries*

	Salaries Without Previous Experience (38 Schools)			Salaries with Previous Experience (42 Schools)		
	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total
Number of Positions	398	120	523	562	141	704
Range of Low Salaries	$10000–27000	$15500–31700	$10000–25000	$9360–33000	$17000–40400	$9360–33000
Mean (Average)	18418	21377	18136	20519	22208	19817
Median	18300	20092	18200	20000	21000	19500
Range of High Salaries	$21341–43000	$18500–47100	$21341–47100	$26594–50000	$20000–100400	$26594–100400
Mean (Average)	28536	26337	29690	35974	32329	39431
Median	27000	26000	28000	35675	28000	37500
Range of Average Salaries	$18705–28063	$18500–31700	$18517–28063	$19873–37660	$19750–40400	$20102–34744
Mean (Average)	22692	23363	22823	25999	26251	26105
Median	22918	23429	23179	25879	25400	26812

* Includes placements undifferentiated by sex

☐ CALENDAR ☐

North Atlantic Health Sciences Libraries, The New York Metropolitan Area Chapter of the Association of Jewish Libraries

OCTOBER

21-23—North Atlantic Health Sciences Libraries, Omni Biltmore, Providence, R.I. Theme: "Discovering Our Value—Assessing Our Worth." Contact: Raynna Bowlby, Brown University, Sciences Library, Box I, Providence, RI 02912; 401-863-3181 or Tosca Carpenter, Mosher Library, Newport Hospital, Friendship St., Newport, RI 02840-2299; 401-846-6400, x1801.

25—The New York Metropolitan Area Chapter of the Association of Jewish Libraries, New York. Theme: "Archives." Contact: Marion Stein, 212-678-8836.

28-31—Pennsylvania Library Association, Hershey Lodge and Convention Center. Theme: "Building Bridges: Cooperating for Better Services." Contact: Curtis P. Moore, Lebanon Cty. Lib. System, 125 N. 7th St., Lebanon, PA 17042; 717-273-7624.

28-30—Allerton Institute, Allerton Park, Monticello, Ill. Theme: "Evaluation of Public Services and Public Services Personnel." Registration fee: $350, includes room, meals, and registration. Contact: Annetta Holt, 217-333-3280.

NOVEMBER

2-3—The University of Maryland College of Library and Information Services Alumni Day, College Park. Theme: "The Impact of Information Professionals on Society"; 25th anniversary reception. Contact: Susan Boerner, 301-953-0600, x128, daytime; Karyn Pomerantz, 301-445-6204, evening.

3—Young Adult Conference on Literature and Library Services, Sam Houston State University, Huntsville, Tex. Guest Speakers: Sue Ellen Bridgers and William Sleator. Fee: $30. Contact: Dr. Lesta N. Burt, Sam Houston State University, Dept. of Library Science, PO Box 2236, Huntsville, TX 77341; 409-294-1149.

3-5—Special Interest Video Association (SIVA), Rye Town Hilton, Rye, N.Y. First annual convention. Panel discussion on "Video Reviews: Getting the Editor's Attention" will include *LJ*'s Managing Editor Bette-Lee Fox. Contact: Tom DeMaeyer at 212-355-1600; FAX 212-355-1329.

8-9—Florida Library Association, Holiday Inn, Tampa. Guest speakers: Carol Hole, outreach consultant; John N. Berry, editor-in-chief, *LJ*. Contact: Margaret Lindsey, Executive Secretary, FPLA, PO Box 8803, Lakeland, FL 33806-8803; 813-646-8749.

8-10—1990 Virginia Library Association, Marriott Hotel and Conference Center, Richmond. Theme: "Libraries, a Decade of Surprises: An Optimistic Forecast for the 1990s." Guest speakers include: Representative Major R. Owens; Linda Crismond; Patricia Aburdene. Contact: Graham Sadler, 804-227-1643.

14—Apple/AAP Conference, Hotel Sofitel, Redwood Shores, Cal. Theme: "Emerging Technology in Education." Fee: $100, members; $150, nonmembers. Contact: Jerry Sirchia, Association of American Publishers, 220 E. 23rd St., New York, NY 10010; 212-689-8920.

14—21st Annual William A. Gillard Lecture, St. John's University, Jamaica, N.Y. Guest speaker: Robert Wedgeworth, professor and dean of Columbia University's School of Library Service. Fee: Free. Contact: Emmett Corry, O.S.F., Division of Library and Information Science, St. John's University, Jamaica, NY 11439; 718-990-6200; FAX 718-380-0353.

26-28—Canada Online IV, Royal York Hotel, Toronto. Theme: "Towards 2000: Challenges and Opportunities." Guest speaker: Reva Basch. Fee: $575. Contact: Conference Coordinator, Canada Online Limited, 38 Fulton Ave., Toronto, Ontario M4K 1X5; 416-467-0388; FAX 416-423-1487.

NATIONAL/ INTERNATIONAL

American Assn. of Law Libraries: New Orleans, Jul. 21-24, 1991.

American LA: Atlanta, Jun. 29-Jul. 4, 1991; **Midwinter:** Chicago, Jan. 12-17, 1991.

American Society for Info Science: Toronto, Nov. 4-8

Assn. of College and Research Libraries: Phoenix, Apr. 1-4, 1992.

Canadian LA: Montreal, Jun. 2-5, 1991.

Guadalajara Intl. Book Fair: Guadalajara, Mexico, Nov. 24-Dec. 2.

Library and Information Technology Assn.: Denver, Sept. 13-17, 1992.

Music LA: Indianapolis, Feb. 13-16, 1991.

Natl. Library Week: Apr. 14-20, 1991.

Pan Pacific Library Conference: Honolulu, Jan. 9-11, 1991.

Public LA: San Diego, Mar. 20-23, 1991.

Special LA: San Antonio, Tex., Jun. 8-13, 1991.

White House Conference on Library and Info Svcs.: Washington, D.C., Jul. 9-13, 1991.

LIBRARY JOURNAL (ISSN 0363-0277) is published by Bowker Magazine Group, Cahners Magazine Division, Terrence M. McDermott, President; Jerry D. Neth, Vice President/Publishing Operations; J. J. Walsh, Financial Vice President/Magazine Division; Thomas J. Dellamaria, Vice President/Production & Manufacturing. Bowker Magazine Group is also an affiliate of R. R. Bowker Co., Gordon Graham, Chairman of the Board; Ira Siegel, President. Copyright © 1990 by Reed Publishing, USA; Saul Goldweitz, Chairman; Ronald G. Segel, President/CEO; Robert L. Krakoff, Executive Vice President; William M. Platt, Sr. Vice President. Direct editorial and advertising correspondence to 249 West 17th Street, New York, NY 10011. Telephone: 212-463-6819. Subscription inquiries and changes of address should be directed to Library Journal, PO Box 1977, Marion, OH 43305-1977. Telephone: 1-800-669-1002 (in continental U.S. only). In Alaska, Hawaii, Canada and all other countries, telephone: 614-382-3322. Issued 21 times a year, twice a month, February through June, September and November, three times a month in October and monthly in January, July, August, and December. Second class postage paid at New York, N.Y., and additional mailing offices. Cahners Publishing Company, A Division of Reed Publishing USA ☐ Specialized Business Magazines for Building & Construction, Research, Technology, Electronics, Computing, Printing, Publishing, Health Care, Foodservice, Packaging, Environmental Engineering, Manufacturing, Entertainment, Home Furnishings, and Interior Design. ☐ Specialized Consumer Magazines for Child Care, Boating and Wedding Planning.

LIBRARY JOURNAL is indexed in *Educational Index*, *Library Literature*, *Library & Information Science Abstracts*, and *Magazine Index*. SUBSCRIPTIONS: USA: 1 year $74; 2 years, $126; 3 years, $178. Canada: 1 year $99, 2 years $168, 3 years $238. All other countries (air delivery): 1 year $130, 2 years $221, 3 years $312. (Remit in US funds only.) POSTMASTER: Please send address changes to *Library Journal*, P.O. Box 1977, Marion, OH 43305-1977.